

upon doing, regardless of the larger effects. The upper thin crust is only a small part of society.

Only a part of the society that we have twisted from all natural benefits. In no group of living organisms do you see a few that are fat while the great majority are lean. You don't see it among the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, the fish of the sea. You don't see it among savage tribes. Sometimes there comes a sickness or a famine that destroys the birds, the animals, the fish or the tribesmen, but you don't see the few benefit while the many suffer. Only we civilized ones have been able to create a society of such unnatural works.

Henry George said that too—nearly fifty years ago; and lo, we only make things worse by creating more distinctions, by increasing the spread of injustice.

And the principal means by which we have done it has been the sanctified hush-hush. It is unpatriotic to say thus and so; it is hurting the town to expose such and such a condition; it is not constructive to cry out against outrage. In that attitude lies the real danger.

The last few years have opened men's minds and men's mouths. May they continue to open.

From Senator P. Frank Morrow of Seattle, Wash., we learn that a Henry George Economic League is being organized in that State. Mr. Morrow tells us that Miss Josephine Nelson will organize the Women's Division of the Henry George Economic League, in the same State.

A letter from Mr. John B. Sharpe, Pittsburgh, is so inspiring that we quote from it as follows:

"The true measures of success of George's teaching is not to be found in the academic approval or the political support which it receives, but rather in the enormous decrease of ignorant criticism and the more tolerant view which the vital diffusion of his ideas has brought about. Ideas and movements involving important social changes often find their darkest hour on the very eve of their success. The institution of slavery never appeared more firmly settled, nor was the price of a slave ever so high as just before the emancipation. In England, forty years after the publication of the *Wealth of Nations*, the number of those who actively adhered to the teachings of Adam Smith were comparatively few, but the thought of the whole nation had been gradually leavened for their later political unfolding. The importance of these teachings may be measured, with some allowance, by the words of Buckle who, in his *History of Civilization* said: 'This solitary Scotchman, by the publication of a single work accomplished more for the happiness of mankind than has been achieved by the delegated abilities of all the statesmen and politicians of whom history has preserved an authentic account.'

"The world today is strewn with discredited economic theories that sought to exist in accord with the fundamental wrong that George pointed out. There is a law of the universe, says Lamennais, 'that fixes for all things their duration, and marks for each one its fatal hour.' The hand of the political clock is about to complete one revolution. It will wrap in shadow a long list of errors. It will also efface that mirage of human illusion that is now being spectacularly spread before the American people by the witch doctors in Washington. The hour that follows may not ring in the accession of our ideas, but it will hasten the time when Single Tax men, as George said, will spring from the ground like the soldiers of Rhoderick Dhu."

ANTOINETTE KAUFMANN

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT says that his farm relief proposal is but an experiment. He is too optimistic. His bill imposes restrictions on industry. Thousands of years of restrictive policies show that restriction always hurts industry. The only experiment about the farm measure is to see how many statesmen are unable to learn anything from experience.

Work of Charles H. Ingersoll

THESE past two months have been well spent in perfecting, writing, circulating and broadcasting talks on the Single Tax. The contents of the talks all revolve around and lead up to the movement he is furthering. He usually has current events as titles; for instance, "An Empire for a Nickel," when the fare question was in large headlines. One of the latest, "Mayor O'Brien and President Roosevelt on the SPOT!" deals with their predicament and the only possible way of remedying it.

His talk, "A Talk to the Businessmen," has already been circulated to about 250 Single Taxers and published and probably many have seen and read it. We have received some very favorable comment due to the mailing and some have offered to use them for propaganda work.

Mr. Ingersoll is constantly adding new stations to his regular schedule and also takes miscellaneous ones, too. WMSG and WMCA are the new regular features and WIP and WEVD the miscellaneous. WEVD, by the way, is a Socialistic Station. That he has been and is kept busy by the radio is evidenced by the schedule below. Those who have received his schedules will be able to note changes of time and also the additions of stations.

Sundays: WWRL, Woodside, 3:45 p. m. (k. 1500); WGCP, Newark, 5:45 p. m. (k. 1250).

Mondays: WILM, Wilmington 2:45 p. m.; WDAS, Philadelphia, 8:30 p. m.

Tuesdays: WAAM, Newark, 3:15 p. m. (k. 1250).

Wednesdays: WBNX, N. Y. City, 12:45 p. m. (k. 1350).

Thursdays: WLTH, N. Y. City, 9:45 a. m. (k. 1400); WWRL, Woodside, L. I., 10:45 p. m. (k. 1500).

Fridays: WMSG, N. Y. City, 1 p. m. (k. 1350).

Saturdays: WHOM, N. Y. City, 12:15 p. m. (k. 1450). WMCA, N. Y. City, 4:30 p. m. (k. 570); WCDA, N. Y. City, 8:30 p. m. (k. 1350).

He has, however, found time to address the following large and eager audiences:

PUBLIC ADDRESSES

North Hudson Kiwanis, Union City, N. J. May 23, 12:15 p. m. This was a typical Kiwanis crowd. I made a 35 minute talk along usual lines and had a half hour informal quiz but failed in getting the whole crowd on adjournment. Interest was perfect and a lot of them asked questions afterward; 60 present.

Debate, Ingersoll Forum, Pythian Temple. May 23, 8:30 p. m. This affair was a failure as a debate, as Atheism, Religion, and Economics don't mix, but as a vehicle for talking Single Tax and for a very interesting question period of an hour it was O. K., although I certainly would prefer a different atmosphere for both. I talked three-quarters of an hour in all and there were about 100 present.

Caldwell (West Essex Kiwanis), N. J. June 1, 12:15 p. m. This is the same crowd that James R. Brown talked to a few weeks before he died. Mr. Triner present. Attendance 65. Talked 30 minutes. We had a half hour intense quiz. Crowd pretty well educated and intensely interested. They expect to arrange a night meeting so we can have plenty of time.

