

cation and interest, they need not be given here. The paper contains a series of articles from various well-known politicians, answering from their respective points of view the question "What ought the unemployed to demand of the community." Herr S. Berthelsen, one of the leaders of the Henry George movement, presents, in the shape of an interview, a terse and telling plea for the taxation of land values as the one practical and just remedy. The protectionists and the socialists are also allowed to state their case through their chief spokesmen. A prominent member of the Liberal and another of the Radical parliamentary group, contribute the usual platitudes regarding insurance, labor bureaus, public works and similar palliatives, while a clergyman dispenses despondent commonplaces from the text "Love thy neighbor," frankly admitting that he has no remedy to suggest but patience and charity.

Not content with the very excellent 24-page monthly organ *Ret*, which, though independently owned and edited, is by arrangement with the Danish Henry George Society delivered gratis to every member subscribing 40 cents a year, a new fortnightly paper called *Den Lige Vej* (The Straight Road) is now being published by a committee of the Society under the editorship of Mr. K. J. Moller. The first few numbers have consisted of eight to sixteen well printed pages, and this publication is also forwarded free to every member.—C. W. SORENSEN.

SPAIN.

All Spain is now considering the problem of a substitute for the tax on food known as the *Inquesto de comercios* which we are beginning to realize has a great deal to do with the poverty and starvation of the people.

This tax, as was briefly explained in the REVIEW for July-Aug., was abolished and again established. This iniquitous tax has promoted many riots and is the cause of innumerable complaints. Every citizen entering a city is searched and his baggage

overhauled in the open street if it is suspected he has anything dutiable.

The people are tired of this system. And thus an issue is raised which will enable the Single Tax camel to get his nose under the tent. So in two councils or ayuntamientos, those of Madrid and Santander, the issue is raised. The latter has demanded of the government authorization to tax the city land, vacant or not vacant, apart from improvements. The Government has refused to grant this authorization under the following pretext—that the tax proposed by the council of Santander would fall heavily upon a single set of capitalists and is therefore denied to this and all ayuntamientos.

But the Government knowing that the people will not suffer the food tax much longer have presented to Parliament a bill to come up next year permitting the ayuntamientos to select a substitute providing it does not touch the privileged interest referred to.

The Budget has passed, and will at least tax valuable city lands slightly as agricultural land, which if not satisfactory is at least some sort of a beginning.

There are twenty Single Taxers, modern Physiocrats as we call ourselves. For three years I had the honor to be the only Single Taxer in all Spain—at least so far as I know. Now we are twenty. This means progress.—ANTONIO ALBENDIN, Cadiz, Spain.

ENOUGH CHILDREN IN TWO BLOCKS TO FILL A SCHOOL.

The census taken by the Department of Education of children of school age in Manhattan shows that in the two blocks bounded by Madison, Cherry, Scammel and Jackson Streets there are enough children to fill a school. The department found there 2,424 children of school age.

In the block bounded by Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Scammel were 1,236 children, and in the block to the east 1,188. These two blocks are the most congested not only in the city but probably in the world.