

September—October, 1926

Land and Freedom

FORMERLY THE SINGLE TAX REVIEW

An International Record of Single Tax Progress Founded in 1901

The Henry George Congress at Philadelphia

The Henry George Foundation of America
Organized

Birthplace of Henry George to be Restored

Commonwealth Land Party Nominates in
Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan

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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

THE *Irish Statesman* published in Dublin is one of the ablest edited papers in the English speaking world. It is a pleasure to read it for its admirable English and its intelligent comments on international politics or questions of domestic concern. But in its treatment of Protection it is as perverse as the most ill-informed American worshipper at the feet of the high tariff Baal. In a recent issue it says:

It is not clear to us why universal free trade should be part of the Pacifist economic programme put forward by the Women's International League Congress. We had free trade between Ireland and Great Britain for over a century without, as it seems to us, noticeably improving the good relations between the two communities. We would like to believe that free trade made for peace, but Great Britain, which had a monopoly of free trade in practice, indulged in as many wars as any highly-protected state. We doubt whether the true Pacifist mood, which is a spiritual state of consciousness, can be created by material means. The real difficulty about free trade doctrine, that without protection every country will produce and be most prosperous and happy doing it, is that any country which has got a start in production, has amassed capital, technical skill and experience, and is highly organised, can wipe out under free trade any competition starting in another country, no matter how naturally fitted that country may be or how naturally intelligent and industrious its people. If free trade became a world policy we would probably find four or five of the most highly-organised industrial communities extinguishing the manufacture in other countries through a competition that they would at present under free trade be unable to face. These countries might be reduced to be mere agricultural communities without any variety in their lives, and that certainly would not make for peace between nations. We are rather inclined to think that if the policy advocated at the Dublin Congress was in operation for seven years half the nationalities in the world would be crying out lamentably against the policy which had permitted their native industries, nursed up by protection, to be wiped out of existence. Free trade can be defended on economic grounds when countries have reached a certain stage in their development, but we do not believe that it will help in the slightest to make the world more peaceable or that it may be regarded as an auxiliary policy to that preached in the Sermon on the Mount.

IT would require more space than we can give it to cover all the points raised by *The Irish Statesman*. If Mr. Russell can prove that the relations of Great Britain and Ireland were more cordial when the former was using the tariff to crush out Irish industries, laying embargoes on importations and exports to suit the interests of her manufacturers at home,

that point might have had greater weight. The historian, John Mitchell, has something to say in this connection. He is speaking of the condition prevailing in Ireland in the period immediately preceding the establishment of protection, and says: "Enjoying for the first time in her history an unrestricted trade, a sovereign judiciary, the writ of habeas corpus, and a parliament acknowledged to be the sovereign legislation * * * the country did certainly begin to make a rapid advance in material prosperity."

ON the statement that Great Britain with a monopoly of free trade has indulged in as many wars as any highly protected state, we are provoked to reply, *Post hoc ergo propter hoc*, and that she also engaged in many wars prior to 1846, the year of her free trade beginning. Nor does it greatly matter whether this is so or not, since wars do sometimes spring from other sources than the tariff. But taking the position he does, it is incumbent upon Mr. Russell to prove that tariff barriers are not frequent causes of international friction that many times in history have developed into armed conflict. The war between the North and South was helped along by the tariff imposed in the interests of Northern manufacturers at the expense of the Southern cotton growers.

IT is a curious doctrine that the cause of peace can be anything else but hindered by tariff barriers that interrupt friendly communication between peoples, and all historical precedent, as well as the dictates of common sense, support the economic programme of Free Trade put forward by the Women's International League Council. To imagine that the true Pacifist mood is only a spiritual state of consciousness wholly uninfluenced by material considerations, is a doctrine worthy of a poet—and "Æ" is a true poet—but hardly worthy of a poet and editor who is trying to think in economic terms.

THE appalling picture that Mr. Russell gives us of all the countries but a half dozen that have "got a start in production and have amassed capital and technical skill, etc.", seeing their nascent manufactures extinguished and being reduced to the condition of agricultural communities, is mild as compared with some of the harrowing predictions drawn from the Protectionist Chamber of Horrors. Has Mr. Russell ever read the doleful prophecies with which British protectionists warned the Commons of what would happen if Protection were overthrown? The mildest of these

pictured England reduced to about the condition of the Desert of Sahara.

VERY familiar stuff all this is to Americans. But the prophecy lacks confirmation and is no more valuable or convincing than the other fellows, "Taint so." As we have no experience with universal free trade it is idle to predict what would happen if we had it. But we do know that we had manufactures in America under all sorts of tariffs because we had the natural resources. And we soon got the technical experience and the capital because we had the resources. It is questionable indeed if Protection when it came did not crush out a number of valuable manufactures while it left others in a position to levy tribute on the consumer. And it is necessary to remember that nearly all the countries have done some manufacturing for several hundred years past and all of them have some technical experience and some capital. And as free trade is the natural trade—i. e., the trade that would go on under the absence of artificial restrictions—we must take *cum grano salis* the despairing pictures of what would take place under a system that would allow men to exchange freely the products of their labor for their mutual satisfactions. We just will not believe that prosperity is served by getting in the way of men who want to trade, and we do not believe that the peace of the world is helped by any system that keeps men apart in any of their relations.

