

May — June, 1934

Land and Freedom

FORMERLY THE SINGLE TAX REVIEW

An International Record of Single Tax Progress Founded in 1901

Richard Cobden

John M. Moore

The Law of Similars and The Law of Economics

Royal E. S. Hayes, M. D.

NEWS

The Schalkenbach Foundation — The Manhattan Single Tax Club

On the March With John Lawrence Monroe

The Henry George School — The California Campaign

Book Reviews — Correspondence

News Notes and Personals

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LAND AND FREEDOM

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WHAT LAND AND FREEDOM STANDS FOR

Taking the full rent of land for public purposes insures the fullest and best use of all land. In cities this would mean more homes and more places to do business and therefore lower rents. In rural communities it would mean the freedom of the farmer from land mortgages and would guarantee him full possession of his entire product at a small land rental to the government without the payment of any taxes. It would prevent the holding of mines idle for the purpose of monopoly and would immensely increase the production and therefore greatly lower the price of mine products.

Land can be used only by the employment of labor. Putting land to its fullest and best use would create an unlimited demand for labor. With an unlimited demand for labor, the job would seek the man, not the man seek the job, and labor would receive its full share of the product.

The freeing from taxation of all buildings, machinery, implements and improvements on land, all industry, thrift and enterprise, all wages, salaries, incomes and every product of labor and intellect, will encourage men to build and to produce, will reward them for their efforts to improve the land, to produce wealth and to render the services that the people need, instead of penalizing them for these efforts as taxation does now.

It will put an end to legalized robbery by the government which now pries into men's private affairs and exacts fines and penalties in the shape of tolls and taxes on every evidence of man's industry and thrift.

All labor and industry depend basically on land, and only in the measure that land is attainable can labor and industry be prosperous. The taking of the full Rent of Land for public purposes would put and keep all land forever in use to the fullest extent of the people's needs, and so would insure real and permanent prosperity for all.

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Comment and Reflection

CHAS. S. PRIZER, a subscriber and well-known Single Taxer of this city gifted with some imagination, writes us as follows: "Your quotation from alleged remarks of Abraham Lincoln on the land question is the most sensational news of the year. I wish to believe that the quotation is authentic but I respectfully ask you to produce proof of its authenticity. Hundreds of biographers have for many years prosecuted an unrelenting and most intensive search for data on Lincoln. How is it that a recorded declaration more important, more fundamental than any other ever made by Lincoln on any economic question has remained so long undiscovered and unknown?"

TO refresh our readers' minds with the memorable words of Abraham Lincoln cited in March-April LAND AND FREEDOM we again quote them:

"The land, the earth God gave to man for his home, sustenance and support, should never be the possession of any man, corporation, or unfriendly government, any more than air or water, if as much."

THEN followed our comment:

Lincoln saw the land question. He would have dealt with it in the big way. To him there was no such thing as property in land any more than in air or water.

He had no doubt of the principle he laid down. Of the method to be pursued he was not so certain. He said: "A reform like this will be worked out some time in the future." He knew the movement would meet with opposition and he knew the kind of opposition it would meet. Very forcibly he says:

"The idle talk of idle men that is so common now, will find its way against it, with whatever force it may possess, and strongly promoted and carried on as it can be by land monopolists, grasping landlords, and the titled and untitled senseless enemies of mankind everywhere." Thus spoke the Prophet-President!

FOR our authority for these statements of Lincoln we are indebted to a work in two volumes by Robert H. Browne, M. D., "Abraham Lincoln and the Men of His Time." For the discovery of this remarkable revelation we are indebted to W. D. Lamb, of Chicago. The work is little known though it is in the Jersey City library of which the brother of the editor of LAND AND FREEDOM, Edmund W. Miller, is librarian.

DR. ROBERT H. BROWNE was born in New York, was an abolitionist associated with Lovejoy and read law with Davis, Lincoln and Gridley at Bloomington, Ill. He was an assistant surgeon in the war of 1861 to its close, and after the war practiced medicine in Kirksville, Mo. He was a member of the Missouri State Senate 1870 to 1874. We do not find a record of the date of his death.

LINCOLN was early employed in Danville and Springfield in helping the settlers in their struggles against the extortions and stealings of the land sharks. His name was a terror to the infamous crew who as soon as a settler filed his claim filed counter claims and compelled the bona fide settlers to yield up a fee to retain their land and thus save litigation. "I respect," said Lincoln, "the man who properly named these villains land sharks. They are like the wretched ghouls who follow a ship and fatten on its offal."

THROUGH this early experience Lincoln was learning the land question. It is to be remarked, too, that he had more than a merely dim perception of the evils of land speculation. Because one cannot be a voluntary beneficiary of an evil institution and maintain the same attitude toward it, he shrank, with a moral instinct that was a part of the genius of the man, from direct participation in it. Offered the opportunity by his friend Gridley, eager to help him, of the purchase of a quarter section of land, which his friend assured him would double in value in a year, Lincoln said:

"I am thankful to you and appreciate what you do for me in so many unselfish ways that no one knows save myself. Nevertheless, I must decline this kind offer of yours, which would no doubt profit me and harm no one directly as I view it. I have no maledictions or criticisms of those who buy, sell and speculate in land, but I do not believe in it, and I feel for myself that I should not do it. If I made the investment it would constantly turn my attention to that kind of business, and so disqualify me from what seems my calling and success in it, and interfere with the public or half-public service, which I neither seek nor avoid."

LINCOLN saw the oppression to which the masses of men were everywhere subjected. That keen brain and tender heart were alive to the sufferings of mankind due to economic injustice. That he would have led

the movement for the restoration of the rights of men to the earth they inhabit, and that he would have brushed aside the subtleties of those who oppose it and gone straight to the heart of the problem, is clear from what he had to say, and from what we know of the statesmanlike courage and the peculiar directness of that keen and penetrating intellect. But the question of chattel slavery lay like a stone in the way. That removed, the monster of land monopoly was to be overthrown. And that there may be no doubt of the keenness of his apprehension of the nature of that struggle, the following words in connection with what we have already quoted furnish conclusive proof:

"On other questions there is ample room for reform when the time comes; but now it would be folly to think we could undertake more than we have on hand. But when slavery is over and settled, men should never rest content while oppression, wrongs and iniquities are in force against them."

IT is pleasant to know that the spirit and mind of Lincoln are of us and with us. He was a man who dealt with elemental things. He saw the land question, saw it clearly; he saw the miseries that come from treating land as unrestrained private property; he would have dealt summarily with the evil institution, and in this he expected to have the opposition of the senseless enemies of mankind everywhere.

IT would be a task ungracious to the memory of Lincoln to point out any shortcomings in his statements on the land question. He was not an economist. Undoubtedly, when he used the word "possession" he used it in the sense of "ownership." His practical mind would readily have seen that any system of land tenure designed to secure the right of man to the land, which he declared was as much a right as that to "air and water," must include at the same time the right of private possession—security of occupancy. This requirement the Single Tax, or the taking of the economic rent for public purposes, insures.

SIXTY-SIX governments are now devoted to economic nationalism—most all, including our own, to experiments within themselves that take no note of the international dependence of these units one upon another. The old doctrine to secure any kind of cooperation between nations is now thrust into the discard. Adam Smith and the old political economy are out-dated. Cobden and John Bright are forgotten. Cordele Hull is the only hopeful note in the administration's mixed chorus worth listening to, and his is a voice crying in the wilderness. All else is chaos.

OUT of the weltering mass of incoherent doctrine in which the common man is the helpless victim of governmental experiment, war looms as a very imminent

probability. National and racial hatreds burn afresh, and are fed by the blundering ignorance of political leaders seeking temporary advantage. The discontented masses who have no rights in the land they inhabit, who are interlopers and intruders on the earth, afford plastic material for the cruel machinations of designing demagogues, of whom all governments seem more or less composed. The landless man may live only by sufferance of the earth-owner. He is the helpless victim of every rascally government that seeks to exploit him.

LET us not disguise it. They who own the earth own the men upon it. The man without land is a helpless slave to whoever cracks the whip. No silly laws of regulation, no benevolent intentions though accompanied by kindly smiles and soothing words, are of any use. There is no freedom where men are not free to use the earth. All else is mockery.

AND the way to perfect freedom is to take the economic rent of land and abolish all taxes. How often must this be said? Nature has provided a way. Cavil as we may about natural law, it is a significant manifestation of such law when, as the needs of government arise, a value arises simultaneously to meet them. And in exact proportion to these needs.

NOTE how the real rights of property are involved. Men feel that what they earn is theirs. We would take nothing due to the exertion of labor and capital. But from the exercise of labor and capital a bye-product arises—nature's contribution to the national treasury—land value. That comes ear-marked as a governmental contribution created by government to pay for government. It is so plain that the man who runs can read.

NOR is it an irreverent connotation to link this law with the law of God. "God wills it" may well be the cry of the New Crusade. To see God's hand working in the social arrangements of men is to see his hand in other manifestations. God's in His Heaven and all may be right with the world—if we but follow His Law. With that faith comes the vision of a society in which God's Law shall govern and the progress of man move steadily to its goal—for if there be not design in the universe, if God is not trifling with His creatures, if He is not mocking them with ineffectual dreams, then there is indeed a land of promise for mankind at the end of his long journey.

WHEN Robert Louis Stevenson wrote one of his baby rhymes

"The world is so full of a number of things
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings,"

he was of course in error. We cannot all be as happy as

kings until the number of things are reduced. We are trying to be happy by ploughing down cotton and withdrawing land from cultivation. "The number of things" is what's the matter with us—ask Tugwell. "We can all be as happy as kings when we have half the number of things." Stevenson did not know this.

MRS ANNA GEORGE DE MILLE has received two letters from Albert Einstein. The first reads as follows:

I thank you for your great friendliness. I have already read Henry George's great book and really learnt a great deal from it. Yesterday evening I read with admiration—the address about Moses. Men like Henry George are rare unfortunately. 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.

With friendly greetings,
A. EINSTEIN.

THE second letter came in answer to her request for permission to make public the first and may thus be translated from the German:

I give you, according to your request, permission to publish my letter on the work of Henry George although I well know I am no expert in this field and that my judgment therefore is not of great importance. It almost seems to me as if you had no conception to what high degree the work of Henry George is appreciated by serious, thinking people.

The statement sent concerning the cooperation of America and England in foreign policies interests me very much. A short time ago President Butler of Columbia University, gave expression to the same thought which I often come in contact with, in English men of politics. This statement (of Henry George) is a new proof to me of the extraordinary foresight of this great personality.

With very great respect,
A. EINSTEIN.

"NO man in the best of times can pay taxes twice," said Father Coughlin in his broadcast of March 5. He meant that the payment of dues to the American Federation of Labor amounting to \$30,000,000 a year constitutes a second payment of taxes. Has the good father never heard the story of the man whose lawyer said "they can't put you in jail for that?" One hundred and twenty-four million American citizens are paying taxes twice and oftener and have been doing so for many years. When they pay the rental value of the land they use they pay for all that the government does for them. Then they pay again and again in taxes on all they produce and consume. They are now paying \$12,000,000,000 a year this way in addition to rent. The American Federation dues are but a drop in the bucket by comparison. Father Coughlin is barking up the wrong tree. Oh yes, he means well.

Manhattan Single Tax Club

PRESIDENT Charles H. Ingersoll's public meetings were as follows:

Sloan House, (Y. M. C. A.) N. Y., March 21.—Extraordinary meeting; 300 typical residents of this remarkable club-hotel present. Audience largely socialistic. Talked 40 minutes with an hour and a half quiz, and an hour afterward with a small group. Mrs. Gaston Haxo present and said: "You are one of the few speakers—naming several—that can answer questions and especially those of Socialists."

Far Rockaway High School Forum, March 22.—Engagement came through a young lady who had heard J. R. Brown at another school; 150 present. Class instructor and Prof. Kappen both there. Good talk of 40 minutes; quiz one hour. Group very evidently socialistic and without any sentiment; pushed Mr. Ingersoll hard and relentlessly but were not as mean as some of them are. The Professor said: "Anyone that could hold that bunch that way knows his economics."

Brooklyn Heights Forum, April 11.—Engagement through Mr. Alfred J. Boulton of Brooklyn; 60 present. Talked for 45 minutes; special handling of "How to Get Out of Muddle," (a) stating Single Tax, (b) its relation to standpatism, (c) to "the new deal" and socialism. Quiz lasted until midnight. Very enthusiastic for Mr. Ingersoll and reminded him of previous occasion when he was made honorary member, and asked Mr. Ingersoll to repeat this talk in four weeks, which he did.

Young America Forum, Steinway Hall, N. Y., April 28.—Hall holding 400, crowded. High class young people of social character, doubtless largely socialistic. Talked 40 minutes. Subject assigned, "Futility of Radicalism and Revolution" which Mr. Ingersoll stuck to fairly showing how Single Tax is the only safe and conservative middle of the road. Audience intensely interested.

Dwight Morrow Senior High School, Englewood, N. J., May 1.—All anxious to hear. Mr. Gladwin Bouton talked ten minutes and Mr. Ingersoll followed with thirty-five minutes and quiz of an hour divided between them. All were intensely interested in the talk and want Mr. Ingersoll to come and talk to the economics class.

Brooklyn Heights Forum, May 9.—This talk was to be a repetition of one given April 11, but friends said there were very many new angles that interested them; 100 present. Talked forty minutes and had an hour-quiz, of a very interesting kind.

President Ingersoll's campaign for governorship will curtail somewhat his broadcasting programme and possibly absorb it, though it is hoped that the stations of New Jersey will be open to him. His present aim is to confine New York broadcasting to the early days of the week, leaving him free to organize in New Jersey. His broadcasting schedule is as follows:

Station WGNW (1500 k.c.), Monday, 2:15 p. m.; Tues-

day, 2:15 p. m.; Wednesday, 2:15 p. m.; Thursday, 2:15 p. m. WHOM (1450 k.c.), Friday, 12:45 p. m. WBBC (1400 k.c.), Wednesday, 3:30 p. m. WLTH (1400 k.c.), Thursday, 9:00 a. m. WVFV (1400 k.c.), Friday 8:45 a. m. WWRL (1500 k.c.), Monday, 10:00 a. m.; Wednesday, 1:00 p. m. WDAS (1370 k.c.), Friday, 5:15 p. m. and Saturday 10:15 a. m. and 9:45 p. m.

The governorship campaign has opened auspiciously. The required number of names for the petition, 800, have been filed in Trenton, with 500 or 600 to spare, and although no publicity has been sought, volunteer notices have come to us from all over the country and the *New York Herald-Tribune* has given a very fine story illustrated with Mr. Ingersoll posed with the bust of Henry George in the club office.

Organization of the campaign is under way with Mr. John H. Allen, president of the Everlasting Valve Company, Jersey City, lifelong Single Taxer and associate of Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Chandler in the tax relief work of New Jersey, as campaign manager. Gladwin Bouton, A. N. Chandler, T. T. Lane and F. L. Long are assisting and organizing a publicity and political programme. Publicity is bringing a large volume of inquiry for literature and many congratulations.

Quarters have been secured in the Hotel Douglas of Newark and the next four months will be spent in building as good a state organization as finances will permit. A preliminary canvass among business men who have been cultivated generally for years by Mr. Chandler, indicates that their financial support will be generous and that a thorough campaign can be financed; the campaign will be built largely upon the basis that has been prepared in the tax relief work mentioned. Following is a brief statement going out to the public:

CHARLES H. INGERSOLL FOR GOVERNOR

"Mr. Ingersoll, of East Orange, resident of New Jersey since 1895, always an independent democrat, friend of Bryan and Wilson, is the co-ordinator of the Ingersoll *Watch that made the Dollar Famous*, of which type 300 million have been made. Always a profound student of economics and civics, Mr. Ingersoll believes that *abundance* is the natural portion of humanity, and that the removal of self-imposed obstacles (mainly in the form of taxation) will displace the present impoverishment with that abundance.

Business activity being at the base of all prosperity, and mass purchasing-power being the basis of business volume, the *remedy* for depression is the restoring of *jobs and wages*: our 101 taxes on "labor products" almost double the cost of everything the masses buy, cut in half their buying-power, and cause half the unemployment, bad business and low wages; taxes therefore must be shifted to socially-created values where they will open the way for investment of capital and employment of labor.

Main points of Mr. Ingersoll's programme if elected governor.:

1. *To reduce the total taxation in the state twenty-five per cent*: as the independent representative of the people free from political entanglements and obligations, he believes he can do this.

2. *To substitute business rules for political methods* in operating the machinery of government.

3. *To simplify legislation and administration*: to encourage a trend away from socialistic bureaucracy; and toward the democracy of Jefferson and Lincoln.

4. *To shift taxation from Industry to Monopoly*: from labor products to franchises, natural resources and sit values.

5. *Reduction in cost of all public utilities* to a six per cent return on capital investment: as alternatives, taxation of surplus earnings, or public ownership."

Mr. Ingersoll proposes to visit personally all of the editors of the state to secure a maximum of publicity and he proposes also to cultivate existing tax organizations of which there is one in practically every community, and to secure public meetings through them at which the scope will be broadened to cover sources of taxation as well as tax reduction.

While Mr. Ingersoll has entered this campaign with publicity for Single Tax in mind, believing that in no other way can so much propaganda be secured, it is becoming more evident daily that his candidacy will be a popular one, fitting into the political psychology of the state in a way that will make his election possible, and even probably provided a nominal fund can be secured; there has never been a time in the history of the state when sentiment has been so divided and adverse to the ordinary politician and the machines and Mr. Ingersoll is ideally equipped to cover this situation; and the state has become distinctly "tax conscious."

Mr. Ingersoll is very careful of the point of "spoiling" first class Single Taxer to make a third rate politician and assures his Single Tax friends that the very limit of Single Tax content will be poured into this campaign for no other reason than that all his publicity is labelled Single Tax; and a further reason that he has no inclination to avoid it.

As a preliminary move for saturating the state, we have written to all service clubs of New Jersey and expect within the next week or two to have Mr. Ingersoll visiting a different one every day. The meetings arranged, some of which will have already taken place when this is read are as follows: May 12, a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Asbury Park and May 23, a meeting of the New Jersey Taxpayer Association and affiliated organizations. This invitation proves that his candidacy is going to be a popular one, the two candidates winning the primary nomination together with Mr. Ingersoll, the independent candidate, are to be the guests.

Mr. Ingersoll will make his trip to western New York during the latter part of June to speak to the Rochester Rotary Club, June 26, Lockport Rotary and Kiwanis Club the 27th, and the Buffalo Rotary Club on the 28th. The Rochester Rotary Club will broadcast Mr. Ingersoll's talk over WHAM, one of the best twelve stations in the country. Mr. Charles A. Lingham of Lockport has arranged this.