Bolar Springs, Va., Fourth of July Celebration. This being 200

miles southwest of Washington I was obliged to cancel WDAS, Philadelphia broadcast Monday evening to make this appointment, which was in company with Harry W. Olney of Washington. We arrived there about noon and at 2 o'clock had a meeting in their open air pavillion at which there were present about 1,000 more or less shifting and including a total of something like 2,000. My first function was to umpire a Fiddlers' Contest because Henry Ford who was to share this responsibility could not be present. The occasion was a happy one as the people from more than 50 miles around in Virginia and West Virginia enjoyed it and my talk of 25 minutes was well received. Will Atkinson (who got up this meeting) followed with a similar talk. The audience, largely farmers and their families, intensely interested.

A brief idea of the content of the radio talks may be gathered from the following extracts given below. This will show Mr. Ingersoll's method of leading up to the Single Tax theory with in some cases a brief explanation.

EXCERPTS FROM MR. INGERSOLL'S RADIO TALKS

A TALK TO BUSINESSMEN

Now, what's the situation with a realtor, for example? A man wants to build a house; you take him to a nice lot and explain to him that he's not buying land at all but social service: streets, schools, police, fire, post office, etc., and, therefore, he should be cheerful in giving you \$1,000 for 25x100 (you won't, of course, tell him that he has already paid the thousand in taxes that paid for the service he is now paying for the second time)! Then he builds a \$3,000 house, and is taxed on \$4,000; and twenty-five per cent of his investment is SUNK in the cost of the land. Is that good business? Suppose its an apartment, block of stores, or a factory:—The same story, twenty-five per cent of capital sunk; actually I think this must be nearer fifty per cent.

Wouldn't all these good, enterprising folk be that much better off if none of their capital were SUNK? If the land did not cost anything? Wouldn't there be more houses, apartments, stores, and factories built? Wouldn't rents be cheaper? Wouldn't profits be higher and more steady?

TECHNOCRACY—HENRY GEORGE ITS AUTHOR

Now, what is the truth in Technocracy, and where did Technocrats copy it from? Henry George 53 years ago, wrote a book called "Progress and Poverty," in which, in language that Al. Smith can understand, he proved, if logic ever proves, that Progress CAUSED Poverty, he also proved why; and all that Technocracy has to say on this subject of energy, except a multiplication of strange superfluous language and figures, was put in perfect form by George.

MAYOR O'BRIEN AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE SPOT!

Unfortunately, a workingman, earning \$20 a week, and having, say, a family of four to support, requires every cent to pay for the things which are required—they are a necessity—to keep those four alive and respectable; so what happens, when our so-called normal taxation, comes along and takes away \$10 out of that necessary \$20?

Well exactly the condition we have, happens; this depleted buying power makes him and family half paupers, which is bad enough; but it has a wider effect—called a social effect—it deprives him, and every other worker in the country, of employment, and produces 16,000,000 of what we called unemployed, and twice as many more, half-employed laborers.

Now, we are up to the minute in sizing up the O'Brien and Roosevelt discomfort! That \$10, workman Jones' helpmeet is spreading around over the surface of her family needs, has got to be spread still

thinner! and "as sure as death and taxes," this 30 millions increase of bridge tolls, taxi fares and subway fares, if our experts decide on them; they surely, every dollar, will go, with directness and speed, to increase that already impossible burden, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and the little Joneses, are staggering and suffering under!

THE DAILY HEADLINES

The reason commonly sighted for calling our governments socialistic is that they tend to take over, or control, public functions like transportation, communication, like telephones and telegraphs, water power, etc.; this is a completely fallacious reason, for, to the extent that governments have taken over such utilities, they are responding to a natural, economic, scientific and wholly democratic urge to draw a much needed line of demarkation between actual and tangible, private and social property and interest.

CAUSE AND CURE OF BUSINESS DEPRESSION, UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

Says the man from Mars: I can't understand why anyone needs to ask what causes your depression, unemployment and poverty. It seems plain to me that about half the cause is from the robbery of ninety per cent of your people by the tax system which by doubling the cost of living cuts in half their buying power; then, because of this foolish system of taxing labor and industry, you avoid collecting your social revenue, or land rent, but permit it to create the system of speculating in land, which results in holding it out of use for high prices; and, as it is the only source of employment of both capital and labor, they must go unemployed and that completes your distressing picture. What you people want to do, if you are really not enjoying this distress—as one might think you were from the fact that you are so slow in getting and keeping out of it—is to use nothing but your land values for government, collecting them by a Single Tax upon them alone.

TECHNOCRACY CHALLENGES CAPITALISM

If capitalism wishes to clear its title to all private wealth it must see that this 170 billions of social wealth is restored to society which is identical with capitalism and to do it by using its revenue, economic rent, in place of all existing taxation, for paying the cost of government or social services.

This great 170 billion dollar estate is a part of capitalism's wealth, and just as important to its existence and financial health as the 183 billions standing in capitalism's own name.

Work of Philip Stanley

PHILIP STANLEY is conducting out-door meetings at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, three meetings a week. These are noon meetings. He is also conducting evening meetings on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 86th Street and Lexington Avenue, Manhattan; and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 96th Street and Broadway, Manhattan.

Great progress has been made at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, and 86th Street and Lexington Avenue, and plans for organization are in process. Meetings number from 500 to 1,000, and people appear to be anxious to receive the message of Henry George. Especially is this true at Borough Hall and 86th Street.

Mr. Stanley has received cooperation from Mr. Bolton Hall, Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Oscar H. Geiger and LAND AND FREEDOM.

What is needed is literature for sale and free distribu-