WE would remind the *Irish Statesman* that those most prominent in the past as champions of Ireland's cause, Gladstone, Farnell and Davitt were free traders. Cobden had no stauncher advocate in his fight for free trade than that great free trader, Daniel O'Connell. But it may be well to say that Ireland's impoverishment is due to her land system, and not to any tariff policy, past or present. It used to be the fashion for Irish agitators to make this assertion, and it was true enough. But they always forgot to mention that there was nothing peculiar to the Irish land system that was not shared by the land system of every other country.

THERE is no word that has produced so much confusion of thought as "capitalism." Worse than that, it has stopped all thought. Does it mean private property, private enterprise, the *entrepreneur*, the "wage system"—another word that has stopped a lot of people from thinking—does it mean any or all of these things? The Socialist defines "capitalism" as everything that is not socialism—and lets it go at that. The economists have not gone much beyond the Socialists—in fact, they have adopted most of the Socialistic confusion about "capitalism" and so have resigned the field to their opponents.

WHAT in heaven's name is it? We can understand Socialism or think we can. The Government Owner-

ship of Land and the Means of Production. Government Distribution. Government Regulation of Wages—wages no longer, we suppose, but Compensations, since it is the wage system—whatever that is—that they set out to destroy. Government Meal Tickets. Bureaus and Commissions to "fix" things. Municipal Factories and government overseers. All this we can understand, though we don't like it. To us it seems like turning back the hands of time. And it is all designed to overthrow "capitalism," which, as we don't know what it is, and as nobody else seems to know, leads us to think we ought to examine a little closer what it is that calls for the substitution of all these proposed new agencies.

WE hear of the "era of capitalism," beginning we know not on what date. Was there a time when civilized mankind had no capital? How then did they produce any wealth at all since capital is wealth used in the production of wealth. Does the era of "capitalism" date from the abolition of feudalism? Sometimes we think it does, but then we run across some socialistic pamphlet that leads us to think it began much later. Or does it just mean "big business," the growth of great enterprises requiring large capital, which are of such recent development? Well, that is cooperation—not "capitalism." If it results in monopoly, that is not because of capitalism, if we even vaguely apprehend the word to mean anything at all, but is due to laws which foster monopoly. It used to be the fashion of some of our friends who ought to have known better to talk of "big business," as if the *size* of the thing mattered. We hear less of that now, though big business is bigger than ever, because the complaint was a childish and demagogic one.

AND this leads up to the article by Bernard Shaw in the *N. Y. Times* of September 13, part of which we reprint, and which we believe is designed for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. The world is profoundly indebted to Shaw; he is a creator of great dramas and a keen satirist. But were a prize offered for a confused muddlement of economic hodgepodge, Shaw gets the rag doll. He begins by stating the law of rent and its consequences. To the failure of society to apprehend this great social law is due the evils which Shaw attributes to "capitalism." What is true in his statement Henry George has taught him. He once acknowledged his debt to George; he does not repeat this acknowledgement now, because his colossal egotism has grown with the years, and he makes acknowledgement to no man.

NOTE now the fine muddlement of his economic analysis. "Socialism (he means the doctrine, not the thing of course) never arises in the earlier phases of capitalism (again that word!) * * * There is plenty of land available for private appropriation by the last comer." Certainly And there is plenty of land available now for all comers

What would be the effect of allowing labor freely to enter upon it? Is Shaw afraid of facing that query?

HERE is another passage in this article of Shaw's: "The resource of hiring land and spare money is open to those only who are sufficiently educated to keep accounts and manage business; most of whom spring from the proprietary class as younger sons." What does this mean, or does it mean anything? It is this "hiring of spare money" that gets us. Do they hire spare money with their spare money, or do they hire spare money with their land? This cannot be, because he speaks of "hiring land and spare money." But with what? Now we have learned one more evil characteristic of this evil thing called "capitalism." It is "spare money."

IT is a strange indictment that Shaw brings against the younger sons of the proprietary class. They actually go out and engage in businesses! We hope they will always keep up this reprehensible practice. Having "a little education in keeping accounts" will fit them for the start-off anyhow. But it is one of the jokes of Shaw's economics—quite unconscious this time—that he should berate these younger sons for producing wealth and making a living for themselves, for this we understand is the purpose of "businesses." We are finding ourselves thinking better of these young men, "sons of the proprietary class."

THERE is much that is interesting and a little that is valuable in what follows in Shaw's article. But it is of a general nature and has no place here. Indeed it is scarcely pertinent to the subject Shaw is discussing. He assumes that Socialism is a better state of society than the existing one, and from this proceeds to a variety of reflections to show the need of a change. All of which is an argument for change but not an argument for Socialism. His economics is the only thing that is of interest or importance in this connection, and here Shaw has contributed nothing to our enlightenment.

PEOPLE used to laugh at the notion that any one would ever set up a claim to own the air, or that such claim would find its defenders. Robert G. Ingersoll has somewhere compared ownership of land with ownership of the air, and said, "Don't you know if men could bottle up the air and sell it to us they would." But we were told that the idea of owning the air and owning land was so vastly different that they were incomparable.

BUT a correspondent, Ray R. Douglass, of Postville, Iowa, calls our attention to an editorial utterance of the *Chicago Tribune* which does that very thing and thus demonstrates the reality of what Ingersoll regarded as an absurdity. Speaking of the question of radio control it says:

"The road which has the foresight to build through the only mountain pass available is permitted to profit by its initiative. It acquires property rights. The air is a new medium of communication." And it adds: "We question the principle which appears in both bills (the *Tribune* is referring to proposed legislation in U. S. Senate and House) of denying in toto any property rights in the air." And it condemns the proposed laws that "deny the pioneer in radio the compensation enjoyed by pioneers in nearly every other line of endeavor." So here we have the beginnings of a movement to make private property of the air, and its first audacious advocate!

A BROKERAGE firm in Savannah, Georgia, advertising some pieces of real estate for sale in that city, quotes the late Marshall Field who said in an address on "How to Become Wealthy:" "Buying real estate is not the best way, the quickest way or the safest way, but the only way to become wealthy." We will assume that the late Mr. Field is correctly quoted and we should like to believe that by the words "not the best" he meant not morally and socially the best way.

FORMER governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, is reported to have said, "The present condition of the Iowa farmer is not the result of crops and bad prices but is the reaction from a great speculation in real estate. There is no legislative remedy for a bursted boom." No, there is no remedy for "the morning after" a preceding day's debauch, but there is a way of preventing a repetition of it. And the collection of the rent of land as public revenue will make impossible these disastrous land booms.

THE Des Moines *Register* commenting on ex-Governor Allen's statement, affects to see in the extraordinary rise in Iowa land values a few years ago only a reflection of the general inflation, and their decline from their dizzy pinnacle only a consequence of the general deflation. We may point out that there has been no such general deflation, that the speculation in Iowa land values was what tended to raise them from one hundred to four hundred per cent, and that what caused them to decline was not any general deflation but the subsidence of the boom.

THE *Register* affects to sneer at "those who profess to believe if land had no value the farmer would be making money." Well, mightn't he? The farmer lives by farming; his profit as a farmer is what he gets from his products over and above the cost of production. What he must pay for his land is included in the cost and if he pays more for land than it is worth, then he's worse off as a farmer. If he must pay interest on mortgaged land that he bought in boom times for three or four times its value, and cannot sell and move save at a loss of all he has invested—his lot is a pretty hard one. If his land had cost him nothing—

had no selling value at all—he surely would be better off. And when land costs nobody anything but its economic rent, and all taxes are abolished, farmers may enter into possession with the first yearly payment to the state, and there will be a new era for farming. Is the *Register* quite sure that under these conditions the farmer would not make money? There has been a boom in Iowa land values—no, there has been a drunken orgy—and the farmers of the state are suffering from it. The *Register* knows it; is it trying to conceal it?

COLORADO cattlemen appear to be suffering from much the same trouble. A study just made by the Department of Agriculture shows that the average cost per ranch among 41 ranches was \$132,409. Approximately 48 per cent. of this was in land and 36 per cent. in cattle. It was found that men operating cheap land, a good share of it on lease, have a great advantage over ranchers operating owned land. (Will the *Register* please take notice?) It was shown that some of these ranchmen were paying more interest on land per cow than the entire cost of raising a cow on other ranches. Some of these ranchers had as much as 75 per cent. of their investment tied up in high priced land.

How to Build A Bridge

JUST any bridge at all, a suspension or a cantiliver bridge. This is not any proposed plan of construction, which is a matter for the great engineering geniuses whose achievements are among the wonders of our civilization. And how startling is the contrast afforded between the efficiency displayed by the builders and those who engage them for these great works of public construction!

For before the building of a bridge can be undertaken it is necessary to determine where the revenue is to come from—that is as necessary as the steel and iron.

A bridge is now being built from Philadelphia to Camden. The bridge and the approaches will cost \$18,000,000 approximately. This will be paid for by the State of Pennsylvania, the city of Philadelphia and the State of New Jersey. Pennsylvania will pay its proportion of the cost out of taxation, and Philadelphia and New Jersey will issue bonds to pay for their share. The interest on these bonds paid in taxes will go on for many years, and so the cost of the bridge to the people of Philadelphia and New Jersey will be much greater than it really costs. *This is not the way to build a bridge.*

Sydney, Australia, is building a bridge between Sydney and the north shore of Sydney harbor at a cost of about \$25,000,000. This will be paid for partly by the railroads, the city of Sydney and the towns on the North Shore connected with Sydney by the bridge. Sydney and the towns will collect part of the unimproved land value of the benefited area to pay for this great public construction. *And that is the way to build a bridge.*

The city of New York pays \$100,000,000 annually or thereabouts, in interest charges for its public utilities. Granted that a portion of this may be necessary, which is by no means conceded, how small a portion it needs to have been had we gone about it as Sydney has. That city is on the way to recognize that landowners who benefit by public improvements should pay for them and that the cost of these may be met without a penny of interest charges and by a tax which is only a tax in form.

Is The Reform Adequate

A FRIEND of Land and Freedom, himself a convinced Georgite, has a brother who, favorably inclined toward our doctrine, cannot persuade himself of its adequacy.

Perhaps he looks and sees so much that is wrong in the world that cannot seemingly be directly affected by the application of the Georgian principle, that he is impelled to look for something else. And this something else he has not yet found.

The collection of the economic rent of land will reach directly many existing economic and social ills, but indirectly it will reach many more. It will make easier the solution of many perplexing problems, for of course there will remain other problems to be settled even after man's freedom to the use of the earth is secured.

* * * * *

Looking out into the world at the economic and social relations of men it is no small wonder that the inquirer who first hears of the Henry George doctrine should without more searching inquiry regard it as inadequate. For the ills are so many and complex that he cannot at once be persuaded that this simple remedy will reach the seat of the disease. Yet we must remember that all great remedies are simple.