Mr. Alfred J. Boulton of Brooklyn presented to the Manhattan Single Tax Club two bound volumes of "The Standard" edited by Henry George, for the years 1887 and 1888. Each year is bound separately and we extend our thanks and appreciation to Mr. Boulton for these books and invite all our friends to come and inspect them.

Mr. Ingersoll's book "Who Will Save Democracy?" is being revised, and with the collaboration of Mr. Bouton and Mr. Spencer Heath it will be ready for publication soon and may compete for the prize being offered by Little Brown Co. next April for the best non-fiction book.

MARCELLA STUTMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

Schalkenbach Foundation Work

AS the time for the annual meeting of the Foundation draws near, summaries of the year's work are made.

Considering the Inventory Report, we find that from May, 1933 to May, 1934, a total of 5,014 books were distributed, 48,000 pamphlets, and 50,000 form letters of one kind or another, with several hundred thousand pieces of advertising. The book most in demand was "Progress and Poverty," but "Social Problems" has supplanted "Significant Paragraphs" in popularity, this last year and we find that "Social Problems" is the second most called-for book. The Foundation pays for the printing of the various editions, pays postage expenses on each order that comes to it, and stands the expenses of newspaper and direct mail advertising as much to sustain interest in the teachings of Henry George as to distribute the books.

Not long ago an article appeared in *Publisher's Weekly* (the trade paper for bookdealers), in which, in a list of fifty best books (1833—1933), the nineteenth was "Progress and Poverty." In an accompanying article by Edward Weeks, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly Press*, Mr. Weeks explained:

"Enthusiasts told me that 'Progress and Poverty' had sold between two and eight million copies, but the five American publishers who kept track of it report a combined sale of about 75,000. Mr. Grosset stated that George's 'Protection or Free Trade' had sold 1,700,000 copies, but he overlooked the fact that Congressman Johnson was responsible for more than three-fourths of that sale. He had the whole book read into the *Congressional Record*, and then franked it throughout the country at one or two cents a copy. That's not book-selling!"

What probably happened was that large numbers of the early editions in paper were sold, that large foreign editions were sold, and that possibly two million copies found their way into the hands of readers in the last part of the nineteenth century. But it is this notion that many millions have been sold that has blinded many of our people to the fact that from 1897 to 1932 a period of thirty-five years, Doubleday only sold 54,849 copies of "Progress and Poverty" and 7,500 copies of "Protection or Free Trade."

Note, now, that the Foundation during its six years of active book distribution has sold about 15,056 unabridged "Progress and Poverty," and 14,559 "Significant Paragraphs," an abridgment. Since its inception, 45,000 volumes have been published or bought for re-sale by the Foundation, and 40,000 have been sold or distributed. The remaining 5,000 represent stock still on hand.

Among the interesting donations of the year were the fifty "What Is the Single Tax" by Post, that went to Georgia libraries, and various copies of the "Philosophy of Henry George" also put into Georgia libraries with the cooperation of Mr. Harris. There was a donation of twenty-five copies of "What Is the Single Tax?" to libraries in Pennsylvania, and sixteen "Significant Paragraphs" to Canadian professors; also a donation of ten copies of "Progress and Poverty" to chapters of the Sigma Phi fraternity; twenty "Significant Paragraphs" to a Rochester high school, several complete sets of books and pamphlets to the Georgia State Industrial College, with the cooperation of Mrs. Skeel, and a set of books to the Hebrew University in Palestine in cooperation with Mr. Harry Weinberger.

Reviewing the activities of the year, we find the following:

- 5,400 new printing of "The Single Tax, What It Is and Why We Urge It" pamphlet. May, 1933.
- 1,700 form letters, June, 1933, to Single Taxers explaining the uses to which the new book "The Philosophy of Henry George" can be put.
- 2,000 reprints of a review of the "Philosophy of Henry George by William Soskin," put into circulation.
- 5,000 additional advertising folders for the "Philosophy" printed and sent out.
- 2,000 special folder advertising "Progress and Poverty" sent out to new lists.
- 2,630 letters to bookdealers reminding them of the books and service available from the Foundation, and offering special display material for windows, September, 1933.
- 23,500 pamphlets "Steps to Economic Recovery" printed and distributed.
- 5,720 special letters with copy of "Steps" pamphlet sent to Single Taxers and interested persons, September, 1933.
- 1,759 letters to teachers in schools and colleges, enclosing the "Steps" pamphlet and other circulars, September, 1933.

- 2,600 letters to bookdealers giving prices on "Progress and Poverty," "Social Problems" and "The Philosophy of Henry George."
- 5,000 bulletins to special lists, including the American Economic Association, and the American Sociologic Society, September, October, 1933. Included material on "The Philosophy" and free copy of the "Steps" pamphlet.
- 51 special letters to Single Taxers concerning research in land speculation.
- 1,925 letters to high school teachers and libraries enclosing "Steps" pamphlet and reminding of the service extended, with reference to shipment of books at special rates for school use.
- 1,000 letters to the editors of daily newspapers, enclosing the "Steps" pamphlet and reminding them of the anniversary of Henry George's campaign and passing, October, 1933.
- 57 special letters to New York librarians in high schools reminding them of the fact that sets of Henry George's books are in the libraries; "Steps" pamphlet also enclosed, October, 1933.
- 7,500 form letters to names on our lists with special folder for Christmas orders, December, 1933.
- 15,000 reprints of the Dun & Bradstreet article on "Progress and Poverty," December, 1933.
- 8,000 "Causes of Business Depression," reprints, December, 1933.
- 20,000 booklists, December, 1933.
- 250 special letters of publicity about the Foundation, sent to editors of magazines, February, 1934.
- 2,500 letters to dealers, February, 1934.
- 5,000 reprints of speech by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, February, 1934.
- 20,000 reprints of Dr. John Haynes Holmes review of "The Philosophy of Henry George."
- 100 special letters to librarians in Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania cities, inquiring as to whether there was a noticeable increase of interest in the Henry George books.
- 1,560 special letters to Single Taxers concerning a new book by Prof. Brown, entitled "Economic Basis of Tax Reform," February, 1934.
- 1,025 special letters to bookdealers, February 21, 1934.
- 1,500 letters to professors reminding them of need for Henry George books for the spring term, March, 1934.
- 128 letters to editors of Mississippi newspapers, enclosing the "Steps" pamphlet and "The Single Tax" pamphlet.
- 250 letters to the literary editors of magazines and newspapers introducing the new edition of "Social Problems."
- 5,000 copies of a "prepared review" of "Social Problems, which has been widely used by the various newspapers, April, 1934.

New edition of "Social Problems" (1,000 copies), released April 16, 1934 styled to match "Progress and Poverty," new jacket, index.

- 15,000 folders designed to advertise the books of Henry George, a sort of book catalogue.
- 5,000 similar folders arranged for dealers.
- 1,900 letters to bookdealers offering a supply of the new catalogue and special terms on "Social Problems."
- 456 letters introducing Prof. Brown's book to professors. Enclosed with letter was review of "Social Problems" and our book catalogue.
- 596 special letters to the American Philosophical Society enclosing book catalogue and a message about "The Philosophy of Henry George."
- 2,500 letters to Single Taxers and interested persons suggesting that letters be written to the newspapers concerning the new edition of "Social Problems."

ADVERTISING

An advertisement was inserted in *The Nation* bi-monthly, advertising Henry George's books. One experiment was made with the *American Mercury*, December, 1933.

An advertisement for both "Social Problems" and "Progress and Poverty" was inserted in *The Nation*, May 17, 1933.

A memorial advertisement for Henry George and his writings was inserted on the book page of the *New York Times*, October 30, 1933.

Two advertisements were inserted in the *New York Times* book page, March 21, and March 27, 1934 respectively. A back cover advertisement was placed in *The Annalist*, March 23, 1934, and special advertisements for "Social Problems" were placed in the trade journals, such as *Wilson's Bulletin*, *Retail Bookseller*, and *Latest Books*.

A limited appropriation made it impossible to carry out a full advertising programme for the year 1933-1934.

A considerable amount of publicity was procured, however, both directly and indirectly, from letters and activities of the Foundation. Many excellent reviews of "Social Problems" appeared. A long article on Henry George recently appeared in the *Christian Science Monitor* and the number of Single Tax letter writers who contributed to newspapers throughout the year was increased. Many of them obtained "ammunition" from the printed matter sent out by the Foundation.

Perhaps the chief use of the work above described lies in the fact that it supplies literature to hundreds throughout the country who are in touch with the Foundation, and who are active in their own communities, in keeping alive the interest of fellow citizens in the Georgist programme. Others direct their attention to high school teachers and librarians. Still others write to local newspapers carrying on an interesting and informative correspondence which is given space and recognition by the local editor.

ANTOINETTE KAUFMANN, Secretary.

On the March With John Lawrence Monroe

SPEAKING APPOINTMENTS, MARCH—APRIL, 1934

With the name of person by whom each appointment was secured and the attendance).

Peoria, Ill.—Kiwanis Club; Dr. Canada Wendell; 65; noon; March 6. Henry George No Tax League; R. E. Green; Sec'y.; public meeting, City Hall; 35; evening; March 7. Steuben Club; Fred J. Bahni; 0; noon; March 8.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Morningside College; assembly; August Williges; 200; morning; March 12. Rotary Club; August Williges; 150; noon; March 12.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Lions Club; Lucian T. Wilcox; 50; noon; March 15. Hi-Twelve Club; Lucian T. Wilcox; 100; noon; March 16.

Lincoln, Neb.—Christian Church; Oberlin's Bible Class; Miss C. Blumer; 40; morning; March 18. Henry George Club No. 1; luncheon; Miss C. E. Blumer, Sec'y.; noon; March 18. Wesleyan College; economics classes; Prof. Roy J. W. Ely; 30; morning; March 19. Union College; Convocation; E. C. Eden; 250; morning; March 19. University of Nebraska; economics classes; 150; morning; March 19. Henry George Club No. 2; 25; afternoon; March 19. Henry George Club No. 1; E. W. Maxey, Pres.; public meeting; 80; evening; March 19. Wesleyan College; Convocation; 15; morning; March 20. Wesleyan College; economics class; 30; morning; March 20. Church Federation of Women; Mrs. A. G. Chapman; 250; noon; March 20. Public meeting; Y. M. C. A.; John L. Bertram; 40; evening; March 20.

Omaha, Neb.—Municipal University; Prof. Claude Stimson; 50; morning; March 21. Engineers Club; Paul K. Harlan; 50; noon; March 21. Creighton University; Economics Club; Prof. L. A. Busack; 100; afternoon; March 21. Specialty Manufacturers Assn.; A. W. Falvey; 20; noon; March 24. WAAW Radio Station; A. W. Falvey; afternoon; March 24. Parlor meeting; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bailey; 25; evening; March 23. Public meeting; Henry George Club; City Hall; A. W. Falvey, Sec'y.; 10; evening; March 24. First I. E. Church, Bible Class; Prof. Hosman; 30; morning; March 25.

Fremont, Neb.—Midland College; assembly; H. F. Martin; Pres.; 00; morning; March 22. Rotary Club; H. F. Martin; 65; noon; March 23.

Wichita, Kan.—North High School; Miss Green's economic classes; 0; morning; March 26. East High School; economics and history classes; Henry Ware Allen; 200; morning; March 26. Public meeting; Henry Ware Allen; Y. M. C. A.; evening; March 26. Wichita University; economics classes; Mr. Allen; 50; morning; March 27. Civitan Club; Mr. Allen; 40; noon; March 27.

Topeka, Kan.—Federation of Labor; George Hughes; 30; evening; March 28.

Kansas City, Mo.—East Central Improvement Assn.; James C. Muller, Sec'y.; 50; evening; April 3.

St. Louis, Mo.—Central Trades and Labor Union; W. M. Brandt, Sec'y.; 200; afternoon, April 8. Young People's Group; Temple Israel; N. D. Alper; 30; evening; April 8. St. Louis University; Prof. O'Neill's economics class; N. D. Alper; 20; afternoon; April 10; Washington University; Lean Stephen's economics class; 60; morning; April 11. Public meeting; Y. M. H. A.; N. L. Alper; 25; evening; April 11. South Side Lions Club; Robert Mueller; 50; noon; April 12. The Principia; economics classes; Edw. Boeck; 30; morning; April 13. American Legion; Fred Stockham Post; N. D. Alper; 30; noon; April 13.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Rotary Club; R. M. Baker; 40; noon; April 1. Public meeting; City Hall; R. M. Baker; 6; evening; April 13.

Belleville, Ill.—Optimist Club; Henry Kolb and Charles Lischer; 40; noon; April 9. Taxpayers Assn.; public meeting; J. C. Bocquet, Pres.; 10; evening; April 9.

Selma, Ala.—Selma University; public meeting and Board of Trustees; William H. Dinkins, Pres.; 100; evening; April 18.

Fairhope, Ala.—Public meeting; Comings Hall; Mrs. Marietta Johnson and E. B. Gaston; 30; evening; April 20.

New Orleans, La.—Kiwanis Club; W. E. Clement; 30; noon; April 24. Central Trades and Labor Council; J. G. Muhs, Secy.; 60; evening; April 27.

Jackson, Miss.—Public meeting; County Court House; Dr. E. A. Copeland; 35; evening; April 30.

Monroe, La.—Trades Council; Wm. Rodriguez; 15; evening; May 2.

Minden, La.—Lions Club; E. L. Richardson; 40; noon; May 3.

Natchitoches, La.—Public meeting; Miss Joan Chaffe; American Legion Hall; 30; evening; May 4.

These fifty-six talks during a two month period reached at least 3,500 persons, elicited over 200 signed requests for literature (which were turned over to the Schalkenbach Foundation), and received reports in nearly all the newspapers in the cities visited. *The Omaha World-Herald* ran a first page feature article headlined, "Henry George Marches On." The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* asked for a special article on "The New Frontier." The Selma, Ala., *Daily Times-Journal* was good enough to say that the Selma University talk was "one of the most worthwhile and informing ever delivered here on the economic crisis." The strictly Hearst papers consistently made no mention of the talks.

Single Tax bombs are resting under the citadels of privilege in every state. Many of the fuses are lit. It is only a matter of time—of education and organization—until the walls will crumble and the ways be cleared for a new advance of civilization.

ILLINOIS

Four of the largest cities in Illinois now have local organizations: Chicago, Peoria, Springfield and East St. Louis. Four years ago Chicago alone had a club. Two years ago the Peoria and Springfield Henry George Clubs were started and this year finds East St. Louis on the roster. Regular meetings are held in Chicago, Peoria, and East St. Louis.

Strange as it seems, the president of the Henry George No Tax League of Peoria has a family name synonymous with landlordism in its most redundant sense. But Dr. Canada Wendell is only a very distant relative of the late New York Wendell sisters and his economic philosophy is even more distant from the prevailing one that makes drones of those who might be useful citizens. Dr. Wendell is a trustee of the American Osteopathic Association. He is a ready speaker, an intense believer in individual freedom, and a successful battler for what he considers right community measures. The success of the League's semi-monthly meetings in the City Hall is largely due to the persistent effort of Dr. Wendell and Mr. R. E. Green, secretary. Mr. Green is the son of Mr. Charles

A. Green, militant land restorationist of Hannibal, Mo. *No Taxes* and other Georgist literature are distributed at the meetings. Prof. Harry Gunnison Brown's "Economic Basis for Tax Reform" has been under study. Mr. Albert Henniges, printer-Single Taxer of Peoria, has reproduced the Encyclopedia Britannica's excellent statement of Single Tax principles in an attractive leaflet.

When Robert M. Baker of East St. Louis went into a barber shop one day to get a haircut he came out with a copy of "Progress and Poverty" under his arm. Young Mr. Baker, it appears, expressed some thoughts on how the country might be set right. The barber didn't know whether Mr. Baker was right or not and Mr. Baker being an accountant by profession, the barber was not going to argue with him. But another of the barber's customers had tried to proselytize him with another idea on how to save the country and this customer, Rev. Walter Schlaretzki, left "Progress and Poverty" to show more in detail how it could be done. The barber had really never gotten into the book when Mr. Baker came along. So why not test it out on him? Whatever ideas Mr. Baker originally advanced to the barber, "Progress and Poverty" soon ate its way into them and today the philosophy of Henry George stands supreme in his mind. He already has several converts to his credit; has gotten "Progress and Poverty" into many hands, and has secured subscriptions for LAND AND FREEDOM. Mr. Baker is an able speaker, writer, and organizer. With the help of Rev. Schlaretzki, who has been an ardent Single Taxer for fifteen years, he is now getting the Henry George Club of East St. Louis thoroughly under way. Meetings are planned at which Rev. Schlaretzki will lay the groundwork of the Henry George philosophy in a series of addresses.

Belleville, Ill., twelve miles east of East St. Louis, has a number of Single Taxers with prospects for an active Henry George Club. One friend of the movement there is Hon. Walter Nesbit, congressman-at-large, who wrote Mr. Baker on Jan. 24: "I have read most of Henry George's works . . . and am one of his disciples." We regret that Congressman Nesbit was defeated in the primaries in April.

Canton, Ill., thirty miles west of Peoria, is now the home of Mrs. Mabelle Brooks, formerly of Arden, Del., and Chicago. Mrs. Brooks, who is director of relief agencies for Fulton County, arranged a number of speaking appointments for Mr. Maurice Welty of Chicago for March 7 and 8.

IOWA

The shades of Herbert Quick crying "Vampire!" must be haunting the cornfields of Iowa today as hundreds of tenant farmers are being crowded off their farms by owners who wish themselves to feed at the trough of the corn-hog money of the AAA. "The Real Trouble with the Farmers" is the same today that it was when Herbert

Quick wrote that great little book. There is nothing inherent in the minds of Iowa farmers, or any farmer, to make them adverse to the Single Tax. It is only the lack of information and lack of vision. Farmers talked to, all through Iowa, showed the highest receptivity to the Single Tax idea and were eager to get literature and to know what could be done to put the programme into operation. Very few of the many interviewed showed the slightest disposition to consider the corn-hog measure as anything more than rake-offs for the large landholder. While seventy-five per cent of the farms are said to be operated by tenants, there is one farm, the Adams Ranch owned by one man, which comprises eleven sections or 7,040 acres.

In Sioux City, where Herbert Quick lived for many years, is a beautiful wooded park with a ravine named in his honor and an Iowa boulder placed as an inspiring spot in his memory. This is the work of August Williges. It is Mr. Williges, one of the early members of the Rotary International, who is responsible for the remarkable eleventh section of the Rotary Code of Ethics, which reads as follows:

"Finally, believing in the universality of the Golden Rule . . . we contend that Society best holds together when equal opportunity is accorded all men in the natural resources of this planet."

Cedar Rapids has several good Single Taxers some of the most active of whom are Lucian T. Wilcox, J. Kennedy, and Matthew Cowden. Some years ago Mr. Wilcox attempted to put a Single Tax bee in the bonnet of our present Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace then editor of *Successful Farming* in Des Moines, but regrets that the bee evidently didn't sting.

NEBRASKA

It is fitting that Lincoln, Neb., named after the Great Emancipator, should have two Henry George Clubs and that one of them should be composed of those who Lincoln's pen set nominally free. Henry George Club No. 2, with Negro members, is studying Henry George to learn how the people of all races may be emancipated from the slavery of poverty. It meets in Phyllis Wheatley Center.

It would be impossible to pick out any one individual here as the leader of the Lincoln Henry George movement and responsible for the spirit of cooperation that pervades all its activities. For each one of the leaders claims that the others are to be given all the credit. But when you meet Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Maxey, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Miss Clara E. Blumer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Eden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Seifert, John L. Bertrand and others, you realize that the movement in Lincoln could not be what it is without each one of them.

The First Henry George Club of Lincoln is marked by several distinctive qualities that make it a joy to con-

plate. In the first place, men and women are equally participants in its work. There is the closest cooperation between all the members. The main purpose, to advance the teachings and programme of Henry George, is constantly kept in mind and consideration of side issues is not encouraged. New friends are shown every courtesy and given every inducement to begin and continue the study of Henry George. Meetings are held regularly every Monday evening in the Social Science building of the University of Nebraska. This is an environment that conduces to serious study of an important question.

The Maxey's, the Chapman's, and Miss Blumer have been Single Taxers for a good many years. They organized the club because they felt the time had come for action. Mr. Chapman has arranged many an appointment in the past years for John Z. White. The Eden's, the Seifert's, and Mr. Bertram are new Single Taxers. Mr. Seifert's study of the question was started by seeing the account of the Single Tax town, New Westminster, B. C., in the *Christian Science Monitor*.

But Lincoln is not the only city in Nebraska with active Single Taxers. In the Omaha Henry George Club are Mr. A. W. Falvey, Mr. Paul K. Harlan, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Bailey, to mention some. In Fremont there are Dr. J. Tilton Young and Pres. H. F. Martin of Midland College. Mayor J. F. Rohn of Fremont is decidedly friendly to the Single Tax.

KANSAS

The two stalwarts of the Henry George movement in Kansas are Henry Ware Allen of Wichita and George Hughes of Topeka. Mr. Allen's Single Tax letters appearing in such papers as the *New York Times*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* are widely read. Many Single Taxers are proud possessors of his "Henry George Calendar" with its quotations from Henry George for each day in the year and with the birthdays of leading Single Taxers. Mr. Allen's father, Edward A. H. Allen, was principal of Friend's Academy in New York City which was at one time attended by the daughter of Henry George, Mrs. Anna George de Mille. When Mr. Allen was vice president of the Kansas City Single Tax Club in 1889, he arranged a meeting for Henry George. He remembers that Henry George said that "he who begins the study of economics gets on a greased plank that will soon drop him into the Single Tax." Mr. Allen's favorite quotation from Henry George is: "Unless it be laid in justice, the social structure cannot stand."

From going fishing with Matthew Arnold in England to bronco busting in the West is a hurdle that only George Hughes, lover-of Nature, has ever achieved so far as we know. When Mr. Hughes returned to England as a young man he tried to interest his father, Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days," in the Single Tax but, he says, without success. However, Mr. Hughes has made one recent convert in Mr. Frank L. Brooks, editor

of the Topeka weekly, *Plain Talk*. Other Topeka Single Taxers include Dean John W. Day of Grace Cathedral and Marco Morrow, business manager of Capper Publications.

MISSOURI

James C. Fuller and Edward White are hammering away in Kansas City. . . . Prof. Harry Gunnison Brown is writing and teaching at Columbia. . . . Noah D. Alper, Erwin Kauffmann, Edward Boeck, Charles Lischer are giving no quarter in St. Louis. Clark McAdams, editor of the *Post-Dispatch*, is a good friend.

ALABAMA

One of James R. Brown's many Single Tax converts is William H. Dinkins, A. M., executive officer of Selma University at Selma, Ala. Dr. Dinkins had read a great deal on Single Tax but he did not "see the cat" until he read Mr. Brown's "Plain Talk on Taxation." Since that time, for ten years, he has done everything in his power to advance the movement. While studying at Columbia University in New York in 1928 Dr. Dinkins met many Single Tax leaders including Mr. Brown, Frederick H. Monroe, Charles O'Connor Hennessy, John J. Murphy, and Miss Antoinette Kaufmann. His endorsement of the philosophy of Henry George appears in Prof. Brown's "Significant Paragraphs from Henry George." Selma University is one of the leading colored educational institutions in the South. It is gratifying to note that Booker T. Washington was himself a believer in Single Tax. As quoted in the *Twentieth Century Magazine* of May, 1911, he said: "I believe land value taxation to be the salvation and the only real salvation of the South."

If life begins at forty, as one writer would have us believe, Fairhope has its greatest achievements yet to be made. Had the Colony been founded on any other principles than those of freedom of individual initiative it could not have survived four decades of panics, booms, and war as it has. For regardless of what the Colony has been able to do in other ways to demonstrate the Single Tax principles this much is a monumental fact; it has given birth to a beautiful town. It is true that due to a series of set backs beyond the control of any one community, such as being cut off from the main highway, the hotels are not full to overflowing and the stores are not bursting with trade. But Fairhope is going on with what appears to be greater verve than hundreds of similar towns throughout the South. It is definitely a force for the social and economic regeneration of mankind. To many people, in fact, Fairhope is not a place but a symbol. It is a symbol of that day when want shall be banished from the earth, when government oppression shall be ended, when human aspiration shall have opportunity for fulfillment.

Weaved into the history of Fairhope are the lives of two great pioneers—Ernest B. Gaston and Mrs. Marietta Johnson. The Organic School of Education, in its twenty-

seventh year, for all the hard times, has been able to do what hundreds of educational systems have not; pay its teachers.

Among the young Single Taxers Fairhope and Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. Rubin Rockwell, Orville Green, and Miss Mary Bishop.

MISSISSIPPI

Some one from the Milk River delegation at the Henry George Congress in Chicago last September said that it looked to him like the South was about to return the compliment of the Civil War by coming up North to free the white man. This Milk River Single Taxer had in mind the Memphis and Fairhope delegations with Abe D. Waldauer, Judge A. B. Pittman, and Mr. Gaston.

If our Milk River friends were to visit Mississippi at this time he would realize that he spoke more truly than he knew.

The next governor of Mississippi, if our prophecy comes true, will be Dr. E. A. Copeland of Jackson. His platform is simple: "Let's have the Single Tax instead of the Mingle Tax." Dr. Copeland is a fourth cousin of Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Senator from New York. He was born in Copeland, Ala., July 8, 1884, and although he has helped elect two governors of Mississippi in recent years he has never run for public office himself. And he won't run now if the other Democratic candidates will come out for Single Tax. "We invite all Democratic candidates to advocate this system in order to bring about the New Era," reads his platform headline.

In a letter to Gov. Conner on Jan. 24, Dr. Copeland said, "If you, to whom the people are looking for relief, will enact the Single Tax, you will deliver our suffering masses out of bondage. And besides, you will save me the hard work and expense of running for Governor. . . I do not want the office. But if you do not enact the Single Tax, I am going to ask the people to elect me, and I am going to show them why they have not been relieved."

Dr. Copeland, as a physician, is known throughout the state. Although he has never spoken in public until this campaign he has already shown his power to reach into the hearts and minds of his audience. He has a graciousness of manner for which the Southern speaker is noted. He has a faculty for reducing every idea to its simplest, most human terms. A further asset is his vocabulary of Mississippi slang which he admits "would stretch ten feet wide from the Atlantic to the Pacific." The "per-simmon headed politicians" and the "long, black coated, bloody handed, organized vandals" will not be spared in this campaign. But Dr. Copeland will also say, as he said in his announcement on Dec. 24, 1933:

Let me persuade you to turn your attention to Henry George's Single Tax; the just and scientific method of applying the Mosaic land law. Land monopoly being the basis of all monopoly, we must first solve the land question. . . What sense of justice is there in establishing doles and breadlines to feed and clothe the hungry and

forcing them to receive degrading charity and at the same time denying them their natural God-given right to use idle land to honorably support themselves and their dependents? . . .

I beg every voter in Mississippi to inform him and herself on the cause of depression and poverty and hunger in the midst of plenty, and the remedy to apply, as set forth by Henry George in "Progress and Poverty." . . . The Single Tax is the natural law of taxation and it is the natural law of the distribution of wealth. . . .

You may as well levy a tax on the shroud and casket to resurrect a corpse to give it new life as to try to revive business and promote industry and trade by levying sales taxes, privilege taxes, or excise taxes of any kind on the products of labor. . . .

With a high school education, a copy of "Progress and Poverty" and the Holy Bible, a child is well equipped for the Battle of Life. The holy truths set forth in these books will indeed teach one how to live and how to die. The Single Tax conforms to every moral law and precept of the Holy Bible. It is the fulfillment of the commandment "Thou shalt not steal." It is the realization of the golden rule. . . .

I earnestly appeal to you who want to give your children a better chance in life than you had, and to restore to them their God-given natural right to the use of the land to support themselves, to aid us in winning the Single Tax victory. . . .

Dr. Copeland was first introduced to the Single Tax a few years ago by a Tammany politician, William Harbo of Brooklyn, who told of Henry George's mayoralty campaigns. Then, through local Single Taxers he became more interested. Mr. S. B. Myers, an old guard Single Taxer, converted Mr. J. C. Notgrass, a younger man. Mr. Notgrass converted Dr. Copeland, and Dr. Copeland not to be outdone, brought Attorney Roy Arnold into the fold. These men constitute the Four Horsemen of the campaign. Mr. Arnold, in his early thirties and an eloquent speaker, is running for Secretary of State on the Single Tax platform. The campaign committee hopes to have a full ticket before the campaign is in full swing.

The situation in Mississippi is probably unlike that in any other state. It has no city over 50,000 in population. It has 29,000,000 acres with only 6,000,000 that have ever been brought under cultivation. Of these 2,000,000 have been taken out of cultivation by the cotton-corn-hog American Agricultural Atrocity programme. So here are 25,000,000 acres unused. Eighty-three individuals hold title to 6,000,000 acres. Lady Gordon and others of England hold 2,000,000 acres. In addition to this shocking distribution of land holdings, Mississippi has the most burdensome system of taxation conceivable of which the new sales tax is an important part. Here truly, Single Tax should make headway if for no other reason than its brilliance of contrast with the existing system.

The campaign committee has detailed information of the land situation in every county of the state, prepared by Mr. J. R. Bain. Dr. Copeland plans to carry the facts into every part of the state. That he will have to go to the people himself is evidenced by the fact that the daily papers are entirely ignoring the campaign and its issues. Weekly newspapers, however, are carrying many columns of straight Single Tax articles. A very able newspaper

man connected with the campaign is Mr. A. C. Sherman, editor and publisher of the *State Tribune*.

The election itself does not take place until August, 1935. Dr. Copeland has entered the campaign confident that the early candidate catches the vote. Write to the Single Tax Campaign Committee, Century Building, Jackson, Miss., for a copy of Dr. Copeland's platform.

Mr. R. D. Moore, Land Commissioner of Mississippi, with 2,600,000 acres under his control, is a Single Taxer and new subscriber to LAND AND FREEDOM.

LOUISIANA

The movement is building up slowly but surely in Louisiana. Miss Mona McMahon, secretary of the Henry George Club of New Orleans, continues to place copies of Henry George's books in the hands of prominent people. Her letters to public men and women cannot help but have a strong influence.

Mr. T. E. Dabney, brilliant editorial writer on the *New Orleans States*, has become an uncompromising Single Taxer during the past two years. He has read his copy of "Progress and Poverty" "almost to pieces" and now is subscribing to LAND AND FREEDOM to get a new copy. Mr. Dabney's uncle, Rev. Quincy Ewing of Lindsey, Calif., is a Single Taxer, as is Quincy Ewing, Jr., head of the Associated Press at Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. Harry Lazarus, secretary of the Louisiana Real Estate Board, is 104 pages of the way through his first reading of "Progress and Poverty." The book was given him by Mr. Bluford H. J. Balter, owner of Balter Building and manager of extensive properties throughout New Orleans. Mr. Lazarus plans to help organize a discussion group as a part of the Henry George Club to meet for the joint study of "Progress and Poverty." Mr. Louis Huftt, president of the Louisiana Real Estate Board, is a Single Taxer of many years' standing.

Mr. R. B. Roessle, prominent New Orleans architect, when a young man heard Henry George and recently had his interest reawakened. As a member of the new industries committee of the Association of Commerce he intends to urge consideration of Single Tax principles in that body.

Mr. F. D. Blue of New Orleans read a first edition of "Progress and Poverty" in 1880 and has been a disciple of Henry George ever since. He is a former Indiana man and knew Mr. L. O. Bishop when that Fairhoper was a newspaper publisher at Clinton, Ind. Mr. Blue is the grandfather of George Blue, one of the high school student guests at the Henry George Dinner in New Orleans in October, 1932.

One of the New Orleans book stores reports that it has sold over twenty-five copies of "Progress and Poverty" during the past year and five copies during the past month. It is very well pleased with the Schalkenbach edition, and keeps a copy in the window display at regular intervals.

Hon. Frank H. Colbert, former member of the Louisiana

Tax Commission, was recently elected chairman of the new Democratic Executive Committee of Minden, La. If there is a constitutional convention, Mr. Colbert hopes to be elected a delegate and help fight for local option in taxation. At such a convention, Hon. George K. Perrault, member of the state legislature from Opelousas, would probably be a delegate and could be depended on for local option. Mr. Perrault has been a follower of Henry George since reading "Progress and Poverty" and the "Condition of Labor" in 1924. He has been a member of the legislature since that time. He is an attorney and 34 years old.

Capt. G. B. Cooley and his young convert, Mr. William Rodriguez, are holding the fort at Monroe, La. Mr. Rodriguez is a candidate for Finance Commissioner of Monroe.

Mr. D. F. Shell of Winfield, La., has been a Single Taxer since the *Public* days but never met another Single Taxer until he attended the Single Tax meeting in Natchitoches on May 4. He has one convert on his Single Tax scoreboard, however, in his nephew, Jake Shell, postman at Monroe.

Natchitoches, La., has never forgotten the Single Tax it learned at the feet of its late and honored citizen, Judge M. H. Carver, whose death occurred eight years ago. Mrs. Carver and her daughter are among those he left with a deep appreciation of the philosophy of Henry George.

Miss Joan Chaffe, formerly of New Orleans, is now in Natchitoches and doing everything possible to further the movement in that beautiful little city on the banks of Cane River.

Mr. Monroe's itinerary until September 1 is as follows:

California—San Diego, May 27—June 2; Los Angeles, June 3—16; Bakersfield, Fresno, Stockton, June 17—23; San Francisco, June 24—July 7.

California—Oregon—Sacramento, Eugene, July 8—14.

Oregon—Washington—Portland, Tacoma, Olympia, July 15—21.

Washington—Seattle, July 22—28.

British Columbia—Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, July 29—August 4.

British Columbia—Washington—New Westminster, Wenatchee, August 5—11.

Washington—Spokane, Walla Walla, August 12—18.

Idaho—Utah—Boise, Salt Lake City, August 19—25.

Colorado—Grand Junction, Leadville, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, August 26—September 1.

LISTENING to some people, one would think the cause of poverty was not work enough. If the Creator had made rocks harder, soil less fertile, iron as scarce as gold and gold as diamonds—or if ships would sink and cities burn down oftener, there would be less poverty, because there would be more work to do.—HENRY GEORGE.

If voluntary ignorance is bliss professorial economists must be happy.

Henry George School of Social Science

THINGS have happened and are now happening at the Henry George School of Social Science that bid fair to be the turning point in the Henry George movement which will carry it on to success and to the eventual realization of the fondest hopes of its followers.

The Students have taken hold! Filled with the zeal that only a thorough understanding of the economics and the philosophy of Henry George can give, and inspired by the self-sacrificing work of their teacher and guide, Oscar Geiger, they have formed themselves into a Student-Council of the Henry George School of Social Science and are sending forth broadcast to all followers of Henry George a message and appeal that truly breathes the spirit of conviction, determination—and Victory!

Here is the message:

MESSAGE FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE STUDENT COUNCIL

of the

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

to the followers of Henry George throughout the nation

urging that they join with them in forming a

HENRY GEORGE FELLOWSHIP

The qualifications for membership to be an understanding of the teachings of Henry George, and interest and effort in forwarding this Cause for the ultimate freedom of man.

The Message:

This is Spring,—seed-sowing is in the minds of countless millions over the length and breadth of our land.

Seed-sowing—can it be carried out in the midst of a crowded city?

Truly, yes.

Seeds of truth can be sown—and grown—in the hearts and minds of men, women and bright youth.

Such sowing has been faithfully done, on a crowded street, in the centre of a great city, in a school, the Henry George School of Social Science. This sowing too has been done with as real a reliance upon human nature, and the great laws which govern it, as that of the seed-sower upon the earth itself and the majestic laws which there govern growth.

In this School the seed is good, the sower skilled and wise, the soil of various qualities.

The fruit will follow—is even now ripening in places.

Can this sowing—and growing—continue?

This depends partly on you.

The students of this School, who thus address you, are being welded into a fine fellowship for a common cause,—that all may recognize that

“The Earth is the birthright of all Mankind, and all have an equal right to its use.”

Admiration and love for a teacher—truly a teacher of teachers—and a growing desire to spread near and far a knowledge of the spiritual quality of this work, which

may produce peacefully and rationally such vast changes amongst men, impels the student body, through its Council to appeal widely for the means of continued support of the School, which has ever increasing possibilities.

If such support is forthcoming regularly and generously from those who believe in the message of “Progress and Poverty,” to enable this work to expand and grow, Man’s release from poverty and all its disastrous ills to mind, body and spirit, may be at hand, and progress assured.

The times are strange indeed, but dawn follows dark.

We, the Student Council of the Henry George School of Social Science, invite you to the truly glorious and noble task of supporting the work of the School, which we know to be worthy of the best efforts and gifts of its friends.

Will you join our fellowship to be known as the Henry George Fellowship by aiding the cause in some way, with a new consecration and, if possible, by subscribing towards free scholarships that are now and henceforth being established in this School?

