

"My father read part of the proof on "Progress and Poverty" when it was going through the press of D. Appleton & Co., in 1879, and became a convert. It was then he first saw Mr. George and admired him for acts of moral courage which few men at that time possessed. One act he remembers, referred to the copyrighting of the book. Mr. Wm. Appleton asked Mr. George if the firm should do the copyrighting, as was customary. Mr. George said "No, I shall attend to that; all blame or credit for the publication will rest on me." Mr. Appleton, greatly annoyed, answered, "Oh, very well; we don't believe in your theories anyway," or words to that effect. Mr. George, (about 5 ft. 5 in.) to Mr. Appleton, (about 6 ft. 3 in.) tapping him on the shoulder: "Young man, you will live to see my theories put in practice." The few printers near by who heard and saw what passed were astounded at the temerity of a poor man touching the person of a millionaire. Those who have copies of the Appleton edition will find the copyright thus:

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year, 1879  
By Henry George.

In the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington

Mr. George paid for this copyright. The Appleton's did not push the sale of the work, and he was at last compelled to take it from them and place it in the hands of another publishing house.

"When Mr. George ran for Secretary of State on the United Labor Party ticket in 1887, my father was nominated for the Assembly in the 7th District of Kings County."

## San Diego

THE Single Tax Club, of San Diego, California, celebrated Henry George's birthday on Sunday, the day before Labor Day, by a picnic at the lemon ranch of Brother Billy Edwards. The gathering was much larger than was anticipated. The general secretary of the club, Cary Richard Colburn, was fortunate in securing the services as speaker of Dr. Henry Frank, noted international psychological research worker.

Every one present listened with rapt attention to his eloquent words. He indicated that the great principle was enunciated by such men as Patrick Edward Dove, Turgot, and Herbert Spencer, but that it was reserved for Henry George to resurrect these doctrines which otherwise might have perished. Without a university training but with a wide experience and wide reading this printer and common sailor discovered the basic laws of true economics and the relation of rent, wages and interest. It is to Henry George the honor should be given. He startled the world with his proposed remedy, which is slowly but steadily advancing in the thought of the greatest minds and the greatest thinkers of the day.

Dr. Frank expressed himself as greatly pleased with the good showing made by the San Diego Georgists and offered

to assist with his lecture work the cause of Land and Freedom.

Mr. Johnson, president of the Club, called upon Brother Charles Rodd, who will be recalled by New York Single Taxers, and Mr. Rodd, his body racked with pain and a lingering malady, responded with all his old-time earnestness and wonderful eloquence. He told how he had fought with Henry George in the memorable campaign waged in New York.

So imbued with the spirit and philosophy of Henry George was he that he has devoted practically all his life to the gospel preached by the "Prophet of San Francisco," neglecting to scramble for the dollars. Often, as readers of LAND AND FREEDOM will recall, has he stood on soap box or truck holding his crowds spell-bound with his eloquence, with the result that he finds himself poor and broken in body, but with all his old-time enthusiasm. As Henry George said: "There will be those who will work for it, and even die for it. Such is the power of truth."

—BOB WHITE.

## Georgia

AT the close of the sixty day session of Georgia's legislature, the following on taxation matters appear definite enough for brief comment:

A Constitutional Amendment repealing State inheritance was passed, subject to ratification at the next general election. An amendment proposing an income tax and another for classification of property for taxation were defeated, partly because of opposition per se, partly because so many members tried to put every detail in the amendments instead of a simple measure permitting the constitutional change, leaving details for a subsequent legislature to determine. Thus it is not easy to tell exactly what the sentiment for either measure was within the houses.

At the 1924 election an amendment was ratified authorizing counties to exempt from taxation new factories and enterprises for a period of five years upon application by bills in the legislature. A measure was introduced attempting to grant permission, upon local elections, to do this without the red tape of a legislative bill, but it appears to be one of many measures never reached upon the calendar.

I have done considerable work for Single Tax at the present session, talking with members and handing out literature, but the whole subject of taxation seems to be a confusion in the mind of the average man.

—DR. GRACE KIRKLAND.

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