* * * * *

Will our readers pardon an analogy? The yellow fever scourge once laid desolate entire cities. Despite precautionary measures against infection it spread mysteriously from house to house, often wiping out whole families. The origin of the scourge was at last discovered—it was the mosquito, or one species out of the three hundred or so, the *Stegomyia Calopus*. A French investigator, Beauperthuy, had indicated the origin—others had suspected or had identified the winged carrier of the dread disease.

* * * * *

Yet note now the slow progress in dealing with the scourge. Note the variety of "remedies:" Elaborate precautions, burning of infected clothing, subjection of the mails to fumigation, segregation of "infected" areas, isolation of whole cities, etc., all these were tried before and even long after Beauperthuy and other investigators had made public their discoveries. Devoted martyrs to science subjected themselves to the bite of the *Stegomyia* which had fed upon some yellow fever infected patient, and died that others might live.

General Gorgas—then Major Gorgas—knowing but not accepting, since the scientific world had not yet accepted, the mosquito origin of the disease, ordered the burning down of a whole city in Cuba—Siboney—and said afterwards that it served no purpose in getting rid of yellow fever unless it had happened to destroy at the same time some of the yellow fever bearing mosquitoes.

* * * * *

In fact all these precautions were useless. They never prevented a single case of infection nor saved a single life. The sole cause of the disease is the *Stegomyia*. And the breeding places for the *Stegomyia* are the swamps and stagnant pools that are allowed to collect in various ways. The abolition of the scourge must be begun at its source—the extermination of the insect by the destruction of its breeding places.

* * * * *

Did this simple and single remedy find easy acceptance? By no means. The persistence of the older theories to account for the scourge, despite the new discoveries, is vastly instructive as exhibiting the obstinacy of stupid conservatism to new truth. But it finally triumphed. The harbor of Havana, almost the sole breeding place for the pestilence that swept New Orleans, Mobile and other Southern cities, was cleaned up; great sums were appropriated for the destruction of stagnant pools and marshes adjacent to towns and cities, and yellow fever in its epidemic form disappeared from the New World. Instead of the causes of the disease being many and complex as appeared the cause was single and simple, as was the remedy.

* * * * *

We do not wish to press this analogy beyond the limits it will bear. But it is instructive as showing that the real origin of the dread scourge was absurdly simple. The origin known, the remedy was obviously quite as simple. And whatever economic ills the social body endures today may be traced to one primary maladjustment. It is as with the physical body, what we call a "complication of diseases" has its origin nearly always in one primary ailment from which these other ailments have developed.

* * * * *

The seat of the disease or diseases, of the economic body is to be found in the impediments raised to the free circulation of its life blood. It cannot function freely because the normal play of its members—"factors" we say in economics—is held down by artificial restraints. Ground rent should flow freely to the state; it is forced into other and improper channels by our system of land tenure. Wages should go to the worker; instead, because of an unnatural congestion caused by closed opportunities, wages go in part in tribute to monopoly or in taxes to the state. Interest, considering it now as divested from so many things that are not interest, should go as deferred wages to the worker, whereas it goes now in great part to the holders of concentrated wealth

who can demand of the borrower an exorbitant return for the loan of capital based upon the greater necessities of the poor. From these causes arise other complications of ills which tempt your superficial schools of sociologists to prescribe cumbersome remedies for the relief of the patient, forgetting that after all there is but one primary maladjustment, which may almost be described as deficient or improper circulation due to artificial impedimenta. Evidently the remedy, quite adequate and very simple, is to arrest the diversion of economic rent through these improper channels, and send it where it belongs.

* * * * *

Inadequate? Reflect that if you close the avenues to man's sustention, to the opportunities that provide food, clothing—all the things that minister to man's happiness—you have prepared the way for quite a number of human ills. But if you make free these avenues, these opportunities, you have fitted man for the attainment of his developed stature. The indispensable condition of human progress, as Henry George has told us, is "association in equality." This the collection of the rent of land with the consequent freeing of natural opportunities, will secure. Is anything more necessary to start the human race right? Is not the reform adequate for the accomplishment of all and more than is claimed for it? Will it not reach the heart of the trouble—the primary maladjustment from which spring those associated evils that are really only symptoms of the deeper-seated sickness of our civilization?

The Decline of Great Literature

"BELIEVE me—and I have spent a part of the last ten years in watching some 320 elementary schools—we may prate of democracy, but actually a poor child in England has little more hope than the son of an Athenian slave to be emancipated into that intellectual freedom of which great writings are born."

This from Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. One Athenian and one Roman slave did make great literature, as Sir Arthur could have told us, but these are exceptions. Slavery is not conducive to creative art, and though genius does sometimes spring out of unpromising soil, poverty is scarcely fertile ground for great literature.

Go over the list of great writers in poetry and prose. A few suffered hardships in their youth; a few remained poor to the end, like Poe, or dwelt like Burns in very humble surroundings. Keats, it is true, was pitifully circumstanced. But Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Lowell, Emerson among the poets were removed from the bitter struggle for a mere livelihood; the great novelists, Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, Cooper, Eliot at no time felt the pinch of real poverty.

To revert to the question at the head of this article: Has great literature declined? If it has, there must be a reason for it. But first we must determine if it be true or not.

To have a great literature there must be an audience. The opportunities for culture must be sufficient to create a receptive intelligence, a wide spread taste for things of the imagination. A civilization that spends so much of its energies in the pursuit of wealth spurred on by the fear of falling below their fellows in equality of possessions, cannot hope to call forth the higher messages of the written word. And so our creative literature is at a low ebb.

Does this statement require confirmation when if challenged to cite one great name in the American literature of today we should be obliged to fall back upon Edith Wharton, or possibly Theodore Dreiser, as worthy to survive the slow alembic of the years that separates the alloy from the gold. If we are considering England we would be forced to name Bernard Shaw, but who else? Not Wells, little removed from the host of very clever men like Gilbert Chesterton and Hillaire Belloc. In this country we have a lot of second rate but very admirable essayists like Katherine Fullerton Gerould—though her nose is perpetually turned up—Mencken, with his sneering superficial cleverness, and so the list would run. But never a Charles Lamb, nor a Maccauley, nor a Hazlitt. Smart, very smart these essayists are—with their eternal striving for the astonishing twist or turn of phrase, which while it astounds is seen to be like the murmur of shallow waters. But everywhere the great deeps are dumb.

Some day some one will write a great book on Economic Determinism in the character of our literature, or something like that. Perhaps something on the order of Taine's English Literature—and, *en passant*, with all its faults have we any literary criticism today like the work of the great Frenchman. Or Sainte Beuve, or Matthew Arnold?

And what this work which we have anticipated will prove will be that liberty is the atmosphere in which the spirit of literary and artistic creation thrives best. It will prove that great literature is obedient to the law which Henry George has declared to be the law of human progress: "Association in Equality." For this provides both the leisure and the call for its creation and the audience to welcome the artist.

Greek Government Appoints Its Official Delegate to Single Tax Conference

THE Greek delegate to the Single Tax Conference at Copenhagen, Mr. Pavlos Giannelia, on his return to his post of duty at Vienna, learned of his official appointment by his government to the Conference. So not only were many nations represented but at least *one government*. Taking this with the tender by the Danish government of the free use of its Parliament buildings for the Conference, we may well regard such official recognition as significant.

The Henry George Congress at Philadelphia

THE HENRY GEORGE FOUNDATION BEGINS
UNDER SPLENDID AUSPICES

IT was a great Conference that assembled at Philadelphia, September 2, 3 and 4. It was characterized throughout by a dignity and earnestness befitting the occasion. It seems possible now that the disciples of Henry George in this country may be brought together for effective work, and that the Foundation, now organized and chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania, may indeed be a "clearing house" for Single Tax activities.

Differing as many of those present do in their opinions as to methods, it is doubtful whether any differ in their interpretation of the great Message. And where the differing terminology of groups seem to have erected temporary barriers between them, there was for the first time an inclination to bridge them, to seek for points of reconciliation rather than to accentuate differences. There was no need to repeat Emerson's caustic phrase over the squabbles of his fellow abolitionists, "See how these reformers love one another," for there were no squabbles, nothing that could possibly leave any bitterness. Instead, many of those gathered here renewed the old friendships that had been unnecessarily interrupted by differences as to method and recognized for the first time that there is really no difference of aim. Even those who, unconsciously perhaps, have yielded to the temptation to soften or even to attenuate the truth George stood for, may under the new inspiration gather a conviction of the necessity for a bolder emphasis on the fundamental change by which alone civilization may be saved.

And it was this conviction that animated the Congress. Always the applause was greatest that greeted the insistence that what we stand for is a free earth. Mr. Shaffer's assurance at the banquet that there need be no fear on the part of any present of the slightest attempt by the Henry George Foundation to minimize the doctrines, was not the only gratifying utterance of the many speakers during the three days' sessions.

That very efficient and capable young man, Percy R. Williams, secretary of the Foundation and of this Congress, beginning his explanation of the "Pittsburgh Plan" (of which Pittsburgh Single Taxers are not a little proud) said, "I am no mere fiscal reformer," and then proceeded with his very lucid and intelligent analysis of the half rate tax on improvements in that city.

Perhaps the high spots of the Congress were the speech of Charles O'Connor Hennessy on the afternoon of the 2nd, the address of Will Atkinson at the banquet, the talk of Mrs. Ruth White Colton, a plea for the ethical and spiritual values of Henry George's message, at the Educational Building on the Sesqui-Centennial grounds and Mrs. Gaston

Iaxo's (daughter of the late Antonio Molino) spirited yet quietly tempered defence of the government of President Calles of Mexico, in reply to a member who felt aggrieved at the allusion of Mr. Ellery of Erie, Pa., to the Catholic hierarchy of that country.

But the speeches were almost uniformly excellent. From the calling of the Congress to order at 10.30 on the morning of the 2nd, when Mr. Shaffer, of Pittsburgh, made the opening address, and Mr. De Moll, of Philadelphia, as chairman of this session, congratulated those assembled on the attendance, to the close of the afternoon of the 4th when your reporter was obliged to leave, every moment was crowded with interest.

Hon. Thomas W. Davis, the City's Statistician, welcomed the delegates in the name of Mayor Kendrick, and made a short speech in which he handled some figures as statisticians are supposed to do—but without reference to any specific theory. Figures seem to be animated by a kind of inherent impulse to get themselves quoted and so wander around in a detached way waiting to be joined up with some theory to which they will fit. In just what way Mr. Davis fitted any theory to the figures he quoted we have quite forgotten.