Frank Chodorov lately wrote to LAND AND FREEDOM from Springfield, Mass.:

“On my next trip west I am going to talk Oscar Geiger’s School to Single Taxers I meet. If there is a spark of the old light left in them they must help. I wish I knew how to sell the School to Single Taxers of the country. I hope you will not consider it blasphemous, but I think Oscar is the nearest incarnation of the Christ idea I have ever known. The teaching of the Single Tax is not only good pedagogy—it is inspirational. He doesn’t deviate from or apologize for one word of Henry George. The simplicity and clearness with which he expounds the philosophy is, I believe, one reason why his students become enthusiasts. The other reason is Oscar himself. He teaches so that they understand. That understanding plus his sincerity produces faith. I wish every Single Taxer in the country could sit in at one of his classes could see the light of understanding, of revelation expressed in the faces of the young men and women students. If that were possible they would agree with me—that the Henry George School of Social Science is the hope of the continued life of our movement. May He who gives life be generous to us by preserving Oscar Geiger for many years, and may the Single Taxers help carry on his work by their financial help.”

While it is true that the leader of the School does not deviate from or apologize for one word of Henry George, it is also true that he has a practical procedure to offer whereby this magnificent theory may be made actually to work, here and now. This is a distinct contribution to the Henry George idea, and should cause hundred nay thousands, of those who lit their lamps long ago at the shrine of this theory to raise them with new hope, until the combined light spreads, attracting the eyes of men. Then they, too, may see clearly and live abundantly.

Now is the time when your response to this appeal will count, when men in their uncertainty turn towards those who truly lead, as our leader in this School leads, not only by his teaching, but with his life, spent for the cause!

All money received through this appeal will go towards

making it possible to increase the student body—for every ten dollars subscribed, one free scholarship will be offered. The donor may if he or she cares, designate the one who shall actually be the recipient of this scholarship, and the Student Council will be happy to cooperate in welcoming that student to the School.

If impossible to provide for one or more scholarships, you can provide for a partial one, trusting its completion to others who will, we believe, share with you in this plan.

If unable to do either at present, please let us have word from you, showing your interest in our newly formed—and soon to be nation-wide—Henry George Fellowship, under the leadership of Oscar H. Geiger, telling us that you join with us. It is our earnest hope that you will.

Faithfully yours,

HELEN D. DENBIGH,
President of Student Council.
(Assistant Principal of P. S. 30,
Brooklyn, New York.

There follows here some freely expressed opinions by students—and witnesses of the work at the School—one of whom has presented this year twelve free scholarships to friends with whom he wished to share what he himself has found here.

Many messages from individual students and witnesses of its work accompany this, of which the following are merely specimen excerpts—space forbidding the publication of all.

"I believe that the Henry George School of Social Science under the leadership of Oscar Geiger is making one of the most important contributions ever made in the history of our movement, because it is teaching—and *thoroughly*—the very fundamentals of the Georgan philosophy.—ANNA GEORGE DE MILLE (daughter of Henry George) 277 Park Ave., New York City.

"We believe this to be the most Holy Crusade ever undertaken. * * * Oscar Geiger is our University. He is our teacher of teachers."—MRS. EVA MAXWELL, 324 Waldo Ave., New York City.

"Attendance at numerous classes and meetings at the Henry George School of Social Science has convinced me of Oscar Geiger's remarkable success in interesting and converting young people to the truth of Henry George's solution. The School *must be maintained*."—CHARLOTTE J. SCHETTER, 11 McKinney Ave., Northport, L. I., N. Y.

"A class in economics may seem a queer place in which to find God, but I *did* find Him there, due to the clear thinking and uncompromising teaching of Oscar Geiger at the Henry George School of Social Science."—MARY J. SECOR, Asst. Principal, Public School 96, Bronx, New York.

"Learning the principles of Henry George under the guidance of Oscar Geiger has been the most remarkable scholastic experience of my life."—MARGARET F. BINGHAM, Teacher, Theodore Roosevelt High School, Bronx, New York.

"For some fifteen years I have been talking Single Tax to my friends, without convincing a single one. Last fall I got several of them ('hard-headed business men'

all) to enter the School with me; the condition that we would all try to follow the course without prejudice—one way or the other. Mr. Geiger convinced every one of the group and, I believe, every one else who completed even the first term.

Intellectual conviction is important enough but it is not the force which has kept our idea spreading. The sincerity of a teacher who has risked his all and is daily giving himself for a "Cause" could not fail to awaken the crusading zeal which has resulted in a voluntary movement by the present students to keep the School alive and growing.

I have yet to see a man or method perfect for any purpose—let each who can help choose his own way—but, as a Single Taxer of fairly long standing who has tested the School on himself and his friends, I cannot find strong enough expression for my conviction that the School and its director merit all the support that can possibly be given."—HENRY GEORGE ATKINSON (Grandson of Henry George) Closter Dock Road, Alpine, N. J.

Then, in this greatest of all campaigns for accomplishment in the cause of Freedom, there follows this direct undertaking and promise of the Trustees of the School:

Henceforth every dollar donated to the Henry George School of Social Science will go toward providing free scholarships to its courses.

Every ten dollar donation will establish one scholarship—including text books and tuition. Larger donations will provide that many more scholarships, and smaller donations will be combined into units of ten dollars, and thus, too, will go to creating scholarships.

Donors, if they so desire, can designate recipients of the scholarships they provide. In the absence of such designations the scholarships will be awarded to such teachers, ministers, college students and others, who cannot pay tuition fees, but whose background and interest may warrant the belief that such scholarships shall redound to the benefit of the Cause.

There is no reason now why any one who seeks the Truth shall not find it. There is no reason now why any who desire to *spread* the Truth shall not do it. Not only does the Henry George School of Social Science spread the Truth, but it selects those who are best able to further spread it, and to these it teaches the Truth so thoroughly and so fundamentally that its students in turn themselves become teachers.

If you believe that the philosophy of Henry George contains the Truth that alone can save civilization and bring freedom, security, justice and happiness to humanity, here is an opportunity for you to assist in the teaching and spreading of that philosophy among those who best can further teach and spread it.

Direct and immediate donations are required to make effective this programme, but such bequests as may establish a permanent and sustaining endowment to assure the future of the School and the continued effectiveness of its work, are also needed.

Whatever the amount of the donation, be it large or

small, every penny of it will be used as above set forth.

ANNA GEORGE DE MILLE, President,
FREDERICK CYRUS LEUBUSCHER, Vice President,
JOSEPH DANA MILLER, Treasurer,
LEONARD T. RECKER, Chairman Finance Comm.
WILLIAM RYAN, General Secretary.

Trustees, Henry George School of Social Science.

Outstanding in these messages is the note of *doing*; the note of *accomplishment*. This is no mere appeal for money. It is a promise of work—in fact of *work already being done*. It is the *Raising of Banners by those about to embark on a Crusade*. We give it our blessings. May we not also ask all true followers of Henry George to join the ranks of these "CRUSADERS OF A NEW CRUSADE" and help them both Spiritually and Materially?

Editor LAND AND FREEDOM.

THE LIBRARY OF THE SCHOOL

The Henry George School of Social Science is building up a library for the use of its students and for those interested in Fundamental Economics and Social Philosophy.

It is aiming to establish a collection of books bearing on these and allied subjects, that will be a credit to the Henry George movement and that may always be at the service of the Cause and its adherents.

Books bearing on such questions, as also books on Science, Philosophy, History, Biology, Psychology, Civics, Government, and cultural disciplines generally will be welcome and are solicited. All books on any subjects will be gratefully received.

All books donated to its library are suitably inscribed with the School's acknowledgment to the donor, unless otherwise instructed.

BOLTON HALL,
Chairman Library Committee

News From California

I have to report progress since my last letter to you.

The campaign for constitutional amendment is steadily progressing and widening. New persons are becoming interested in the work and, therefore, new workers added to the number of the old. In order to get the amendment upon the ballot, approximately 110,000 signatures have to be procured, and in point of fact this represents very much more work because an appreciable number of signatures will lack validity in some respects. However, despite all these difficulties, I can assure our fellow-believers that the amendment will be on the ballot and the fight on in deadly earnest. This we may accept as a fixed fact.

The interest in the principles involved grows with an increased understanding of them. There are many thousands of voters in California who today understand and appreciate the vice of taxation of industry and the propriety of taxation levied upon land values. It is astonishingly easy to make converts to the theory that a sales tax is thoroughly unjust from the standpoint of either capital or labor; to demonstrate the absurdity of taxation upon improvements when we declare that we want improvements to be made; to show that taxation upon tangible personal property defeats its production. These

are the essentials of our campaign, and in our judgment the essentials of any campaign for righteousness in taxation.

I must again refer to the fact that the Single Taxers of the country have by no means wakened up to the importance of this campaign, a campaign from a practical point of view in every way more significant than any campaign which has been heretofore entered upon in the United States or Canada or Australia. It covers a wider extent of territory, a larger population—between six millions and seven millions of people—and an infinitely greater change in the subjects and amount of taxation. This is excellently well illustrated by the fact that we propose to do away with a sales tax now producing fifty million dollars a year, and propose the abolition of taxation upon improvements and tangible personal property, which vitally affects the collection of two hundred and sixty millions of taxation levied for the benefit of California counties and cities. Improvements and tangible personal property are incidentally relieved of one hundred and eighteen millions paid by them. Of course, this great change will not be brought about within a year, but it will be entirely made at the end of five years.

In years gone by the Single Taxers have displayed a very lively interest in campaigns by no means comparable with this. Such was the case forty years ago, at the time of the struggle in Delaware, and was the case with regard to the work of the Fels Commission, although that had no such directness of aim as our California campaign.

I am aware that there are other campaigns shaping themselves up in several of the states of the Union, but, as far as my information extends, none of them have the directness of operation of the present undertaking. If we win success, and about that time I shall have something to say, we shall have carried forward to a wonderful degree the cause of freedom in taxation and freedom in production and recognition of natural rights.

Not all of our friends throughout the United States have been neglectful of the situation. We have been supplied with a large number of little pamphlets called "A Tale of Two Cities," by Prof. Harry G. Brown. This is gotten up in admirable form for circularization, contrasting the effect of the application or non-application of our theories. In addition, we have been furnished with many thousands of a fly-sheet entitled "No Slums—No Congestion," describing the experience of Sydney, and furnished by the American Association for Scientific Taxation, of New York City. This little fly-sheet is an extremely valuable propaganda.

We have also been offered other pamphlets which, while the offer was greatly appreciated, have not seemed to us of immediate force.

Will we succeed? I am justified in a strong expression of personal feeling, based on as thorough a knowledge of the situation throughout the state as it is possible for one to have at this moment. It is my deliberate judgment that only by an enormous expenditure of money and latent and flagrant misrepresentation, can we be defeated, provided we have sufficient funds to bring home to all the voters of the state the fundamental soundness of our positions, and up to the present time our own funds have been, speaking relatively to the necessities, entirely meager. I desire this letter, therefore, to act as an appeal to everyone who really cares for the cause to which he has given his service, perhaps, only up to this time, to come forward with all the financial assistance and personal sacrifice of which he may be capable such an opportunity to give a telling blow for freedom having never arisen before and may not arise again for a long time. If you can give in hundreds of dollars, well and good. If you can give but a single dollar the gift will not fail of appreciation.

Please send any contributions either to Edgar Pomeroy, Treasurer, Pacific Building, San Francisco, or A. J. Samis, Treasurer, 2422 North Alvarado Street, Los Angeles, these acting for northern and southern California. If desired, moneys can be sent to me and I will make division between the north and south.

We shall welcome as a co-adjutor in the fight, John Lawrence Morroe, due quickly to reach California.

—JACKSON H. RALSTON.

Richard Cobden

RICHARD COBDEN was born on June 3, 1804, in the village of Heyshot, England. His early life was a hard one, although his father was a man of moderate means—a malster by profession—and for many years was the chief magistrate for the town of Midhurst. He afterwards became a farmer, but the venture proved unsuccessful and young Cobden became dependent upon his mother's relatives for support. At the age of fifteen he was given a position as a junior clerk in the counting house of his uncle in the city of London. Here he spent five years of his early life, existing upon scanty fare and sharing a portion of his income with his parents. It was during this period that he equipped himself for the intense conflict in which he was to engage in the over-throw of the obnoxious "corn laws," and so-called "protective tariffs" which had prevailed up to that time in England. At the age of twenty, with two other young men, he engaged in the calico and muslin business. Their capital amounted to about \$3,000., part of which was borrowed, and he became the commercial traveler for the firm.

About this time Charles Villiers, the English Commoner, had divided the House on the corn tax, but his notion was defeated by a majority of 187, the number being 342 against 195. The effects were depressing upon the followers of Cobden, but in 1838 the "Anti-Corn Law League" was founded. No organization in the history of the reform movement grew with such rapidity, notwithstanding the deep rooted prejudice and political hatred which had to be overcome. Cobden was the life of the organization. His wonderful energy directed the work. Papers and pamphlets were scattered by the hundreds of thousands. Speeches were made in every city, town and hamlet. The cost was enormous but the funds were raised by the public.

Up to this time Cobden had not been in Parliament, but his efforts and that of the League outside had been so great that it overthrew Lord Melbourne's government; in the general election following, he was returned to Parliament from Stockport, Lancashire, with many other prominent Leaguers, but the Conservatives were successful in Parliament. Robert Peel entered the House as Prime Minister with an overwhelming majority. Robert Villiers again divided the House and his motion was defeated by a majority of 303. Long and hard debates were entered into. The excitement throughout England was intense and many distressing scenes were enacted. The Chartists were carrying on their propaganda and Daniel O'Connell, the Irish Liberator, carried the repeal cry into Ireland with telling effect. The distress throughout Great Britain and Ireland was so great that quite frequently the verdict of the juries was, "Death by Starvation."

The failure of the crops was bringing death and distress

on every hand. It was at this time that Cobden gave utterance to his memorable words to John Bright. Death had robbed this great statesman of his young wife. Cobden had visited his as a friend and after tendering to him his sympathy, he grasped him by the hand and said: "There are thousands of homes in England today where wives, mothers and children are dying of hunger made by the law. When your grief is past, come with me and we will not rest until we have repealed those laws." John Bright accepted the invitation and worked whole-heartedly with Cobden until the "corn laws" were repealed.

In 1843 the League spent nearly one-half million pounds educating the people. The harvest had been a good one, but in spite of this the farmers were in a very bad way. The government was compelled to inquire into the state of agriculture. The memorable session of 1846 was opened by her majesty, the late Queen Victoria, in person. The prevailing distress was the subject of debate. The duties on many articles of food were modified. Cattle food was placed on the free list and on all grain the duties were to cease in three years. Long and angry debates were again entered into, but on the morning of May 16, 1846, the Ministerial proposition was passed in both Houses and the first great victory for commercial freedom was won.

There was great rejoicing throughout England. Cobden's name was on every tongue, and he wrote to his wife that his work was done. His rugged and robust nature was wrecked by the rigorous strain that he had undergone, but the people of England came generously forward and presented him with 75,000 pounds. He intended to retire from public life and after considerable pressure was prevailed upon to go to France and negotiate commercial treaties which were of lasting benefit to both countries.

He died in 1865. The following verses appeared in a country newspaper the week after Mr. Cobden's death:

Pure-Hearted Hero of a bloodless fight!
Clean-handed Captain in a painless war!
Soar, spirit, to the realms of Truth and Light,
Where the Just are!

If one poor cup of water given shall have
Due recognition in the Day of Dread,
Angels may welcome this one, for he gave
A nation bread!

His bays are sullied by no crimson stain;
His battles cost no life, no land distress'd;
The victory that closed the long campaign,
The vanquish'd bless'd!

No narrow patriot bounded by the strand
Of his own Isle—he led a new advance,
And opened, with the olive-branch in hand,
The ports of France,

Charming base hate of centuries to cease,
And laying upon humble piles of trade,
Foundation for that teeming reign of Peace,
For which he prayed.

This the sole blot on which detraction darts,
 Willing to make his rounded fame decrease:
 That in his inmost soul, and heart of hearts,
 He worshipp'd Peace

But One bless'd Peacemakers long years ago;
 And since, in common clay, or stately vault,
 Seldom has Hero rested, stained by so
 Superb a fault.

JOHN M. MOORE.

Keeping Step With Progress

IS WEALTH A CRIME?

Predicated on the concept that every person is entitled to access to natural gifts to sustain life and comfort, our forefathers adopted an arrangement for the production and distribution of wealth. Production, then as now, meant the application of human skill and energy to natural products of the land, the water and the air, to increase and multiply material things and make them more useful to mankind. The thing so produced was private property. It meant ownership which included the right of enjoyment of property and income from it.

Wealth is the material thing that we need for food, clothing, shelter and enjoyment. The more wealth any man produced the greater credit was accorded him. He enriched the whole community as well as himself. He was a benefactor.

Land and labor were the two big factors in production. Because production could be increased by cultivation and fertility of land farmers were given perpetual title to land on the theory that this policy would encourage the greatest possible production. Surplus wealth, when used to clothe, feed and house workmen, or for making tools, assists production. This we call capital. It rightly shares credit with land and labor as the three factors in the production of wealth.

The great institution of private property encouraged every person to produce wealth. It left him free to use it as he would. The only restrictions on him were that he must do nothing to deny others the rights and privileges which he himself enjoyed under the general plan, that he be honest and decent in his relations with others and share of his wealth in the necessary costs of operations in the common cause.

We just cannot turn all at once to the new theory that our present troubles all come from a surplus of wealth, and that the way to recovery is to destroy what we have already created. To plow under the third row, fallow fertile land, destroy the growing pigs, work less days in the week and less hours in the day, loaf, spend and borrow, and tax ourselves out of trouble, are notions foreign to our school of thought. They are abhorrent to our economic sense. In all experience the easy-going spendthrift has had his holiday and joy-ride spending other people's money, but the community never waited in vain for the predicted calamity.—*Rural New Yorker*.

EVILS OF LAND MONOPOLY

The depression now universal throughout the civilized world is nothing but an extension of the conditions introduced into Ireland by land monopoly—the rack rents, barring the people from any chance to work. The condition of the Irish farmer under English rule is only an exaggeration of the condition of the American workman, the European storekeeper, the mechanic out of work.

The State of Mississippi is holding an auction of 7,000,000 acres of farm lands on which the farmers are unable to pay taxes; 60,000 farms, one-quarter of the total area of the State. Land monopoly has been as disastrous to the land owner and to the State as it has been to the man barred from the land. If the State of Mississippi would take title to these forsaken lands thus thrown into its hands, and rent them, unemployment would cease, and the State would have such revenue that it would end the frantic efforts to avoid bankruptcy.

The refusal of the Irish farmers to pay the annuities to the Irish

Government is really a refusal to let the Irish Government dispose of the property which it should hold in trust for all the people; and the refusal is a blessing. If the Irish will go back to their old laws and forget the diabolical economic system unloaded upon them by the conqueror, Ireland can lead the world once more.

Of all the evils unloaded upon Ireland, the foreign language, foreign philosophy, and foreign methods of thought, none was so deadly as the foreign system of land monopoly, and none was more effective in turning Ireland into the world's poorhouse. The wiping out of the system of land monopoly, and the holding in trust of the land of Ireland by the Irish Nation, for the Irish people, would place Ireland in the forefront of prosperity.—HENRY J. FOLEY in *Gaelic American*.

THE SINGLE TAX IS SOUND ECONOMICS

If, as may be, the share going to the private owners of capital or land seems unduly large, it is economically a grievous wrong to interfere with the natural processes. The proper method is to let these shares flow on, and then tax them. Rent cannot be abolished, but the whole share may be taken from the landowners in taxes. All the arguments of conservative economists have failed to make a dent in this fundamental proposition of the Single Taxers, simply because it is sound economics.—PROF. NEIL CAROTHERS in *Herald-Tribune*.

PROGRESS IN CHILE

The women of Chile 21 years of age and over have been granted the right to vote at municipal elections. They are to exercise the franchise for the first time at such elections scheduled for April next pointed out L. D. Baker, American partner in the dry goods store in Valparaiso for the last ten years.

He also observed President Alessandri of that country has approved another measure which enfranchises for all city elections resident foreigners who have lived there for the last five years. It is estimated this will affect about 25,000 foreigners, including 10,000 Italians and 2,260 Americans.

"Another new law," he added, "incorporates the main principle of Henry George's Single Tax theory for a limited period in order to promote extensive building projects. From the beginning of August 1, 1933, until 1945, this law eliminates taxes on all new buildings erected between Aug. 1, 1933, and Dec. 31, 1935. There is, however, a tax on the land."—*San Francisco News*.

THE DEVASTATING BLIGHT

The prospective failure of slum clearance as a government undertaking cannot be separated from speculation in land values. Most of these rundown properties are assessed at a low figure, so that, by sufficient overcrowding, owners of slums can make a profit at the small rentals charged the poverty-stricken inhabitants. But the instant the government offers to finance housing in a blighted neighborhood land values shoot upward. The land speculator reaps all the profit the government is asked to pocket a loss.

City governments, chambers of commerce, real estate boards—everybody, practically—side with and serve the land speculator. Our whole system of assessment and taxation is built to protect him. The only visible solution is to raise assessments in blighted districts until the owners of property are compelled to unite and improve it themselves or let it be taken by the city for taxes and improved with public funds. That's a drastic solution, but the cities of America will have to come to it some day, for the alternative is the steady spread of the present devastating blight.—*St. Louis Star-Times*.

SINGLE TAX

Henry George, the great disciple of the Single Tax philosophy must be greatly excited in the world beyond when he realizes the agitation going on in this and other countries concerning the idea he so ably de-

ended of taxing all lands, allowing improvements to go exempt as the only solution of the taxing problem.

George White of Long Branch, a devout follower of George, has put the latest development on this question in writing, showing how easy it would be to change over to the Single Tax system without disturbing the present constitutional setup. We submit Mr. White's letter: "The senior assemblyman from Monmouth County, Theron McCampbell, has for some weeks asserted with considerable emphasis that the State Constitution must be amended before we can revise our taxing system. Possibly he desires to dictate a detailed, irreversible and irrevocable taxing scheme and have that incorporated in the new constitutional set-up. The real merit of the constitution we have, however, consists in the absence in it of any attempt to decide what kind of taxation we shall provide ourselves with as the years go on. In a number of our states there are definite tax provisions in constitutions, and in these states efforts are being made to liberalize rather than to make these provisions more restrictive.

"It must be denied that the New Jersey Constitution 'fastens' taxation upon real estate. The record shows that we can gather funds for annual taxation in various ways. The advocates of taxation according to 'ability to pay' have a clear field; those who would tax incomes have no constitutional prohibition to overcome; there can be no sales tax upon the sales of original producers.

"Just eighteen words comprise all the direction our constitution furnishes. These are: 'Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws and by uniform rules, according to its true value.' Only property is referred to and during the last 90 years the legislature has found it possible to pass a number of general laws to be carried out under uniform rules.

"It has found it wise and possible to assess some property and then exempt it altogether. In special ways taxes are laid upon railroad property, on public utility and miscellaneous corporations and upon bank stock. This latter tax was set up in 1918 by Chapter 265, an almost similar act of 1914 being amended. The law was immediately attacked as unconstitutional in two respects but the court decided that the law should stand for the reason that the property taxed had characteristics sufficiently peculiar to warrant the legislature in separately classifying it for purposes of taxation and assessment. The annual rate upon this property is one-third of one percent only.

"We have certain personal property exemptions. There appears to be no constitutional prohibition against exempting more or against exempting all of it if properly classified for that purpose or against imposing a special low annual rate upon it.

"Further the legislature appears to have ample opportunity to do something to comply with the widespread demand that "real estate" shall not be so heavily taxed.

"It is manifest that there are sound reasons for distinguishing between the fruits of labor comprised in improvements upon lands and the lands themselves, and the legislature, we may suppose, can classify these two items separately and tax each in a different way, improvements being but lightly burdened.

"It has been suggested that in the coming selection of a governor, the press and our citizens generally unite in calling for each candidate to find a way plainly to favor or oppose taking taxes from real estate improvements. This would bring about the desirable result of forcing the front one clear-cut tax reform proposal.

"There is reason to believe that one possible candidate, William L. Mill, has for years had definite opinions upon this angle of the tax question, and there is no doubt about the probable attitude of a certain notorial candidate".—Seabright, N. J., *News Sentinel*.

WISE WORDS IN CONGRESS

"Turning to the entire City of New York we find that the assessed value of the land alone, regardless of improvements, amounts to

£987,666,435—just five and one-half times the total value of the 154,114 farms, buildings included, in the six old and thrifty States of New England—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Where is the man who says the farmer owns the land value of this country?"—HON. F. LAMPERT, member of Congress in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

"The justice of levying a tax upon land value lies, not merely in the fact that it will compel those who are now notoriously under-taxed by the Federal Government to bear their fair share of taxation, but in the fact that the value of land is not an earned but an unearned value. It is not the result of individual effort, but the result of collective effort. The increase in population, the progress of industry, and the growth of the community, these, and these alone, are what give value to the land. Being the product of the whole population, therefore, Government may in all equity and justice take for the benefit of all what rightly belongs to all."—HON. F. LAMPERT, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SPAIN'S CRYING NEED

Spain's greatest need, Spain's crying need, is for a thorough and sweeping land reform. When the republic came into being the Socialists and the liberals led by Azana attempted to introduce agrarian changes by decree. They were blocked by the landowners and the bourgeoisie. Thereupon Azana, Prime Minister from October, 1931, to September, 1933, and still regarded by some as Spain's strong man, set to work on a new land law. He worked at it for a year and a half—meanwhile nothing happened. When Azana told me this I could scarcely suppress a smile. "A year and a half to write a law?" "Yes," he declared, "but we were busy fighting political and religious enemies. Social problems had to wait." The Socialists, too, compromised on vital economic issues in order to safeguard the republic. And today the republic is governed by those very forces against which Azana and the Socialists wished to protect it.—*The Nation*, April 18, 1934.

THE GREATEST SPECIAL PRIVILEGE

Henry George, who was slowly gathering world fame from his first book, "Progress and Poverty," was asked to write on "Problems of the Time" for *Leslie's Weekly*. He wrote in 1882 and 1883, shortly after a period similar to the one through which we are now passing, and, adding eight chapters to the series, he published in 1883 the book as "Social Problems." The original articles were written as a reply to a series by Prof. Sumner, of Yale, then appearing in *Harper's*. After being out of print for many years, "Social Problems" is now brought out afresh by the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation.

In a prophetic first chapter George shows the need for closer attention to questions of government, pointing out that with increasing opportunities come increasing responsibilities, and that it is the problem of this age to work for social justice, as it was the problem of the former age to advance mechanical invention and material convenience.

The chapters on "Political Dangers," "Public Debt," and "Functions of Government" are unique in their description of the very conditions that exist today. So appropriate are George's observations on "unemployment," "overproduction," "the machine problem," "graft," etc., that one might think the book written the last six months.

George attacked special privilege which he claimed fostered enormous fortunes on the one hand and created deepening poverty on the other. Certainly never more than in our own time have we had examples of this national weakness. George claimed that the greatest of special privileges was that which grew out of the monopoly of land, and that together with tariff and public franchise monopolies, these privileges set at naught the principles which the democracy of our Nation is founded—worse, had definitely undermined the political integrity of our Nation.—*Herald-News*, Passaic, N. J.

BY GEORGE, READ THIS, MR. MAYOR

An old book, written 51 years ago by the famous apostle of the Single Tax, Henry George, and called "Social Problems" (published by Schalkenbach Foundation), might have been written yesterday. He pointed out 51 years ago that:

"The main source of the difficulties that menace us is the growing inequality in the distribution of wealth. To this all modern inventions seem to contribute, and the movement is hastened by political corruption, and by special monopolies established by abuse of legislative power."

Very often this man Henry George, writing 51 years ago, talked with plain words that are almost impolite. Here's an example:

"We of the United States take credit for having abolished slavery. * * * In all our cities there are, even in good times, thousands of men who would gladly go to work for wages that would give them merely board and clothes—that is to say, who would gladly accept the wages of slaves. * * * They no longer have to drive their slaves to work; want and the fear of want do that more effectually than the lash."

"Social Problems," by Henry George, is almost prophetic in its presentation of an economic chaos that can be cured only by common sense—which nobody will try.—Pittsburgh *Sun-Telegraph*.

AN ECONOMIC AXIOM

It is an economic axiom that land values arise with population, varying in accordance with its number and character, and that they exactly register the economic advantages which any locality may have. From this it follows that any increase which may be made in these advantages must needs accrue to the owners of the land, who can exact its full measure in rent or sale price. This fact has been repeatedly and most clearly demonstrated, classic instances being the enormous increase in land values near Ford's factories when he raised wages to a minimum of five dollars per day; the rise in rent values in the Bronx when the fare on the New York elevated railway was reduced from ten to five cents, and the same phenomenon in the slum districts of London adjacent to Waterloo bridge when the half penny toll across it was abolished.

* * *

For the benefit of those not familiar with the writings of Henry George a word of explanation is in order. The reform advocated by him is generally known as the "Single Tax"—a bad name for a good thing. It arose from the fact that this reform proposes to collect economic rent by the machinery of taxation, and, as the fund thus collected would be amply sufficient for the needs of the government no other taxes would be necessary than this "Single Tax." A more logical name would have been a No Tax system, for a tax is an arbitrary impost on labor made necessary by the diversion of publicly created land values into private pockets. This iniquity once abolished, there would be no need for taxes.

But this benefit—great though it be—is small compared with the blessings which would accrue from the abolition of privilege and monopoly by which one set of men can legally exploit another. Of these, private ownership of land values is the most pernicious, as the others necessarily result from it. The abolition of other monopolies is rendered impossible so long as this parent of them all prevails.

—From *Theosophy* for April.

THE TWO-CLASS SYSTEM

America was "founded" by the aristocrats of Europe who had to leave to save their lives. They came here, got hold of land and being "too good" to do hard work, they imported the "lower classes" to work for them. Later on they imported even black slaves.

Go through the whole political and industrial development and you will find that immigration was invited because the "better" Americans wanted cheap labor. Thus we have right from the start two classes.

The land owners and the wage slaves. The exploiters and the producers.

There never was an intention in the minds of the rulers of America to do away with the two-class system. Even prohibition was so drawn that the "better class" could get all the booze they wanted but the workers were to be kept sober so they could produce wealth for the landlords and the owners of industry. Lincoln did away with chattel slavery; now we have to do away with landlordism which makes slaves out of the rest of us.—*The Broom*, San Diego, Calif.

THE PROBLEM OF PLENTY

The plain fact is—a fact shameful beyond words—that we make plenty the very occasion and reason for plunging millions into want. "Overproduction," we call it. We dare not say, we dare not even believe, that, with millions unfed, there is too much food, with millions illclad there is too much clothing. But, by assuming or pretending that our system of spreading plenty is the best possible system, we can face the awful fact of people fainting and dying for lack of supplies which can be provided in any quantity with no greater effort than the switching of power on to the appropriate machinery. And, so doing, we are self-righteously vain that we are better than our predecessors of ancient time who exalted the tradition of the elders as an excuse for denying the plain command of the moral law.

—A. C. CAMPBELL, in *Canadian Unionist*.

JAMES G. BLAUVELT

James Gilmor Blauvelt, owner of the Hohokus Bleachery is a man of some means and an altruist in politics, a "Happy Warrior" (as Carl Ek calls him in his column today) who conceives it his duty to carry on where George L. Record left off, preaching the Henry George theory of land taxation and harrying the public utilities in his campaign for the "public ownership of natural monopolies."

If Senator Kean would debate issues with Mr. Blauvelt, the Republican nominee would be the lawyer-industrialist from Ridgewood. But Senator Kean won't debate. You can be sure of that.

—*Herald-News*, Passaic, N. J.

FROM EUGENE HARLAN READ'S BROADCAST

In this era of social experiments, the city of London is considering one of more than ordinary importance. William Walcot, a noted architect, wants to straighten the Thames River in the most densely populated section of the city, reclaiming for the city a strip of land three and a half miles long and one-sixth of a mile wide. Cut up into city lots, this should create for the city of London, a property value of five or six billion dollars.

A similar enterprise is taking place in Holland, where land is being reclaimed by the building of dykes, increasing the useable area of the nation by about one-seventh. In the United States we have many such enterprises on a smaller scale. Chicago's lake front is one example. Levee projects, protecting millions of acres in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, furnish other examples. So also do the reclaiming of submarginal lands and the conservation of timberlands by the government. Our great engineering projects, like Shoshoni Dam in Wyoming, Boulder Dam on the Colorado River and the Tennessee Valley project, cap the climax in the United States. The engineering features of all of these projects are fascinating, but the possibility for social reform that they suggest is much more so.

Take the new land values created in London for example. Henry George, once candidate for mayor of New York, told the world fifty years ago that these values are the natural property of government because they are created by the presence and activity of the people. Will London, if it reclaims this land, retain ownership of it and thus relieve business of taxes, or will it turn it over to private owners and watch the increased profits go into private pockets? Henry George has hundreds of thousands of followers in England today. That is

the question that they are asking the governments of London and of Great Britain.

The land question has arisen in another striking form in New York, as Commissioner Post goes after the tenement problem. The *New York Evening Post*, in a front page editorial, declares that one million eight hundred thousand families still live in "old law" tenements, and that fifty per cent of the tenements condemned by the commission of 1885 are still standing, forty-nine years after they should have been torn down. The *Post* proposes a comprehensive programme that includes tax exemption.

Chicago Again to Entertain Henry George Congress

BECAUSE of the remarkable success of last year's convention in Chicago, the executive committee of the Henry George Foundation, after very careful deliberation, has decided to accept another very cordial invitation from the Chicago Single Tax Club and has set the dates for October 8, 9 and 10. The other principal contenders for the honor were Toronto and Washington and strong arguments were presented on behalf of both of these cities. but because of Chicago's central location and the strong support which the local Single Tax organization is able to give, it was felt that the Windy City offered the best assurance of a successful convention, both in point of attendance and of prospects of developing a strong programme.

Clayton J. Ewing, President of the Single Tax League of Illinois and Vice-President of the Henry George Foundation, has again consented to serve as Chairman of the Convention Committee and will give his hearty cooperation in all preparations for this year's gathering. The continuance of the Century of Progress Exposition for another year with a number of added attractions was one of the factors which led to the choice of Chicago for a second return engagement and on account of the Fair, the railroads will offer special low fares from all points throughout the season, which will substantially reduce the cost of the usual convention trip and a good representation from all sections of the country is anticipated.

Chairman Ewing announces that the Congress Hotel will be the convention headquarters this year and offers special rates for our delegates. This hotel has a splendid location on Michigan Boulevard near the heart of Chicago and is very close to the World's Fair grounds. It was the Congress Hotel which housed our first Chicago convention in 1928 and all who attended that convention will recall the fine cooperation given by the management.

The officers of the Henry George Foundation are now busy with preliminary preparations for the next Henry George Congress and special efforts will be made to arrange a programme of discussion that will be both timely and profitable to all interested in the advancement of the Single Tax movement in America. There will be reports of progress from workers in various sections. There will also be a number of prominent speakers on the programme, including Pittsburgh's new Single Tax Mayor,

and probably some members of the Pittsburgh City Council as well as representatives of the Mayor's cabinet. It is hoped that the national administration will also be represented by some distinguished spokesman, and outstanding leaders and workers in the American Single Tax movement will be chosen to present various phases of the Georgist programme.

All friends of the cause who are in a position to participate are urged to make early plans to visit Chicago the week of October 8, and the officials of the Century of Progress Exposition have been asked to set aside October 11 as Henry George day at the Fair.

Those desiring further information or having suggestions to offer, may communicate either with Clayton J. Ewing, Chairman of the Convention Committee, 4046 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, or with Secretary Percy R. Williams at the office of the Henry George Foundation, 238 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Law of Similars and The Law of Economics*

NOTE: In this abstract Dr. Hayes has presented a remarkably clear exposition of the case for homoeopathy as it might be practised in such a Utopian state of society as set forth in the writings of Henry George.

Those of us who have been living in a practical enclavial environment during these times of depression can well bear witness to the validity of the author's claims that more of those possessed of true Georgian principles should experience the many benefits to be derived from the enclavian order.

The true Georgian, while a practical idealist, cannot fail, if he carry this philosophy to its ultimate conclusion, to be a true Utopian. Men have dreamed of Utopia since the world began, but few indeed have been the constructive movements that would bring such an ideal state into manifestation. Does the philosophy of Henry George offer any encouragement toward its consummation? Many wise thinkers in the past fifty years (such a brief period in the evolution of men and ideals!) have found comfort in the belief that if this idea of land emancipation be put into operation on a sufficiently broad scale, great strides might be made in the general betterment of the social order in which we live.

This paper of Dr. Hayes' presents a valuable side light upon the place of the physician in the economic order. It gives me great pleasure to add my endorsement to its content, and to commend it to the readers of LAND AND FREEDOM. The author of this paper I know to be a physician of wide experience and a wise counsellor. Though but a recent convert to the Single Tax idea he informs me that he would at any time gladly exchange his present holdings for an equity under the enclavian regime. Were such an attitude of mind to become more universal the dawn of the New Day might soon brighten the dark horizon of world conditions.

Tahanto, Harvard, Mass.

B. C. WOODBURY, M. D.

*Abstract from *Homoeopathy In The Medical and Social Economy*, by Royal E. S. Hayes, M. D., read before The International Hahnemannian Association, Chicago, Ill., June, 1933.

HAVING considered the immediate stimuli of the medical furore let us consider the more permanent causes that underlie the whole situation.

But first let us go back a little. We have said that the

present medical weakness is partly within itself because of its inefficiency through disregard of the vital law of organisms and of the dynamic laws of medicinal action. That harmful practices cause, in the efforts to progress, division into specialties, the fungus like growth of institutions, the anamalous inventions of cults, the blind and reckless efforts of the laity to cure themselves and of drug vendors to coax them on. That these elements competing among themselves while disregard of economic law also goes on, must, like other institutions of our monopolistic civilization, be broken up or its victims enslaved by the very institutions which they have created. We thus see that the primary cause of their destruction or decay inheres in their make up and erroneous function. Time will prove that.

Now let us look at the other law that is universally disregarded and which together with the general ignorance of therapeutic law will effect drastic changes in medical institutions. Like the infraction of the dynamic and vital laws it causes untold sufferings, wracking the whole world with innumerable miseries, raising with its perverted force peoples and civilizations to outward heights only to be destroyed or levelled again by the faults within their own construction, just as the faults of the earth's crust allow it to become adjusted occasionally in obedience to the spherical law of its construction. I am speaking of the economic law.

There is a remarkable similarity between the conditions of the economic law and the homoeopathic law. Like the homoeopathic law it is disregarded by the millions, being really intelligible to only a few; like the homoeopathic law it is too simple and plain to be readily appreciated, it is overlooked. As with the homoeopathic law many who do know of it do not understand it, believing it to be out of date, futile, dogmatic, visionary, that it is a mere palliative or invention, that it is safer to wait for it to become in vogue or to have an "accredited" leader. As with homoeopathy there were glimpses of the economic law during post-mediaeval times. Like homoeopathy it was finally thought through by one man from its phenomena to its rule of application. Like homoeopathy, its philosophy was built up in a written thesis with exact terminology and beautiful language by irrefutable logical steps. At first it made rapid progress, then went into comparative obscurity just as homoeopathy has done. Like homoeopathy it has suffered from the distractions of modern modes and expedients; its advancement has split on the rock of appearances because men have not yet seen that the truth of appearances is but relative while the truth of natural principle is absolute. Like homoeopathy it cannot be accepted on a wide and permanent basis until intelligence of vision and reason rises above the intelligence with things and technique. As with homoeopathy the economic conquest must be a peaceful and reasoning one; like homoeopathy it may slumber yet a long time, but spread rapidly when it does really start;

and it will go far, farther than one can now realize, toward creating that state which all men desire in their hearts but mention lightly in their speech, Eutopia, as it is called.

Why may not an Eutopia on earth be possible at some time? Is not the earth beautifully and wonderfully adapted with time and experience to evolve and perfect both environment and senses? How rapt the adaptation of the senses for their objects, how ideal the natural relation between all the resources of earth and the capabilities of man. How wonderfully adapted as a home for evolution and development, from the most fixed of inorganic elements to the rarest expression of the artistic faculties, the inspired qualities of intellect or the purest sentiments of morality. How potent this planet is for the manifestation of good within the limits of its constitution. Looking at the harmony of forms, of order, of construction, beauty, of the varied conceptions of nature, of the balance, association, cause and sequence of things, of the boundless living energy unfolding from the inner depths to its surface, dare one say that the constitution of earth with its protege man, is not a potent matrix for the development of an Eutopian existence?

Then why not search in the constitution and principles as well as the modes of things? Why not reason out the causes of this disparity between the brilliant career to which man might attain compared to his present childish subserviency to the very forces that should expand the environment and free the spirit? Samuel Hahnemann with his keen perception and intuition looked through the crudities of allotherapy and saw the vital dynamics of organism and the guiding principle of its cure with medicines. He wrote of the wrongs of vital energy and its principles of cure with such careful thought and positive diction that it should remain as a guide for medical practice as long as medicine lasts. So Henry George, with equal intelligence and devotion analysed the social and economic states, defining with beautiful language and the most exact terminology the principles of social and economic relations. He traced these findings step by step to the fundamental wrong from which the greater part of the troubles of civilization have come. And with the prescience of a Hahnemann he saw not only the law of economics but also the simple, practical remedy to adjust the distorted economic forces that have wracked humanity and have made the world a comparatively unfit place to live in.

George's thought and influence endow him as one of the great social philosophers of the world and he is coming to be recognized as such. Many have tried to dispute the conclusions of his philosophy but like those of the Organon not one has ever been refuted.

The economic law in normal operation might be stated in one phrase as Equal Opportunity for All; and its operation is based on and accords with the natural constitution of the human faculties. It satisfies the demand of Justice, Independence, Self Respect, Social Dignity

Personal Ambition or Adventure, the Normal Desire for Gain and the natural Love of Competition and can hardly fail to dispense the amenities of peace and good will over the earth. It frees labor (meaning all who work) and gives it its produce. It returns to capital that which is due it and renders to the community that which is publicly due. But it effaces private monopoly, that age-old monster which has lain underneath the struggling feet of men, absorbing the greater part of their efforts, causing the few to become richer and the poor comparatively poorer. In this country it is now reducing its great middle class to a lower status.

In these distorted economic processes we are all unwittingly guilty for it is the disregarded law, the economic system that is at fault; men are but the instruments of perverted economic energy. The time is at hand when we must recognize the law of economics and put it into operation or sink deeper into degradation and the chasms formed by explosions.

The remedy, which I will now mention, is so simple that the implications usually escape one at first thought, but once seen it is never effaced. It is one of the few great revelations that have come to this writer. It is simply this; to secure just distribution by rendering to the community the annual value of land locations which accrues as the result of association and to refrain from levying tribute on the efforts and products of men. This involves secondarily the community ownership of natural monopolies, that is, those activities in which by their nature there can be no competition.

By levying on land values alone, the community or common treasury receives that which accrues as the result of association, and to which it is rightfully entitled; the worker remains in possession of his earnings or their equivalent to which he is rightfully entitled; and capital (meaning everything which is used in labor) receives its rightful percentage. The effect of this is that unused land is not held for higher prices, it becomes low in selling price and is thereby thrown into use; while labor not only retains its produce or equivalent, but is not forced to compete with itself; and capital is not hampered by the crises caused by capitalized monopoly, the frozen land values. Here we have the complete circulation of created wealth and the facile industrial function that practically runs itself.

He who thinks upon this just distribution in contrast to the unjust customary distribution can understand all the troubles of society and see how all the superficial palliatives of the present and past are merely postponing for a short time the now inevitable change. What shall that inevitable be, peace and opportunity or more restriction and destructive clashes?

I have presumed to present this thesis here because Hahnemannians work with natural law and make practical use of its principles. There need be no apology for this standpoint. If any one be critical let him do first

hand investigation. I urge upon you all a study of the direct and simple economic principles of Henry George. Being based upon natural law, without those principles one cannot comprehend the forces at work, those that cause booms and depressions and all the apparently confused economic and financial workings that are seen in this critical age.

Physicians especially, if they desire to retain independence, self respect, and initiative in their work need a definite critique in mind for economics as well as for medicine. There is such a seething of schemes, opinions, beliefs, notions, in operation and proposed, that merely pass wealth from one hand to the other without creating any new wealth, that one needs to know what the basic cause is, to understand what is going on, to judge of the new moves, to apprehend the effects of conditions that arise and to see into the future. Understanding the economic principles as George explained them more than a half century ago confers this ability just as Hahnemann's does in medicine.

Physicians in the most professional and humane sense of the term need individual independence, freedom of practice, the healthy stimulation of personal earning and the life of competition, to render their best service. If they may have these conditions medicine will not only retain its dignity of giving service but by coming to know and use the principles of therapeutic law shall recover by peaceful conquest the confidence and loyalty of the millions which they have lost; and relegate that which is good in the cults to its proper sphere in mutually helpful cooperation.

In conclusion, let me appeal earnestly to all who have not already done so to study this economic philosophy as carefully and critically as possible, the more critically the better. Understanding is the light of knowledge and without that light knowledge is hardly more than—shall we say twilight—or shall we say, dawn?

ROYAL E. S. HAYES, M. D.

Chas. O'Connor Hennessy

FORMER Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy, for many years a political power in Bergen County—always on the side of civic advancement—retires at the end of this week at the age of 73 as president of The Franklin Society of New York, which he helped to form forty-six years ago while a newspaper editor.

The Democratic Party had an ideal spokesman as long as it had a man of the calibre of Hennessy to represent it in Bergen. In Trenton, Hennessy, as member of the Assembly and later as state senator, proved a tower of strength in the days of Woodrow Wilson.

New Jersey, and Bergen County in particular, suffered a great loss when this man of vision and rich experience in business and politics left the state to become a resident of New York. As this elder statesman, amid the benedictions of his host of admirers, enters well-earned retirement the hope will be fervent that in the days to come his voice may still be heard as a guide in the handling of the difficult problems a new day.—*Jersey Journal*, March 27, 1934.

Bourbon Economics

AUTOMOBILE owners, who are compelled by our legislators to bear the brunt of the expense for upkeep of roads which increase the value of contiguous lands, will be interested to learn that the arguments advanced to uphold this practice are precisely the same as those advanced by the pre-revolutionary nobility of France in favor of the *corvee*, the forced labor of peasants in building of roads, and against the proposal of Turgot to substitute for this a tax on land values. Charles Downer Hazen, Professor of History in Columbia University and author of "The French Revolution," reproduces in this work a discussion on that matter between Turgot and his leading opponent, Miromesnil, the Keeper of the Seals. The argument has a strangely modern sound.

Miromesnil—The proprietors are not the only class benefited by good roads. . . . The simple peasant goes on foot on a good road more easily than on a bad one and loses less time.

Turgot—The Keeper of the Seals must permit me to believe that the pleasure of walking on a well made road can scarcely compensate the peasant for making it without being paid.

Miromesnil—A man with nothing but his hands contributes scarcely anything to taxes.

Turgot—Here we are concerned only with the *corvee*, but certainly the man who has only his hands contributes to the taxes in the most exorbitant proportion. A man who has nothing to live upon for himself and his family but what he gains by his labor and from whom we extort fifteen days of his time, giving him hard work, no wages and no food, contributes really too much to the making of the roads.

While Miromesnil was arguing that "a man with nothing but his hands contributes scarcely anything to the taxes" the peasants of France were paying in taxes, tithes and feudal dues fully four-fifths of their earnings. While his modern prototype argues that "the man who owns no property contributes nothing to the cost of government" the greater part of 13 billions of governmental expenditures in the United States is raised by taxes on labor and the laborer must pay in addition more billions in tribute to privileged interests, besides billions in ground rents. The proposal to abolish taxes on labor and use the rental value of land for governmental expenses finds the spiritual descendants of Miromesnil on the job.—SAMUEL DANZIGER.

A GOVERNMENT that can not afford to abolish unfair taxes at once is one that no people can afford to maintain.

TO priming of a pump a sucker is essential. And the N.R.A. is said by its supporters to be like priming a pump.

AMERICAN statesmanship—Vigorous denunciation of socialism and communism. Then urging and supporting government control of production and distribution.

BOOK REVIEWS

A QUERULOUS OUTPOURING*

Written in diary form this is a gossipy, querulous, complaining volume. The author has a bagfull of animosities, disagreements and dislikes. Even the song of the whippoorwill irritates him. With curious wrong-headedness, or out of sheer perversity he sneers at the temporary ineffectualness of Woodrow Wilson's idealism while professing a liking for Clemenceau. Out of like perversity he has a good word for Frederick the Great. One would look for a word of sympathy for President Wilson's dream even if Clemenceau's frank scoundrelism compels his admiration. Such admiration need not have blinded him to the great vision of Woodrow Wilson which he strove to make a reality.

But that is Nock. Nothing really pleases him. "American women do not attract me as a rule," he says, Dickens' Christmas stories seem hollow to him. He speaks of the greatest biography since Boswell—Harry George's Life of his father—as a book of which "the best that can be said of it is that it is competent." Though we are living in a most interesting period of the world's history amid a swirl of rushing events at the end of which great things impend, Mr. Nock says he would have chosen to be born in Paris in 1805 and depart in 1880, and he speaks of this as the most interesting period in the world's history." Why?

We must be very hesitant in questioning Mr. Nock too closely for he tells on page 29 that he was "right nine times out of ten." For fear this might leave too great a hiatus he hastens to add, "oftener than that."

Mr. Nock is a Henry George man but he is not eager to apply the remedy. Familiar as we are with the eccentricities of many who profess a belief in our principles and yet who are in deadly fear of them, this does not surprise us greatly. He says of the Single Tax that "the people would not know what to do with it if they got it," and with this shallow sophistry dismisses it. That institutions make men seems not to have occurred to him.

Mr. Nock gives us the idea that he accepts the wild rumor that McKinley's assassination was procured because McKinley was about to break on the protective tariff policy. Mr. Nock who does not believe anything is singularly credulous here.

He says of Henry George's speeches: "How flat they fall on a modern audience." Just the contrary is true. Yet he calls him "one of the half dozen minds of the 19th century."

"George's biography," he says, "makes it clear that he knew singularly little about human beings and the working of their minds." Nevertheless, Mr. Nock hastens to reassure us that something might be done with the fundamentals of his doctrine if the right people took it in hand." We find that phrase, "the right people," subtly intriguing.

We hasten to record our conviction that Albert Jay Nock is of no use to us. Speaking again of Henry George he says, "What a great man he was and how well he managed to get himself misjudged and forgotten." The gospel of futility which Mr. Nock preaches in various forms throughout this volume is partly to be traced to the fact that he is not in touch with the movement. He is in complete ignorance of what is being done. The philosophy he preaches is the very negation of any real conviction on the question or of any influence he may be capable of wielding. He can be of no help to us in advancing the cause. He would do us a great service if he refrained from mentioning it. We say this because it is rumored that he has in contemplation the writing of a life of Henry George.

*A Journal of These Days, by Albert J. Nock. Clo. Large 12mo, 309 pp. Price \$2.75. William Morrow and Co., New York.

It must not be understood that the present reviewer condemns this book in its entirety. Indeed there is much that is valuable in it to those who will skim through it. There are many delicious touches of which the following is an example from page 191, where speaking of a work by Cardinal Polignac he says:

"I used to own a fine copy, but old Prof. Peters of the University of Virginia, made off with it thirty years ago, and refused to give it back—as fine a piece of broad-daylight, open-air stealing as anyone ever saw. He died a year or so afterwards, and I never recovered the book. May the devil bless him."

And this is even better:

"Today I learned ex-President Hibben of Princeton is dead. He may now be where he can talk over things with his cousin Paxton Hibben, but I have my doubts especially if he sees him coming. I think the first question Paxton would ask him is whether he climbed over the pearly gates or burrowed under them."

There are some wise words on the policies of the Roosevelt administration and its acts. And there is an enthusiastic mention of Prof. George Raymond Geiger's "Philosophy of Henry George:" "The book on Henry George that I have been asking for these many years is at last published by MacMillan." But he spoils it by adding, "The truth is that no one takes any interest in George's philosophy or can get to take any." We venture to submit to our readers the question whether that has been their experience. No one can convince others of a truth unless he has confidence in it himself. He cannot find out whether others are receptive to any degree unless he himself carries to them his own conviction of the truth he is trying to impart.

J. D. M.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Here is a new printing, with a newly prepared index, of "Social Problems" by Henry George. It is published by the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, 9—11 Park Place, New York City, at one dollar. It is accurately described as "the best introduction to Mr. George's economic and social teaching."

This collection of essays was originally written for *Leslie's Weekly* in 1882 and 1883 under the title "Problems of the Times." Subsequently they were collected and published under the title "Social Problems."

They read today as if written for today, prophetic in their insight, simple and clear in their explanations. A few of the titles show how startlingly these problems of nearly fifty years ago assume their place as discussions of present day difficulties, with their real and fundamental solutions. Note a few of the titles, Political Dangers, Public Debt, Functions of Government, Over-production, etc.

There are minds sufficiently familiar with economic reasoning to grasp the essentials of "Progress and Poverty." But we fancy that the average mind might well begin with "Social Problems." It is easy reading, interesting as a novel, and throws a flood of light upon those questions which are as vital now as in the years when they were written.

The following should arouse the curiosity in the minds of those not familiar with his teaching to examine one of the great works of Henry George:

"So true it is that poverty does not come from the inability to produce more wealth, that from every side we hear that power to produce in excess of the ability to find a market; that the constant fear seems to be not that too little, but that too much will be produced. Is not a large part of our machinery constantly idle? Are there not, even at what we call good times, an immense number of unemployed men who would gladly be at work producing wealth, if they could only get the opportunity? Do we not, even now, hear from every side of embarrassment from the very excess of productive power, and of combinations to reduce production? This seeming glut of production runs through all branches of industry, and is evident all over the civilized world."

ADDRESSED TO MOTHERS*

A book has recently been published by Dorrance & Co. of Philadelphia, that should be of interest to Single Taxers. It is the work of John O'Kelly Smith and is entitled "Freedom for Women."

While the main object of the book is to convince the reader that mothers should be pensioned, the greater part of it is dedicated to explaining how adequate funds for this compensation may be collected, i. e., by installing the economic system known as the Single Tax.

Many believers in that sane and civilized programme may feel that when it is adopted there will not be the necessity for singling out one group as particularly in need of compensation. Rare indeed are the fathers who would not provide for their wives and children, if they were capable of so doing. Under an order where workers will get what they really earn, where the cost of living will be far below what it is now, where it will be no difficult thing to save against a rainy day, there may not be the need for the State to provide particularly for mothers.

But under present conditions, a pension to relieve the young mother from being forced to earn her living, as now she is so often compelled to do and frequently at the expense of her health; to finance her so that she can remain home with the baby or babies who need her unremitting care; a pension that would spare the old mother, perhaps no longer capable of working even for herself, the agony of knowing that she is a financial burden on her children, a dependence that is often degrading—such a pension under today's maladjustment of society, would be a step toward civilization.

This cry for freedom for mothers one might expect to come from a woman instead of from an old bachelor and Mr. Smith's understanding of the subject and appeal for help is therefor particularly commendable.

