

of toastmaster over to Henry W. Hetzel, whom the writer had not met since the famous "Delaware Campaign," more than forty years ago, though he knew his father, dead these many years, fairly well. Another veteran of that campaign present was Harold Sudell.

The first speaker was Mrs. Anna George deMille, who, as President of the Board of Trustees of the New York School, brought "Greetings from Headquarters," in one of her characteristic talks which kindle enthusiasm for the work of economic education.

Dr. Henry George, 3d, of Wilmington, Del., called on to speak in the absence of John Lawrence Monroe, Field Director of Organization, who found himself too busy organizing schools in New England, to attend, gave a talk which, while it had the earmarks of an impromptu, was packed with a physician's solid arguments for a sane economic system as the indispensable condition of a sane and healthy civilization. This young man has no reason for growing stoop-shouldered under the great name born by his father and grandfather.

Frank Chodorov, Director of the New York School, spoke on "The Correspondence Course," which on several counts he deems to be even more important than the class course, claiming that its graduates seem to acquire on the average, a more comprehensive grasp of the science of economics. He presented an amusing as well as informing picture of the "mechanics" of the school's routine.

The Hon. Abe D. Waldauer of Memphis, Tenn., was another speaker who found it impossible to attend and sent his regrets. Dr. Walter Mendelson of Philadelphia, who had delivered a fine address on the early days of the movement and his associations with Henry George on the occasion of the unveiling of a bust of that great leader in the Library of Princeton University on Oct. 31, forty years to the day after his funeral services in New York in 1897, was asked to repeat it, which he did.

Stephen Bell, author of "Dr. Edward McGlynn, Rebel, Priest and Prophet," presented a bird's eye review of that great priest's career, his espousal of the philosophy of Henry George, the condemnation of that philosophy by sundry high prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, his refusal to retract it, his suspension from priestly duties and the order that he go to Rome to answer for his "contumacy," and his refusal to acknowledge Rome's jurisdiction over his politico-economic opinions and utterances as an American citizen, all of which led up to his formal excommunication in 1887, an event that for more than five years shook the Church from center to circumference and finally forced a reconsideration of his case by Pope Leo XIII in 1892, his complete vindication and restoration to communion and the priesthood without being required to retract a single word of the Georgeian economic philosophy which his "superiors" had condemned. Relating, briefly, the events of the New York Mayoralty campaign of 1897, which resulted in the death of Henry

George, Mr. Bell closed his talk by reading Dr. McGlynn's wonderful eulogy of the fallen leader in the old Grand Central Palace, where he electrified his vast audience by declaring:

"As truly as there was a man sent of God whose name was John, there was a man sent of God whose name was Henry George!"

Julian P. Hickok, Extension Secretary, and Francis J. Fee, Secretary of the Philadelphia Student Alumni Council, officiated in the awarding of the graduation certificates.

In Philadelphia, as in other places where extension schools have been started and maintained, the opinion is unanimous that "This is the thing we long have sought and mourned because we found it not," in that it appears to be the only feasible way to reach those "file leaders of public opinion," without whose active support no cause can prosper.—TOM DICKANBARRY.

## Graduation Exercises in Chicago

THE graduation exercises of the Henry George School of Social Science was held December 15, 1937, in the grill room of Mandel Bros. department store. There was in the neighborhood of 50 graduates. Altogether about 120 were present. Mr. Max Korshak acted as auctioneer to raise funds for the school. He promised to match dollar for dollar of all the money that was pledged or contributed at the meeting. Under his vigorous leadership something like \$232 was paid in or pledged. This, with Mr. Korshak's contribution, will make about \$464.

## The Old Guard Passeth

THE death on December 23 of Edwin Ross of Arden, Del., means another break in the thinning ranks of the "Old Guard." And one that will be deeply felt. Like his older brother, Will Ross, who died several years ago, "Ned" Ross (as he was known to his many friends) could look back on a lifetime of devoted service to the ideals of Henry George. His understanding of these truths did not come until he was a young man, but they overshadowed his childhood, in Coventry, Kentucky, in that he was obliged to cross the Ohio River into Cincinnati once each week to fetch *The Standard* for his father, John Ross, who was already a Single Taxer. In Philadelphia, Edwin Ross met the old Philadelphia Single Tax Society, and from then on gave all of his free time to the Cause. He worked on the old *Justice* as printer; worked side by side with Frank Stephens throughout the Delaware Campaign. He was an active worker in Henry George's last Mayoralty Campaign, and was stopping in the same hotel, in the next room to Mr. George, the night of the latter's death. He had lived in Arden