George E. Evans, president of the Henry George Foundation of America, explained that this was the Henry George Congress and memorial celebration. He stated the aims of the Henry George Foundation. He deplored the absence of young men in the movement and said it would be the aim of the Foundation to appeal to those groups of young men in liberal organizations and in colleges and universities. The Foundation is designed to be an educational institution. Besides it will act as a "clearing house" for Single Tax activities. It has a special charter which authorizes it to receive bequests. It will have a paid secretary who will give his entire time to the Foundation, and an assistant secretary in the person of F. W. Maguire. He announced that the birthplace of Henry George would be acquired by the Foundation and be restored to its original condition. It will then be a Mecca for Single Taxers all over the world, and it is the hope of the founders to make it the headquarters for Single Tax work.

President Evans now asked Mr. F. W. Maguire to step forward and that veteran in the cause was received with vigorous handclapping. Mr. Evans explained that Mr. Maguire would have charge of the Henry George booth at the Exposition Grounds from now till the close, for the sale and distribution of Single Tax literature.

This booth by the way, which was visited on the afternoon of the 2nd, bears testimony to the artistic hand of Frank Stephens, who designed it. It is simple but impressive in its simplicity. Over the bust of Henry George is this inscription from Themistocles, "I cannot play on any stringed instrument but I can tell you how of a little village to make a great and glorious city," and underneath the bust the words of George, "Property in land is an enormous wrong."

At the luncheon in the afternoon Charles R. Eckert, of Beaver, Pa., presided. Hon. Charles O'Connor Hennessy spoke, his subject being "International Growth of Geor-gism" with special reference to Denmark. Billy Radcliffe—dear old Billy—Miss Jennie Rogers, of Brooklyn, Will Atkinson and others spoke. Joseph Dana Miller read a poem to Henry George which will appear in a volume of his collected poems soon to appear. At this session a telegram from Dr. Bullard of Schenectady was received and read.

Owing to a heavy downpour of rain the exercises which were to be held at the birthplace of Henry George were added to the speeches made at this session following the luncheon. A number who had braved the elements to visit George's home were absent from this session following the luncheon. To the speakers already named must be added Chas. J. Ogle, of Baltimore, Oliver McKnight, of Centerville, Md., and others. This session turned out to be a sort of experience meeting with reminiscences of Henry George by those who had known him. President Evans read from the Law of Human Progress and the exercises closed.

Hon. Edward Polak, of New York, former Registrar of the Bronx, presided and made the opening address at the auditorium of the Palace of Education on the Exposition Grounds, and was followed by Mr. Sydenham Thompson, of Toronto. This was the public meeting scheduled for this occasion, and it is to be regretted that the rain prevented a larger attendance of the unconverted. The Educational Building was almost deserted. Among other speakers at the public meeting here were George Colburn, of San Diego, California, Mrs. Ruth White Colton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and E. S. Ross, of Arden, Del. Mr. Shaffer read his "New Declaration of Independence" to which subsequently all those present affixed their signatures.

After dinner at the Alpine Haus on the Exposition Grounds, a replica of one of the eating and beer drinking resorts to be found in Switzerland, the delegates wended their way to the Pittsburgh Building where an animated discussion ensued, on the disputed question of our terminology and whether we should speak of "the taxation of land values" or "the collection of economic rent." In this discussion, carried on in the best of humor, Messrs. Oscar H. Geiger, of New York, Stephens, of Delaware, Le Baron Goeller, of Union, N. Y.; and Chandler, of New Jersey, participated.

This fragmentary report of the proceedings should not fail to include an account of an incident which took place at the Alpine Haus. While we sat at the table waited on by some delightfully Teutonic young women whose English was confined principally to the items on the bill of fare, a band of music broke forth and a parade started at the door. Gertrude Ederle, whose channel swim has made her, for the time being, the best known young woman in America, was being escorted to one of the tables. Gertrude, who is a fair faced, normally behaved girl who takes her fame modest-

ly, appearing indeed to wonder somewhat at her new found notoriety, took her seat to the applause of hundreds eating at the rude wooden tables and high backed seats.

With her was her lawyer and manager, Dudley Field Malone, who, our readers will remember, was one of the delegates to the ill-fated convention of the Committee of 48 in 1920. Catching sight of Frank Stephens and others whom he knew, he greeted them cordially. Being informed of our reason for being in Philadelphia, that we had organized a Henry George Foundation and designed to acquire the birth-place of Henry George, he said, "I want to be in on that," and straightway pledged a contribution of \$250.

At the Friday morning session Mr. Harold Sudell presided. Mr. Macauley, of Philadelphia, made an impressive talk and took occasion to outline the plan of publication of the *Pennsylvania Commonwealth*. He took many bulk subscriptions from those present. Mr. Stephens followed with a strong commendation of Mr. Macauley's work and urged support of the paper. President Evans of the Foundation also commended the work, as did Chairman Sudell. During this session Mr. Stephens spoke of the Schalkenbach Foundation and paid an eloquent tribute to the late Robert Schalkenbach.

Mr. Polak, of New York, now presented a resolution addressed to the President and Congress of the United States. Mr. Ryan, of Staten Island, N. Y., suggested that all resolutions be referred to a Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Miller, of New York, asked that the assembly act directly on this resolution without reference to any committee. This was agreed to and Mr. Polak's resolution was carried unanimously. It appears elsewhere in these pages. Copies were sent to President Coolidge, U. S. Senators Brookhart, Borah, LaFollette, Frazier, and Congressman Griffin.