In a letter he writes:

"In 1900 I went on the road as a traveling shoe salesman. I have followed this work continuously since—twenty years in Iowa and Missouri, then twelve years in the extreme Southwest and the last two years in Florida. In the fall of 1912, while in a little town in Iowa, the idea that the state should provide a certain income for mothers came to my mind and lodged there. Wretchedly prepared for writing I went to Wallace Rice of Chicago for literary assistance. I was constantly trying to figure out a method whereby the state could provide an income for mothers. One day Wallace inquired if I had ever read "Progress and Poverty." I had not, but at once bought a copy. And that was the commencement of my serious reading and research.

I soon concluded to join my idea to Single Tax and write a little book."

Mr. Smith shows a knowledge of the ethical side of the Georgean creed as well as the fiscal. He makes a capable fight for the adoption of the Single Tax and his book might well be used for propaganda in strongholds of feminism and among crusaders for civic welfare, where possibly a more scientifically built plea might seem too dry or erudite.

Certainly all imbued with a longing to better present conditions will be glad for this voice raised in protest and supplication.

ANNA GEORGE DE MILLE.

*Freedom for Mothers, by John O'Kelly Smith, 212 Pages, Cloth. Price \$1.75. Dorrance and Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Correspondence

ANSWERS HIS OWN QUESTION

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

In the March-April copy, handed me by a friend, I find on page 59, in reply to John C. Rose the following: "Under the Single Tax there would be no mortgages on land. Mortgages would be against buildings and improvements only."

I have long been a student of the Single Tax and am convinced that the purpose in the mind of Henry George was to establish communism in the ownership of land (a purpose with which I am in full accord). However on page 403 of the fourth edition of "Progress and Poverty," I find the following, second paragraph: . . . "Let the individuals who now hold it (the land) still retain possession of what they are pleased to call *their* land. . . . Let them continue to buy and sell, and bequeath and devise it. . . ."

Now it occurs to me that your statement above does not square with

that of George. If the person has the right to buy, sell, bequeath, or devise, anything in his possession, it is a corollary that he also has the right to mortgage or pledge the thing which he may sell, bequeath, or devise. How do you explain this?

I realize that when the Single Tax becomes one hundred per cent effective so as to confiscate all rent, as George further elucidates in the same paragraph, there will be no inducement for a land mortgage on the land but in the meantime when the tax takes only a portion of rent it seems that the point I make would apply.

Musselshell, Mont.

LAVERNE HAMILTON.

REPLY

It is rarely that a questioner answers his own question. The last paragraph of Mr. Hamilton's letter is an almost complete answer to the doubts he expresses above.

As Mr. Hamilton correctly quotes, the reply to John C. Rose in the March-April issue stated that "Under the Single Tax there would be no mortgages on land." Taking "only a portion of rent" that Mr. Hamilton postulates is not Single Tax; there is therefore no difference between him and us.—Editor LAND AND FREEDOM.

JAMES MALCOLM COMES BACK AT US

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

I regret that in your reply to my letter on the NRA in your issue of March-April you totally misinterpret the main purpose of that communication and unintentionally place me in a false light before your readers. Right at the outset I drew attention to public development, under the auspices of President Roosevelt, of such great enterprises as the Tennessee Valley water power, the St. Lawrence power, the Columbia River power and espousal by him of Boulder Dam in the Colorado River, as being quite in line with the Single Tax philosophy, in that they liberate natural resources for the benefit of the people.

In your reply you ignore this section of my letter and proceed to condemn codes, regulation and other devices of the NRA to meet emergencies and then add: "We did not dream that it ever would be necessary to argue this way with a Henry George man." Well, it certainly was not necessary in my case as I distinctly referred to water power development as logically worthy of praise by Single Taxers, and as an important part of their programme. I also made plain that codes, regulation, etc. should be understood as temporary in their character. In my nearly fifty years of Single Tax activity I do not need to be reminded of the vital difference between emergency or superficial remedies and those which are fundamental, but I shall continue to protest against the mistaken policy of indiscriminate and unjust condemnation of a President just because he does not agree with us on everything. I ask again: Why not give him credit for the stand he has taken on natural or utility monopolies? I recall that our platform contained a declaration for public ownership and operation of these monopolies. Is that declaration to be cast aside and forgotten just when Roosevelt has made it one of the great issues of our time?

Speaking of subjects supposed to be relevant or irrelevant in the consideration of the Single Tax, I recall that Henry George about forty years ago did not hesitate in the old *Standard* and in letters to the daily press to call upon his friends to support Grover Cleveland for president because he showed hostility to the humbug protective tariff. Mr. George took the practical and I think the wise stand of supporting candidates and parties when they showed a desire to go at least a part of the way toward economic freedom. Cleveland probably knew little about the Single Tax but that did not lead Mr. George to dub his accompanying ideas as "monstrous." I submit there is infinitely more reason for us to encourage President Roosevelt in what he is trying to do, notwithstanding the mistakes there may be in the codes, than when Henry George gave his support to Grover Cleveland.

The same was true in the presidential campaign of 1896 when Mr. George heartily by tongue and pen advocated the election of William J. Bryan although he did not agree with him on the money question.

He did this because of Bryan's aggressive attitude against privilege of all kinds and I venture to say that the great mass of Single Taxers agreed with him.

Albany, N. Y.

JAMES MALCOLM.

REPLY

Which only goes to prove that it's all in the point of view. The activities of the administration with reference to the Tennessee Valley the St. Lawrence and Columbia Rivers and Boulder Dam have already so raised land values that speculations (even of the wild cat variety) have very definitely manifested themselves. Were it not for the depression we would have seen in the Tennessee Valley a repetition of the land booms in the California of Henry George's day, and all the resulting evils.

Unless the rent of land is taken by the government all improvements redound only to the benefit of land owners. To the extent that water power is developed so that it renders a service to the community rent rises and wages fall.

The only condition under which the improvements Mr. Malcolm endorses can be of benefit to the people is if the rent these improvements create is taken by the people and better still, of course, if all the rent is taken by the people.

The platform declarations Mr. Malcolm speaks of was made in conjunction with the declaration that the rent of land belongs to the people and must be collected by government. This was the unequivocal position of Henry George.

If it is the ownership and operation of public utilities that we want (and all the corruption and evils that go with it—for they are inevitable under our present system of taxation) let us say so, but let us avoid calling down blessings upon them in the name of Single Tax and Single Taxers.

"By their fruits ye shall know them," seems just as helpful and just as valid now as when it was spoken. Thus far the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt has not brought forth fruit that follows of Henry George can recognize as health-giving or life-sustaining of any permanent good to man.

It is of course a moot question whether it was the course of wisdom to throw our forces to the support of William Jennings Bryan in 1896. A large number of representative Single Taxers did not follow Henry George in this policy and among them were such men as Arthur Stephenson, Frank Stephens, C. B. Fillebrown, William Lloyd Garrison, Whidden Graham, and others—quite a notable group, notwithstanding the more humble figure of the present editor of this paper.

Editor LAND AND FREEDOM.

SAYS A GOOD WORD FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

The Times is in no way friendly to the cause which we of the *Georgian* persuasion are committed, but it has no prejudices concerning our beliefs. We should be appreciative of this liberal breadth of vision and when we read a communication in *The Times* setting forth the cause of Henry George it is our duty (and also an opportunity) to write the editor and let him know there is a lot of us who are of the same belief. My batting average, in getting letters into the columns of *The Times* is only about 300 per cent. I suppose I present the cause too often. Nevertheless, to be fair, we should realize that space in *The Times* is decidedly valuable and that other views have to be given as well as our own. So, please Mr. Editor, will you not make a note of this in your columns and impress upon your readers the fact that our cause can be aided no end by commending all letters or articles which *The Times* may see fit to print which bear on the Georgist philosophy in the right way and spirit. We should always be ready to stand up and be counted and prove to all editors that there is a lot of us in existence. I was a member of *The Times* staff for five years and I know what that means.

Westfield, N. J.

EDWIN J. JONES

NOT IDLE IN TEXAS

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

We have been getting lots of effective publicity since last November. As you know cotton is our chief agriculture product. When Mr. Wallace and associates decided on cotton acreage reductions for this year our people suddenly discovered we had a "tenant problem" and "land problem." Since that discovery several of our leading daily papers and our leading agricultural paper *Farm and Ranch* have not only given much attention to the subject and space to correspondents, but have editorially treated the Single Tax as the fundamental remedy.

In our signed articles for the country papers we have to be careful in treatment of the subject. These have been going out with some regularity for several years. Editors tell me that their readers comment on what Black says. We have gone far in removing the chance of frenzied fear among farmers and townspeople such as we had in Missouri in 1912.

San Antonio, Texas.

WM. A. BLACK.

SHARE CROPPERS

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

According to *Harper's Magazine* for April the *Charleston News and Courier*, in answer to the Powell and Cutler article, had the following to say:

"Whatever else the landlords of the South may have done, or failed to do, they have always heretofore managed to keep their share croppers out of the breadlines, off the public charity lists, and as much cannot be said for any other group of employers. If Northern critics and Federal agencies would only let them alone, they would successfully continue in the task of keeping the Southern farm negro, only four generations removed from the African jungles, from becoming a public charge."

I am very much interested in understanding the meaning of the term "share cropper," for upon that depends whether the *News Courier* is sincere or just crabbing at criticism from north of Mason and Dixon's line. If a share cropper in South Carolina, or any other part of the South, means a farmer who is permitted to farm another man's land and pay a share of his crop for the privilege without receiving any aid of any kind from the landlord, then its answer to Messrs. Powell and Cutler, to *Harper's*, and to Northerners in general, is not only naive, but also amusing if not downright hypocrisy. Is it possible that the negroes in the African jungle have to depend upon breadlines or other forms of charity because of the lack of landlords to permit them to crop share? The lives of the Zulus of South Africa, and our own Iroquois, Hopi, and Navajo Indians show the absurdity of its position. We have heard many declarations in defense of private ownership of land but this beats them all in asininity.

The question of man's right to sustain life in his body is not a question of race or color. It concerns all men. White share croppers in Porto Rico, in Virginia, or anywhere else, are all laborers as well as all workers in any line of endeavor, and they all must pay tribute to private owners of land in order to labor to live. They are victims of a system which has culminated in this depression. But what do we find when men are courageous enough to point out the damnable injustice of such a system, a system that allows certain men to be parasites upon others? We find among other elements in the storm of abuse that follows such disclosures, Southern gentlemen, endowed with a normal amount of intelligence, ignoring the great injustice of the supporting of a large class of landlords by the labor of land users, and pretending to be offended by the Northerners' reference to Southern injustice to negroes.

It would be more fitting for the *News and Courier* to work and endeavor to make the landlords of the entire nation self-supporting by compelling them to use their land. This can be done only by collecting the entire economic rent from them. When that is done we

shall hear no more of the benevolence of those who charge us for permission to support the life in our bodies.

JOHN LUXTON, Henry George School of Social Science.

JUDGE RALSTON ADDS TO HIS NEWS LETTER

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

If not too late for your coming issue, permit me to add a few lines. A note just received from Mr. George W. Patterson at Los Angeles informs me of the very successful progress of our movement at that point. The leaders of the unemployed cooperatives' organizations, which number several hundred thousand, are taking an active interest in pushing our amendment, and the same is true of some other organizations. As illustrative of what can be done by a little voluntary individual work, Mr. Jackson within two weeks has procured 500 signatures; Mr. Waldo J. Wernicke, who has unfortunately been ill for several weeks, has returned to the work with renewed vigor, and is extremely effective. Other of the best workers are falling in line actively.

It is interesting to note that the two most prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination for governor are George Creel and Upton Sinclair; both nationally-known figures. Mr. Creel has been for our amendment from the beginning, and Sinclair likewise. He is mentioning the amendment and urging it at all of his meetings.

Mr. Sheridan Downey, of Sacramento, who was in line for the governorship, has withdrawn, and will be a candidate for lieutenant governor. He likewise favors the amendment.

These little items will give you perhaps some idea of what I believe to be "the swing of events."

Palo Alto, Calif.

JACKSON H. RALSTON.

HENRY WARE ALLEN TELLS SOME MATTERS OF INTEREST

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

This is to report the death of F. B. Hamlin of Pretty Prairie, Kan. "Judge" Hamlin, as he was familiarly called by his fellow-townsmen, was born March 6, 1859 and during the past thirty years he put Pretty Prairie on the map as a Single Tax town so far as the numerous converts made by Judge Hamlin could make it so. It would have been an easy task for some good writer to have prepared a magazine article, illustrated by a picture of Mr. Hamlin at his bench as a harness maker and entitled, "How One Man Converted a Town to the Single Tax."

As a result of Mr. Hamlin's enterprise Single Tax meetings in this little town of Central Kansas were numerous, and among the distinguished Single Tax speakers who were brought there from abroad were John Z. White, George H. Duncan, and Herbert S. Bigelow. The little town of Pretty Prairie afforded an object lesson which in itself was a stimulus to the good cause. One family in particular had amassed a huge fortune as a result of extensive land holdings nearby. Mr. Hamlin was a man of most pleasing personality and left a host of friends to mourn his loss.

John Lawrence Monroe visited Wichita, March 26—27 and made good use of his time while in this city. Commencing on Monday at 9:30 a. m. he addressed two large groups of classes in economics at the High School North, finishing just in time to address a group of about two hundred at the High School East at 12:30. That evening at eight o'clock he spoke at a public meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. On Tuesday morning he addressed several classes that were brought together under Professors Wall and Wright at Wichita University, finishing just in time to take luncheon with the Civitan Club at the Allis Hotel where he addressed a large gathering of business and professional men. Mr. Monroe wears well the mantle inherited from his father and his talks in every instance were forceful and calculated to attract support for the movement.

At the High School North we came across one of Prof. Ely's text books in which the Single Tax was dismissed as impractical and unjust!

It will be remembered that Ely's text books were prepared with funds that were furnished by the very interests which the full application of the Single Tax would destroy.

Wichita, Kan.

HENRY WARE ALLEN.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A NAME

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

I believe there have been doubts expressed as to the value of the title designating the followers of Henry George. The title "Single Tax" seems to have failed to "click," or to arouse enthusiasm in the public.

Perhaps it is because the word "tax" has become so odious through many generations of tax-gatherers that the mere sound brings on a nausea which puts an end to any desire for closer inspection. Taxation has been the main cause of the world's miseries, taxation is what the followers of Henry George are most anxious to abolish, and the presence of the word "tax" in their name is calculated to produce an effect opposite to the one desired.

Moreover, "Single Tax" suggests an expedition into economics, and the economists have made the subject a "dismal science" which has no attractions even to the scientist, much less to the man in the street. On all counts, it is perhaps true that "Single Tax" is not the happiest title.

The Single Tax, moreover, is not our object, but only the means to attain it. What we want is not taxation, single or otherwise, but the abolition of taxes, and the equal rights of all to the use of the earth. A title suggesting that the movement is seeking a certain method of taxation will repel men who would be attracted by a title suggesting that we demand freedom to a place to work without tribute.

It is no easy matter to produce a title at once brief and attractive and compelling, but I suggest the following for consideration, Equal Land Rights Party, Land Freedom Party, No Land Tribute Party.

Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

HENRY J. FOLEY.

A READER'S DIFFICULTIES

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

An examination of the taxes on most homes and farms, seems to disclose that they all now pay into the public treasury more than the annual rental value of the land.

If now you would take off the taxes from the improvement, wouldn't that throw an impossible burden upon the land values, which pay now more than their annual rental value?

If your answer is, that the difference would be taken from the land values of public utilities, where are the figures which would show that these land values of the public utilities could annually bear the burden?

I am more or less familiar with the theoretic answers to the question, but it seems to me that unless we can show from some statistical investigation, how we could reduce the tax burden on the home owner, and still meet the tax bill, we can make little progress.

N. Y. City.

L. B. S.

REPLY

If "most homes and farms . . . now pay into the public treasury more than the annual value of the land" that is possible only because farmers and home owners pay taxes on land, buildings, and improvements. If, as under the Single Tax, the rent of land only would be taken, that in itself would be a guarantee that not "more than the annual value of the land" would be paid.

As to the sufficiency of land rent to meet the needs of government, New York City with its huge expenditures and its so called, "inflated" budget ought to be a fair criterion. Its largest budget (that of 1932) was \$631,000,000. During that year the city collected a minimum of \$225,000,000 as taxes on land values, notwithstanding which there still remained an assessed value in the land of \$9,000,000,000. This assessed value of land means that there still remained in the possession of the land owners of New York City a minimum actual or potential land rent of \$450,000,000 (5% on \$9,000,000,000.)

Thus in 1932 the City of New York collected \$225,000,000 of the land rent, and the owners of the land collected, or could make use of \$450,000,000 of the land rent. This means that in 1932 the total land rent in New York City was a minimum of \$675,000,000. Set that against the budget of 1932 and you have a surplus left over.

But that's only part of the story. Every tax burden lifted from the building or improvement reflects itself in a higher land value; and as the Government of the City of New York in 1932 collected also a minimum of \$225,000,000 from the buildings in the city, and as that amount would remain in the possession of the owner under the Single Tax and no further taxes be collected on any buildings, old or new, it may be confidently expected that this \$225,000,000 will add itself to the \$675,000,000 and show a land rent of not less than \$9,000,000,000. (The budget, it should be remembered here, was \$631,000,000.)

This, approximately, is what would happen in every city in the United States if the Single Tax were adopted throughout the country—and this will provide for all the local expenditures needed. Federal and State needs will be provided by the further rise in land value that will follow the abolition of Federal and State taxes. The Federal Government then can apportion its budget among the States according to the amount each State collected in rent, and each State after combining the Federal apportionment with its own budget, will apportion the whole on the cities and local taxing bodies according to the rent each collected.

Public utilities would help to swell the total (naturally they would not be omitted) but we are not depending on these alone, as is demonstrated above, although it has been said, and is held by many, that the rent of all public utilities including mines, oil-wells, water power sites and all franchises is in itself sufficient to run the Federal, State and local governments.

We should have figures to prove all these claims and some day we will have them, but the figures submitted above are authentic and within the facts.—Editor LAND AND FREEDOM.

SUGGESTION OF H. B. LOOMIS EXAMINED

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

The "heretical" suggestion made by H. B. Loomis (March-April issue), of possibly "reaching the Single Tax by way of the income tax," is so well presented as to warrant the consideration he asks for. It strikingly indicates how progress might be made on an unexpected and indirect road.

The *Indirectness* of the income tax route would hide the positive public right to rent on which Single Tax rests, by dealing with it simply as "unearned" relative to wages; and the inquisitorial method of it is bad. But as man's advance is commonly made along illogical lines, the questions as to whether income tax on *unearned income only* would practically approach the Single Tax goal, and as to its being a least resistance road, are very interesting. The hope that pressure of unearned-income tax might bring to Single Tax political cooperation "of those who believe that unearned incomes include more than land rent," may be well based so far as "entrepreneur" earnings (profits) are concerned.