for 27 years, had been a Trustee of the colony for many years and had worked to keep it firmly to the original principles of its foundation. Ned Ross' belief in the principles laid down by Henry George was so strong that he passed it on to his entire family. His wife, who survives him, was already a convert when they married. And their three sons and two daughters are all active workers for the Truth. Ned Ross was an excellent speaker, compromising not one jot of his convictions, but so kindly and gentle withal that he never antagonized and always interested his audience. As chairman of meetings he was even more successful. Ross was in active business at the time of his death, as traveling representative for an important fire insurance company. His friends knew how, on his travels, he never forgot to put in a word or two which may have awakened a mind here and there to a desire for greater knowledge of fundamental economics. Death came very suddenly, from a heart attack. He was within a week of his seventieth birthday.

His name, like that of his brother, Will Ross, will be writ high in the annals of our work.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

## The Robert Schalkenbach Foundation Report

TO jump right into the middle of things, let's talk about the December book selling.

Our Christmas letter, signed by the Honorable Lawson Purdy, President of the Foundation, went to ten thousand people. It asked them to give books by Henry George, or about his plan, as gifts. A folder accompanying the letter described seventeen suitable titles. Our appeal was answered with characteristic loyalty. Three hundred and thirty books were purchased. They were attractively wrapped—gifts to be proud of. They went to far-off Manila, and to war-torn Spain.

Aided by funds donated by its friends last spring, the Foundation is launching a campaign of national advertising. Fourteen advertisements of varying lengths will appear during the next four months in *Fortune*, *Harper's Magazine*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, *The United States Journal* and the *Wall Street News*. The advertisements are worded to appeal to a conservative, thoughtful audience. One, headlined "An Old Bequest," tells of the founding of this organization under the will of Robert Schalkenbach (whose legacy was called "an odd bequest" by the newspapers of 1925), and the purpose for which it was created. A second advertisement addressed, "To Brain Trusters and Social Planners," quotes from Henry George, then goes on to say, "in 'Progress and Poverty,' a real American contribution to social thinking, Henry George points the way to the achievement of the individual freedom that is the life blood of the healthy social state . . . a

road we must follow unless the tax-gatherer is to become our personal dictator." A third quotes John Dewey's famous opinion regarding Henry George, and says, "Henry George's philosophy is as American as a sod house, a native contribution to social thinking—sprung, not from Russia or Italy, but from George's own observation of the American scene."

During the advertising campaign we are asking our bookdealers to display "Progress and Poverty." One Albany bookstore has promised a special window-showing of George's books.

Last November we attempted to interest a list of certified public accountants in "Progress and Poverty." The venture was outstandingly successful. From the first thousand names circularized we secured forty orders and sold forty-three books. The literature used in the campaign was a folder reprint of the Dun and Bradstreet article entitled, "Three Important Balance Sheet Ratios." An interesting feature of this campaign was an offer to send the book on five days' free examination. Although almost all those ordering took advantage of the return privilege, only one man sent the book back. A list of several thousand more accountants is now being approached in the same manner.

May we again remind the readers of LAND AND FREEDOM that, as long as the edition lasts, "The Theory of the Land Question," by Professor George R. Geiger, published by Macmillan at \$2.00, can be secured from us at \$1.00 a copy. Published in 1936, this book is an excellent argument for land value taxation. It shows how land value differs from other forms of economic value and points out that two distinct classes of value must be considered in economics: that of reproducible human enterprise and that of irreproducible nature, i. e., land.

### FROM OUR MAIL BAG

Dated, Thanksgiving Day, 1937.

"Thanks galore for such an institution as yours.—You folks getting material to the universities, colleges and schools are doing a great work. I am thankful for the opportunity to be along with others, in this important movement."

V. G. PETERSON, Acting Secretary.

I HAVE already read Henry George's great book and really learnt a great deal from it. Men like Henry George are unfortunately rare. One cannot imagine a more beautiful combination of intellectual keenness, artistic form and fervent love of justice. Every line is written as if for our generation. The spreading of these works is a really deserving cause, for our generation especially has many and important things to learn from Henry George. It almost seems to me as if you had no conception of what high degree the work of Henry George is appreciated by serious, thinking people.

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN.