

possible to do so. *** The New York Municipal Civil Service Commission will grant rating credits to all civil service employes who pass the sixteen weeks' course at the Henry George School. *** The total enrollments in the correspondence course have passed the four thousand mark. The Director of the correspondence course is Gaston Haxo, whom friends of the movement will remember. *** During the recent trip of John Lawrence Monroe, field secretary of the Henry George School, he covered 29,523 miles of highway east of Chicago and worked in 63 cities. *** A dinner of the New York faculty was held at the Hotel Luzerne, 79th Street, on April 29. *** William J. Schieffelin, one of the trustees of the Tuskagee Institute, reports a deep interest in the Henry George School in that institution. The president of Tuskagee is reading "Progress and Poverty" and a number of students are taking the correspondence course. *** A large gathering of the East Bay Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship was recently held in Oakland, California. The principal speaker was Joseph S. Thompson, prominent San Francisco manufacturer and well known Georgeist. *** John F. Bond of Greenfield, Mass., ending his class in "Progress and Poverty," has started a class in international trade. *** Professor George Raymond Geiger, son of Oscar H. Geiger, founder of the Henry George School, is Associate Professor of Philosophy at Antioch College. He is preparing a manual for his "Philosophy of Henry George," to be used in advance classes of the Henry George School. *** Ten sets of correspondence lessons in "Progress and Poverty" have been sent to the penitentiary at Rikers Island, N. Y., at the request of Lee Klauber, director of education. Mr. Kauber heard of the course from Clinton Prison at Dannemora, where a number of students receive the lessons regularly.

The Late Hon. H. F. Hardacre

THE HON. H. F. HARDACRE became interested in Single Tax at an early age. He was a seeker after better conditions for the working class, to which he belonged. When Henry George came to Brisbane Mr. Hardacre attended his lectures and very soon "saw the cat." With the late Mr. Murray Frazer, who was a land-nationalizer from Scotland, he formed the first Single Tax League in Queensland. Later he became a member of the Labor Party, and took every opportunity (as on "addresses in reply") to proclaim Georgeian principles upon the floor of the "house". Later as a cabinet minister he always pressed the importance of the land question upon his fellow ministers, helping to get very important measures passed which had the effect of freeing all improvements from taxation for municipal rates. By another act in which his influence is reflected all unoccupied land was made to pay two pence in the £ more than land in use. He was impatient at the slow progress his party made along Single Tax lines. He was heard to say: "Of all the acts we have passed, only those that are in accordance with the principles of Henry George are any good."

As a Judge of the Land Court he fretted when the law of the land prevented him from giving decisions according to the teachings of "Progress and Poverty," which he had made his own.

Many a little talk he had with his fellow judges who held him in respect, when they found existing laws inequitable, and were conjecturing what should be.

Mr. Hardacre was always at the beck and call of any body, however small or however distant, that wished enlightenment on the subject he was so competent to give. He often returned home at a late hour in the last train, having nearly a mile to walk at the end, up hill most of the way. Shortly before his death he addressed a meeting of clergymen of several denominations.

The Government gave him a State funeral which was largely attended. The Henry George League, of which he was the father, sent a wreath, and a Henry George address couched in such terms as would have been well pleasing to the deceased was read by one of the officiating clergymen who had been one of the company at the meeting just mentioned.—EDWIN I. S. HARDING.

The Talking Book Machine

THE following letter has been received by Alexander Pernod of Chicago, from a blind friend:

"It will be of interest to you and others who believe in the philosophy of Henry George, to hear that the Library of Congress has released to the twenty-two distributing libraries, 'Selections from 'Progress and Poverty' by Henry George' for the use of the blind on the Talking Book Machine.

The text is the same as the printed edition of the same title that can be found on the shelves of any library or book shop. It was transcribed into Braille a number of years ago for the use of the blind.

The reader of the recorded book is John Knight whose voice and clear enunciation has made him very popular with the blind. He starred with Robert Mantell and with Margaret Anglin two years ago in her revival of the Greek Tragedies.

The Talking Books are circulated for the exclusive use of the blind and can be reproduced only on the machine designed for that purpose, but they afford such wonderful entertainment that the blind like to share them with the sighted members of their family and their friends.

It is estimated that only 25 per cent of the blind read Braille and the Talking Book was designed for the use of those, who, on account of age or some other reason, could not learn to read the type. There are about eighteen thousand machines already in use and more are being placed every day.

Those followers of Henry George who would like to have a real intellectual treat would find one by hunting up a blind man and asking him to read this book to him.

EDWARD JAMES HALL."

To this Mr. Pernod adds: "There are ten records or disks, a record for each of the ten books in 'Progress and Poverty.' It takes about thirty minutes to run off a record."

TAX manufacturers, and the effect is to check manufacturing; tax improvements, and the effect is to lessen improvements; tax commerce, and the effect is to prevent exchange; tax capital, and the effect is to drive it away. But the whole value of land may be taken in taxation, and the only effect will be to stimulate industry, to open new opportunities to capital and to increase the production of wealth.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

ON the other hand, we who call ourselves Single Tax men (a name which expresses merely our practical propositions), see in the social and industrial relations of men not a machine which requires construction, but an organization which needs only to be suffered to grow.

"The Condition of Labor," by HENRY GEORGE.

AND it may be said generally, that businesses which are in their nature monopolies are properly part of the functions of the State, and should be assumed by the State. There is the same reason why Government should carry telegraphic messages as that it should carry letters; that railroads should belong to the public as that common roads should.—PROGRESS AND POVERTY.