However; while Mr. Loomis' views at least help to make tax on *unearned* incomes tolerable to Single Taxers (and tolerance makes possible cooperation which is badly needed), we certainly must emphasize the *vital need of taking rent at the source* (Single Tax) instead of merely recovering some of its diverted benefits; We must recognize the fallacy of Mr. Loomis' final contention (8) that "The real problem is one of distribution, not of production,"—with its strong opportunist support.—For *production must be freed* from tribute to privilege in order to open opportunities to labor,—to cure involuntary unemployment and exploiting of labor: Recovering the tribute after the main harm is done and without stopping it, *cannot solve the real problem*.

Mr. Loomis fails in this to sustain his thought-provoking thesis that "A tax on incomes with earned incomes exempt would be the Sir

ax." It must in fact fall far short of it. But perhaps it may be a part of our actual way to the goal. What issues will lead to the necessary fundamental thinking no one can tell.

Reading, Pa.

W. G. STEWART.

HOW HALDEMAN-JULIUS IS REGARDED

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

Undoubtedly, too much heed has recently been given in LAND AND FREEDOM, and probably also in the minds of many Single Taxers, to the utterances of a Mr. Haldeman-Julius, of Gerard, Kan. However, this Kansas citizen is entitled to no small measure of credit for his recent utterances derisive of Henry George and the Single Tax and Single Taxers generally. Perhaps he did not so intend it but he has rendered the Single Tax cause a very distinctive and helpful service.

I do not recall just how Mr. Haldeman-Julius is regarded in New York, but throughout the west he is considered to be without a guiding star. He has always lacked a definite, attainable objective. Anyone who did have such objective would be certain sooner or later to enjoy his disapproval. This is so well known that his endorsement of either men or measures is neither expected nor desired.

It has been my privilege to advocate the Single Tax or essential land reform, in my own way, for a great many years, chiefly throughout the west. With this has come also the privilege of contacting most of the earnest thinkers and students of economics in this part of the world and I know that I have correctly indicated the prevailing thought relative to Mr. Haldeman-Julius.

He has contributed something to the mental activities of thousands by his publication during many years of rather sensational and unbalanced papers along with much good literature reprinted at starvation prices. It is rather a pity that these activities could not have been motivated by some well defined and fundamental purpose.

But why consider seriously, as a commentator on economics or as a critic of Henry George and the Single Tax economic philosophy, one who holds that under the Single Tax "J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller, . . . , were not to be taxed," or that the Single Tax might perhaps and only "be made to fit into an exclusively agricultural economy?" The author of these scarcely brilliant guesses either lacks the essential element of integrity of purpose or does not understand the Single Tax at all. If from the pit of ignorance or whatever it may be, he wishes to snarl a few senseless snarls at the Single Tax and its growing army of advocates, why worry about it?

Tacoma, Wash.

ROBERT S. DOUBLEDAY.

THE END OF AN ERA

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

Needless to say LAND AND FREEDOM is always a welcome arrival and it is a constant source of pleasure to note the very high standard you so consistently maintain. Your "Comment and Reflection" is a feature which excites my admiration while your "Book Reviews" are always a joy to read—that of Prof. Tugwell's book was a gem.

In view of the gigantic experiments now being indulged in by President Roosevelt and the bewildering news we get through per cable and special articles, combined with the kaleidoscopic changes that are taking place, LAND AND FREEDOM is doubly welcome with its sound and sane comment which periodically enables us to get things into a proper focus.

What lessons the world is getting in the relentless working of Economic Law. What examples of misery resulting from the outrage of Economic Law. What a terrifying prospect the future holds with the world apparently bankrupt of reason and seemingly bent upon staging the Samson act on a universal scale. This is the end surely of an era, but what next? Is this world-wide defiance of the law going to result in the collapse of our present civilization or will the world realize in time the utter futility of ploughing the sands as it has been industriously doing for so long? Perhaps, before the expiration date of my subscription, we shall have an unmistakable answer.

Homebush, N. S. Wales.

S. V. LARKIN.

CALLS FOR A COMMITTEE OF STRATEGY

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

Two or three letters from different sources in your last issue are all relating to expediency or political action, which I think should be always carefully considered, because we don't know how soon we will reach the political stage:

(1) H. B. Loomis raises a question that we ordinarily consider heretical, but it keeps coming to the surface. He thinks we are going to approach Single Tax through the income tax; shall we entertain this proposition then by insisting on a distinction between earned and unearned incomes; i. e., that we tax only unearned incomes; thus making this more or less popular question grist to our mill.

(2) Can we not avail ourselves of the clamor for reducing taxation of real estate and annex the million who are agitating for this, in the meantime educating them in the two components of real estate, and the need for abolishing the tax on improvements and concentrating all on taxing the land.

(3) Can we not make capital of the socialists' denial of the profit system by agreeing with them and in due course win them over to our position that it is profit on land holding that must be abolished to the end that all other profits can be made secure; in other words unearned increment profits only, are immoral.

Regarding all the above can we not organize a committee of strategy to consider these heretical problems and get them working for us instead of against us.

East Orange, N. J.

CHAS. H. INGERSOLL.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONALS

We are sorry to learn of the death of Thomas H. Colegate of Georgia at the age of 70. For a number of years Single Tax letters have appeared from his pen in papers of his state and elsewhere. He also gave radio talks on our principles which were well received. He was born in England and fifty years ago came to this country, settling in Kansas. He leaves a widow, one son, Henry George Colegate, and two daughters. He was devoted to the cause which he served so long and faithfully.

WILLIAM H. MUNRO, of Schenectady, N. Y., a Single Taxer of long standing, sending in his subscription writes: "I often think of old times, and those who have passed on. There are so many of them. To the survivors, including yourself, the best of good wishes."

E. M. KIMBALL, of Portland, Ore., writes: "March-April number of LAND AND FREEDOM just received. You are doing a great job of it."

We regret to learn of the death of Katharine E. Bradley in an automobile accident on the Olean Highway, two miles from East Aurora. Mrs. Bradley has been a follower of Henry George for over fifty years and has attended a number of congresses of the Henry George Foundation. She was active in many movements but her first love was given to the great cause of industrial emancipation as expounded in "Progress and Poverty." She was a delver in old books treating of history and genealogy. She traced her ancestry through a number of lines of revolutionary forebears and back to Roger Williams. When past sixty she studied sociology under John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Florence Bradley of Olean, Mrs. Lunberg of Washington, D. C. and two grandsons.

O. E. TOEFFERT, of Cincinnati, has a letter on land value speculation in *Christian Science Monitor* which calls attention to the effects of public improvements in the enrichment of land owners.

We have frequently had occasion to refer to the excellent work being done in Australia by E. J. Craigie, M. P. We have now to wel-

come two very striking pamphlets, "The Case for the Single Tax" and "The Relation of Land to the Labor Problem." The first is a pamphlet of 32 pages and cover. We wish we had space for extracts. Mr. Craigie was elected to the House of Assembly in 1930 election being returned at the top of the poll against Liberal, Labor and County Party candidates. In 1933 he increased his preference vote by more than 500 in excess of the number obtained in 1930.

FRANK STEPHENS has had several requests in the last few weeks to speak for various organizations throughout the country. He writes: "I never knew a time when the people were so willing to listen to Single Tax as now."

OUR old friend Z. K. Greene has appeared with a number of Single Tax letters in the Middletown (N. Y.) *Herald* written with his usual firm grasp on principles.

"THE Relation of Housing to Taxation" is the title of a pamphlet by Harold S. Buttenheim. It is a reprint of a symposium on "Low Cost Housing and Slum Clearance" published by Duke University, Durham, N. C. It is an intensive study of the problem written by this clear and cautious thinker. Mr. Buttenheim concludes:

"If mankind ultimately does succeed in abolishing poverty and in paying its governmental services by the value which such services create, much of the credit will certainly belong to the man who, more than any other who has ever lived, dramatized and vitalized this idea in its economic and ethical implications. And that man was Henry George."

HON. JACKSON H. RALSTON, of Palo Alto, Calif., betook himself with high courage to a hospital in San Francisco to undergo a dangerous operation. From his bed he dictated the news letter which appears on another page. On May 12 he was discharged after a successful operation and all that remains now is the necessary rest to regain his strength for the great task in carrying to a successful issue the initiative campaign that is pending in that state. We are sure that our readers will rejoice at the successful outcome of the ordeal through which he has passed.

A. D. SCOUGAL has been elected for the fifth term mayor of Shell Rock, Iowa. Mr. Scougal is an outspoken Henry George man, August Willeges informs us, and has supported our principles in the local paper of which he is proprietor.

CHAS. S. PRIZER, of 21 Fifth Avenue, this city, has 208 issues of the Henry George *Standard* bound in four volumes which he will sell for \$150. The books are in good shape except that the board bindings of two of the volumes are in rather a delapidated condition. The papers however are intact and in excellent preservation.

W. G. STEWART, of Reading, Pa., writes: "Comment and Reflection says well what needs saying, and the thought-provoking material is generally remarkable."

THE March issue of the Wellington, New Zealand, *Commonweal*, official organ of the Commonwealth Land Party of New Zealand, has been received and is a lively paper containing much interesting matter.

"THE Great Robbery is priceless," writes Miss Charlotte Schetter and we agree. However it can be had for a dollar of LAND AND FREEDOM. Graham Peace has done an excellent piece of work superlatively well, and while it deals with British conditions under English landlordism its lessons have an application to every country in the world.

EVARISTO MONTALVO, of Havana, Cuba, who is now at the Veterans' Hospital at Oteen, N. C., was provoked to reply to an item in the

Asheville, N. C. *Citizen*, in which that paper asks whether any tax is not a tax on living. Mr. Montalvo advises the editor to read "Progress and Poverty."

FRANK G. ANDERSON, of Jamestown, N. Y., writes us: "As to the difficulty of gaining converts to our doctrine a few words may be added. Most people feel they would lose prestige with their neighbors and town folks, would be regarded as cranks or fanatics. I do not think these things are any longer true but they remain to some extent to be contended with. It is work such as many of us are doing that will bring ultimate victory."

FRANK PRESCOTT RAND, an old Henry George man, passed away on March 18 at the age of 79. He was a native of Maine and was once a member of the Brooklyn Single Tax Club. He died in Victoria, B. C., and was interested to the very last in the great cause he had espoused.

MAYOR MCNAIR of Pittsburgh addressed the Luncheon Club of Beaver Falls, Pa., recently. He was introduced by Henry H. Wilson of Beaver.

MR. HENRY J. FOLEY, whose remarkable series of papers, "An Ancient Remedy for Modern Depressions," in the *Gaelic America* have attracted much attention, was a recent lecturer at the Henry George School of Social Science. The publishers of the *Gaelic America* announce that they have arranged to send the entire series from September 30 last and including future issues, perhaps ten more, at the price of \$2.00. Henry J. Foley may be addressed at 88-25 173d St. Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

THE American Association for Scientific Taxation, of which organization Walter Fairchild is chairman of the legislative committee, has addressed a letter to Mayor LaGuardia recommending an excise tax of two and one-half per cent on the site value of 67,000 obsolete tenements in New York City. The Board of Estimate acknowledged receipt of this proposal stating that it had been referred to the City Chamberlain, and with their usual intelligence have since passed law creating a business tax!

CHARLES H. INGERSOLL's candidacy for governor of New Jersey, of which account of which is set forth on another page, has produced a ton-load of newspaper comments in the papers of that state. Nor has the publicity been confined to New Jersey. The well-known column of the *Washington Star*, Frederic William Wile, comments as follows: "A gubernatorial candidacy that arouses attention in Washington is that of Charles H. Ingersoll in New Jersey. He is running on Single Tax platform." The *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston, has a column notice of his candidacy: "Dollar Watch inventor opens strong drive for governorship." The Trenton, N. J. *Times* displays his picture prominently as do a number of New Jersey papers. Newark, N. J. *Call*, says: "If all those who once owned Ingersoll watches would vote for him he would be elected easily."

DR. E. A. COPELAND, our sturdy standard bearer who is running for governor of Mississippi on the Single Tax ticket, was born in Coalinga, Ala., in 1884 and graduated in medicine at the age of 24. He had come to Mississippi when he was 14 and since his graduation has been practicing medicine in Jackson where he is well and favorably known.

La Reforma Social is a 24-page monthly review of the Spanish Georgist League just issued in Madrid, the first number being that of April, 1934. It is under the general supervision of Baldemero Argente, well known to some of our readers. The first number performs excellent service by reviewing the outstanding events of the first decades of the movement among English speaking peoples. A g

ing impression of the widespread activities of the Spanish Georgist League is gathered in the many news items covering the map of Spain. We wish our colleague success in the campaign for economic and social justice in the home land of Spanish speaking peoples.

OUR old friend Frank G. Anderson, of Jamestown, N. Y., has written many Single Tax letters since 1886 in American and Swedish newspapers. A recent issue of the *Swedish-American* contains a lengthy communication from his indefatigable pen.

AN initiative measure for the exemption of improvements and the taxation of land values will shortly be voted on in the state of Washington.

JAMES B. ELLERY spoke before the William D. Corliss Men's Club of the Universalist Church of Gloucester, Mass. in February and before the Unitarian Laymen's League of that city in April. Mr. Ellery's activities also include a rather lengthy communication on the Single Tax in the Gloucester *Daily Times* of April 20.

A DEBATE on the "Single Tax versus Socialism" was held at the Lincoln Educational Center, Seattle, on April 13. Eugene Way and A. A. Booth supported the Single Tax and George H. Kirkpatrick and W. R. Snow appeared for Socialism.

IN the review of "The Menace of Recovery" in March-April LAND AND FREEDOM the price of the work is given as \$1.75. It should be 2.50.

Charles G. Merrell of Cincinnati, O., is one of the city's business men selected by the Cincinnati *Post* to present a summary of conditions in that city and the effect of the Recovery Act. He says that the NRA is a burden on industry and concludes with the remarkable statement of Abraham Lincoln published in March-April LAND AND FREEDOM. We are glad to see publicity given to the ringing statement of the martyred president.

FRANK CHODOROV, whose name will be familiar to many of our readers, addressed the Business Men's Club of Milwaukee in April. He took for his text "The Abolition of Private Ownership of Land" and said nothing about taxes. It is significant that he was asked to come again.

FRANK STEPHENS in a recent issue of the Wilmington *Star* gives a number of what he terms "Relief Suggestions" in which the opening up of natural opportunities is given first place.

THE Houston (Texas) *Post* says editorially in its issue of April 28: Both Woodrow Wilson and William Jennings Bryan wished to be remembered by the generations that should come after, although it is doubtful if either made for himself a name that will rank with that of Henry George, or Thomas Edison, or even Henry Ford."

AN admirable article on the teachings of Henry George appears in the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Tribune* from the pen of Matthew Cowden.

A SERIES of articles on Henry George's proposals is running in the *Christian Science Monitor* from the pen of John Pratt Whitman.

THE Wheeling (West Virginia) *Register* in a recent issue gives a nice notice of the Henry George School, which is rapidly getting attention from many sources.

SURELY the South is waking up. In a recent issue of the Blytheville (Arkansas) *Courier* there is an admirable editorial on "Food for Demagogues." Congratulations!

"LAND Costs Retard Housing" is the heading of an article in the *New York Times*.

IN *Colliers* for April 21 appeared an illustrated article by Walter L. Davenport on William N. McNair, the newly elected democratic mayor of Pittsburgh. That splendid veteran, Francis W. Maguire, is also featured and pictured. The article fails to be excruciatingly funny, and of course Mr. McNair is nothing like that. In fact no human being ever was. Mr. Davenport is a type of journalist of which the world is full. If he wrote anything really thoughtful he would be instructed to visit the cashier's desk and get his final pay check. So perhaps we should not greatly blame him.

FLORENCE GARVIN, daughter of the late ex-Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, writes: "While our present lawmakers may be inexperienced their minds are open, which is a different condition from anything we have encountered before."

It is fitting that on the anniversary of the birth of Richard Cobden that LAND AND FREEDOM should print the appreciation of his life and work which appears on another page from the pen of John M. Moore, of Lancaster, Pa., the most hide-bound protectionist state in the union.

THE Sunday *News* of this city in issue of April 29 has an illustrated article on the Mellon family. Speaking of Judge Mellon, one of its early progenitors, the article says: "He was violent in his hatred for Henry George's Single Tax," Certainly. And we are also told he did not approve of Abraham Lincoln, which we can also understand.

A PAGE advertisement in the Jackson, (Miss.) *Daily News* announced the candidacy on a Single Tax platform of Dr. E. A. Copeland of Jackson for governor of the state, and his running mate, Hon. Roy Arnold, for secretary of state. We extract a statement from the former:

The value of land in Mississippi is created by all the people in Mississippi; and therefore belongs to all the people in Mississippi; and all taxes should come from the value thus created.

Hon. Roy Arnold is no less explicit:

"The 'Single Tax' is God's natural law of taxation. It is one tax on the TRUE COMMUNITY VALUE OF LAND; according to its natural state, its natural resources, location and surroundings, irrespective of improvements. It will get revenue, and more of it, when all other measures have failed, and will cost about one-fourth as much to collect. It will be Mississippi's salvation. Our people will see the dawn of a new and better day when it is adopted."

JAMES G. BLAUVELT is Republican candidate for United States Senator in the primaries of New Jersey. Our readers all know "Jim" Blauvelt and would be glad to see him in the United States Senate. He is a Henry George man of long standing. The *World-Telegram* of this city thus comments on his candidacy:

The serene crusader, James G. Blauvelt, industrialist, genial good liver, and disciple of Henry George and George L. Record, gazes out over a flowing Windsor tie on the drab shenanigans of New Jersey machine politics without bitterness. A generation of leading lost causes has made him immune to surprise. But it hasn't dampened his reforming spirit.

Mr. Blauvelt—"Jim" in independent political circles in every county of the State—is fighting at the moment for the Republican United States Senate nomination against the plutocratic senior Senator from New Jersey, Hamilton F. Kean.

Later: In the Republican primaries just completed Mr. Blauvelt showed extraordinary strength. His vote was much larger than was conceded him. Though Hamilton F. Kean swept the state by three to one against Mr. Blauvelt the latter, with no organization behind him, polled a total vote of 113,000 and in the county of Essex in which Newark is situated Mr. Blauvelt ran up a vote of 26,000, or nearly half the number cast for his opponent. It was a great moral victory for the genial candidate for U. S. Senator.