Later a committee on resolutions was appointed, as follows: Joseph Dana Miller of New York, Chairman, Wm. Ryan, of New York and Chas. R. Eckert, of Beaver, Pa

Following a luncheon of the trustees of the Foundation and members of the advisory council, Mr. Fiske Warren, of Harvard, Mass., spoke interestingly on Single Tax colonies or "enclaves," as he prefers to call them, and was followed in a talk on the same topic by Frank Stephens. Mr. Chandler, of New Jersey, told of the work of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' League in that state. George H. Hallett, Executive Secretary of the Proportional Representation League, spoke on "What Proportional Representation offers for the Progress of the Single Tax Movement." Miss Garvin, of Arden, daughter of the late Lucius F. C. Garvin, twice governor of Rhode Island, spoke on Free Trade, and Mr. P. R. Williams on the "Pittsburgh Plan."

The assembly was saddened on this afternoon by the receipt of a telegram announcing the death of Henry J. O'Neill, of Allentown, Pa., who was planning to attend the conference. Mr. O'Neill has been a subscriber to this paper from the beginning and we sincerely regret this passing of an old friend.

On Friday night came the banquet which was largely attended. The speakers were Messrs Atkinson and Miller, of New York, whose addresses appear in this issue, Mr. Robert D. Towne, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Shaffer and Evans.

The spirit of the occasion could not have been better. The generous responses to President Evans' call for contributions and pledges are especially deserving of mention. The amounts subscribed at the banquet with sums already pledged and announced by Secretary Williams total nearly \$30,000. One man who desires that his name be not disclosed pledges \$15,000 in sums of \$3,000 a year for five years. In addition to these contributions Mr. Benjamin W. Burger, of New York, announced that he would present to the Foundation his collection of George Memorabilia—now perhaps the most noteworthy collection of its kind in the world, not excepting that in possession of the New York Public Library presented by Mrs. Anna George de Mille.

On Saturday morning Mr. August Willeges, of Sioux City, Iowa, presided at a session at which Henry W. Hetzel, Samuel Danziger and others spoke.

This concludes our report from observation. We must not omit, however, mention of the fact that Mr. Geiger at one session read the platform of the Commonwealth Land Party, prefacing it with a few introductory remarks. Mr. Stephens had spoken of this platform, which is largely the work of Mr. Geiger, as "the best statement of our principles since Henry George." Nor must we fail to chronicle the telegram of greetings sent on motion of Mr. Colburn to another Henry George birthday celebration in far off San Diego, California, on Sunday, Sept. 5.

At the luncheon on Sept. 4th, ex-Congressman Lentz, of Columbus, Ohio, spoke, as did Mr. Swan, of Philadelphia, the only colored delegate at the Conference. It will be recalled that one of the eloquent adherents of Henry George in the early days was Frank Farrell, an Afro-American of more than usual ability. Mr. Swan informed those present that Mr. Farrell is still living and resides in Philadelphia.

A visit to Arden, the Single Tax colony in Delaware, by those remaining in Philadelphia, concluded a memorable Congress in celebration of the 87th anniversary of the birth of a man whose teachings are destined to remould civilization. Born in Philadelphia, his home shall vie in public interest as time goes on with the home of another, who though not born in Philadelphia as Henry George was, is Philadelphia's patron saint, Benjamin Franklin. Franklin saw something of what Henry George was destined to see later, glimpses at least of the great truth dimly vouchsafed to the French physiocrats and caught by Franklin's keen intelligence in scattered lights, the meaning of which he partly apprehended.

"THE land shall not be sold for ever; for the land is mine; for ye are strangers and sojourners with Me. And in all the land of your possession ye shall grant a redemption for the land."—Leviticus xxv, 23-34.

The Movement in Denmark And The Copenhagen Conference

(Address of Charles O'Connor Hennessey at the Henry George Congress, Sept. 2.).

I REGRET that circumstances have denied me the opportunity since my return from Europe, to prepare the address assigned to me, in such form as to be worthy of this occasion, and of the subject—"The Copenhagen International Conference for the Taxation of Land Values and Free Trade." It may be just as effective, however, if you will let me just talk to you in an intimate way about our experience in Denmark, which was the most remarkable and most inspiring event, to me at least, that has occurred during the more than forty years in which I have been a follower of Henry George and his philosophy.

In many respects, the Conference, by its numbers, its representative character, its enthusiasms, and its incidents was an agreeable and unexpected revelation. At the outset we found that the printed roll of the paid membership revealed the names of subscribers from twenty-six countries. Seventeen different countries were actually represented on the floor of the splendid Conference hall on the opening day. Another striking fact was the extraordinary interest manifested by the press of Denmark and representatives of the government. Leaders in the public life of the country, as well as the leaders of the daily newspapers seemed to regard our gathering as one of great national if not international importance. An obvious indication of this fact was the assignment of the handsome joint assembly chamber at the House of Parliament, with its convenient adjoining committee rooms, for the uses of the Conference, which in the press, by the way, was referred to as an international "Congress" of the Georgists of the world. Copenhagen is a city of more than 700,000 people. Its enterprising daily newspapers compare favorably with daily journals of any city of similar size in the world. They carried columns upon columns of daily reports, interviews and comments about the doings of the Conference, including pictures and cartoons of prominent personalities in attendance. I am told that the weekly papers of Denmark, outside of the capital city, attached similar public importance to our gathering.

