

demerits, has gathered a great deal of momentum, namely, the Townsend Plan. We also have, along that line, the movement that is sponsored by Father Coughlin, and these movements are growing.

Now of course I do not mean to say that all the work that has been done in the years gone by, has been in vain, far from it; much has been accomplished, but I think we could, by organizing our ranks and agitating through the radio and the press, make much faster progress. Of course we must bear in mind that deep waters move slowly, and the Single Tax philosophy is one of the most fundamental reforms that we can conceive of, and therefore the progress naturally is slow. Henry George must have realized that fact, because we all recall that last chapter of "Progress and Poverty" in which he said:

"The Truth that I have tried to make clear will not find easy acceptance. If that could be, it would have been accepted long ago. If that could be, it would never have been obscured.

"Let us not disguise the fact. Over and over again has the standard of Truth and Justice been raised in the country. Over and over again has it been trampled under foot, oftentimes in blood. If they are weak forces that are arrayed against Truth, why should error so long prevail? If Justice has but to raise her head to have Injustice flee before her, why should the wail of the oppressed so long go up?"

Following Mr. Eckert's talk, Mrs. Walter N. Campbell read letters from Representatives David John Lewis and Robert W. Crosser, and from Mrs. Alice Thacher Post, expressing regret at their inability to be present.

In response to the chairman's request for an account of her game, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Phillips of Clarendon, Virginia, responded by saying: "It was through my effort to interpret the economic philosophy of Henry George that I first conceived the idea for the Landlord's Game. At first I did not think of it as a game, but merely as a tangible illustration of economic processes. For several years, I worked at the game, improving it, and in 1904, I applied for and was granted a basic patent by the U. S. Patent Office. I might say incidentally that during and since that time I have worked out several other games all based on the three fundamental principles of the original. I still have in my possession my original model of my game Monopoly. In the winter of 1932-33 I was warned by a good Single Taxer and patent attorney that an attempt was being made to publish a game that was remarkably like mine and which he thought should bear my extended patent number. He even told me the proposed names for the game: 'Finance' and 'Monopoly.' But at that time I was in no position either physically or financially to defend my rights. During the next two years several mysterious visitors and two or three suspicious correspondents sought in vain to buy my patent. I would have none of them. As soon as my health was sufficiently improved and financial conditions became better, I meant to approach Mr. Parker, the great game king, whom I once met, years before, under very pleasant circumstances. I planned to get in communication again with him. No other publisher was good enough for my Landlord's Game. While making my preparations for this approach, Mr. Parker himself, who years before had seen and praised my game, sought me out at my tiny cottage home and, knowing that I was the real inventor of the game Monopoly, made a proposition which I readily accepted as it gave me the very opportunity I was seeking—to make games for the Parker firm. I hope some day to so improve my original game that it will be a scientific measure for the student of economics, as exact in its domain as is the multiplication table in the field of mathematics, or the level, the yardstick, or the pound weight in their respective fields. If we cheat, we become involved and suffer accordingly. If we are faithful to the formula, we are prosperous and happy. We cannot violate the laws of nature in any realm without bringing upon us our own punishment. God will not be so mocked."

Dr. Alice M. Caporn, a health culturist and dietitian, told the members more about her ambition to found a colony, preferably in Honduras, where a superior race might be developed.

Mrs. Keeley stated that she had been in union labor since the age

of fourteen, and that the labor unions are now beginning to understand the principles of the Single Tax and are giving a good idea of it in some of their constitutions, notably the Latherers' and Plasterers' Unions. Mrs. Keeley had become convinced that the Single Tax was the one solution of our economic problems after listening to an address delivered by Father Huntington in the early nineties, and had "worked at it ever since—once a Single Taxer, always a Single Taxer."

One of the encouraging features of this twenty-first anniversary gathering was the number of young people recently graduated from the extension classes of the Henry George School of Social Science which have been conducted by Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Swanton. These students were each asked to contribute a few words to the programme and all expressed their enthusiasm for the cause and their hope of being able to spread the light. Among others who spoke briefly were Mrs. W. White, Mrs. C. N. Goodwin, Mrs. Clinglin Smith, Mrs. Swigert, Mrs. Jennie Knight, Mrs. Laura Lees, and

GERTRUDE E. MACKENZIE.

BOOK REVIEWS

REVIEW BY REV. L. M. BIRKHEAD OVER STATION WDAF
OF HENRY WARE ALLEN'S BOOK

Henry Ware Allen and his new book, "Prosperity," discloses two interesting facts with respect to human nature. First that it is possible to grow old and at the same time grow in wisdom, and secondly that one may also grow old and yet retain one's youthful enthusiasm. Here, in this book, Mr. Allen has given expression to a ripe wisdom, a wisdom that is the product of nearly fifty years of honest and deep thought about our economic problems. And his views are presented with the enthusiasm of youth. His enthusiasm for his ideas is infectious.

Of course, Mr. Allen is a partisan. He is a Single Taxer. He believes that Henry George propounded a social and economic philosophy which points the way out for our country. But his propaganda views are presented with due regard for other proposals.

First of all Mr. Allen believes that "Prosperity" can be achieved by democratic steps. He is something of a Jeffersonian in his political views.

The subtitle of "Prosperity" is:

"As a natural result of abolishing all taxes upon business, industry, commerce and agriculture, leaving for the necessary expenses of government its natural revenue, economic rent as determined by its site value of land."

Mr. Allen gives it as his opinion that the study of real political economy, "dry-as-dust" science—but not in Mr. Allen's book, has been neglected in America, both in our universities and in our every day world. As a result we have such unworkable and unsound experiments as the New Deal.

Our author regrets the tendency toward State Socialism. He, argues that the democracy of Thomas Jefferson, perfected by Henry George, is the right way to bring the country out of the industrial depression and to establish it upon a strong basis of prosperity.

This book, by the way, is written in the form of a very interesting discussion between Grandfather Justin Waterson, a retired Chicago merchant, 85 years old, and his grandson, Charles Waterson, 17 years old. The discussion takes place in the years 2000-2001.

Grandfather Waterson is opposed to the income tax. He thinks that back there in the early part of the 20th Century when it was in force "it was a case of the government robbing Peter to pay Paul in true Robin Hood style." And he reports that when the income tax was repealed that there was an immediate revival of business.

Grandfather thinks that the tax system in force in the year 1936 and thereabouts was the product of politicians who were thinking of the next election and not of statesmen who were thinking of the next generation.