One of the notable events of the week was the turning over of the Government radio station for the broadcasting of an address on free trade and land value taxation by the president of the Conference, a translation of which was immediately put upon the air in the Danish tongue, and was, I am informed, listened to not only in many thousands of homes in Denmark, but probably beyond the national borders, in Sweden. A feature of the address was a reference to the Danish translation of "Progress and Poverty" and advice as to how the book could be procured. Another incident of unusual character was the public dedication of a

Henry George section in the public library in the Parliament Houses, at which Mr. Berthelsen, a noted Danish delegate to the Conference, presented his large library of Georgist books, including many translations of "Progress and Poverty" and other works to the government, the gift being formally acknowledged and accepted in a happy address by the president of the upper house of Parliament.

You may measure how far things have gone and are going for our cause in Denmark if I ask you to imagine the Congress of the United States offering the Chamber of the House of Representatives for a Henry George international congress to last a week; if you can picture Vice President Dawes expressing his gratification at being able to add to the Congressional Library a special section in which the message of Henry George could be studied in all languages; and if you can further vision the possibility of Secretary Mellon and Secretary Hoover joining in an enthusiastic commendation of the purpose of an international gathering called to promote free trade and the taxation of land values as preached by Henry George. In Denmark, Mr. Hauge, the Government Minister for Home Affairs, on the opening day of the Conference, sent a letter which was afterwards widely published and commented on, in which he said, among other things, that the community should assert the unrestricted right to appropriate the economic rent of land. At the great banquet which closed the Conference, the Finance Minister, Mr. Branasnaes, was one of the honored guests and made an outspoken declaration that showed his understanding of the George philosophy and his desire to see it attained in law by progressive steps of the Government of Denmark. Similar significant addresses were made during the week by Ole Hanson, President of the Upper House, Ove Rode, ex-Minister of Home Affairs, and by Niels Fredericksen, a member of Parliament, who occupies the powerful position of being president of the great organization of housemen (small farmers) who were in session in Copenhagen during our Conference. It was pointed out more than once by official as well as unofficial spokesmen for the Danes, that the legislation already in effect for collecting a part of the national revenue as well as a portion of local revenues by taxation of land values exclusive of improvements, with incidental exemptions upon improvements, is regarded as only a beginning. "We know the road we are traveling, and the end at which we aim" said one of these statesmen to me, "and we are on the way, and will not stop until we secure economic emancipation for the people of Denmark."

Another thing that struck me most forcibly was that political support for land value taxation and free trade is to be found among the public men of all political parties. This is probably due to the fact that a very large body of the electorate, constituted of the small farmers of the country, are organized and pledged to the reforms that we believe in, and are led by highly intelligent and forceful personalities, like Mr. Fredericksen. I will never forget the

thrill that came to all of us who were permitted to participate as guests at the closing gathering of the National Congress of the Housemen, presided over by Mr. Fredericksen. It was stated that there were 2000 delegates to the congress. A hall that would seat not more than 600 people was packed to suffocation and many were excluded, I believe, because they could not obtain even standing room. Sturdy, clear-eyed, intelligent, small farmers, probably the pick of their kind in Denmark, constituted this crowd, who cheered to the echo when Henry George's daughter, Mrs. deMille, was introduced to say a few words. And then, led by their President, they sang without instrumental accompaniment, but in perfect musical unison, their inspiring "Danske Land-Sang" (Land Song beginning: "Fatherland, the People's Own.") It deeply affected Mrs. deMille, as it did the rest of us from America, for it was one of the greatest tributes ever paid to the memory of her great father.

Then there was the unforgettable ceremony around the Liberty Monument in the center of the broad public street in the heart of the city, that afternoon. This monument, known as the Column of Liberty, was erected in 1797 to commemorate a royal edict at that time granting a large degree of economic emancipation to the agricultural workers of Denmark by putting an end to a cruel system of villenage imposed upon the masses by the landlord nobility of the period. The housemen, upon the adjournment of their congress, marched through the streets of the city accompanied by the delegates from the Henry George Conference, and led by seventeen attractive women, each of them carrying a national flag of the countries represented at the Conference. The Stars and Stripes was carried by pretty Mary Leubuscher, of New York, leading the procession. At the monument, a great assemblage had gathered, and the police had roped off the street at that point against ordinary traffic. The managers of our Conference had provided a beautiful floral garland which bore the inscription, on silk streamers, for all Copenhagen to see: "From the friends of Henry George in All Parts of the World." This was handed by the President of the Conference to Mrs. deMille who, with the grand-daughters of Henry George, standing on either side of her, laid it at the base of the granite column amid great cheering. Then there were speeches in English, Danish, Swedish, German and French, the voices of the speakers being carried by amplifiers to the outskirts of the crowd. Perhaps the most effective of these speeches was that of Ove Rode, now an active member of Parliament, who spoke eloquently in both English and Danish, extolling the motto—"Free land, Free trade, Free men." It was an occasion, the memory of which will always remain with me—an occasion to stir the blood of any lover of liberty who was privileged to have a part in it.

During the monument ceremonies, the master of ceremonies was that splendid Danish character—Folke—the man who, with his associate, Abel Brink, and with John Paul and Arthur Madsen, were the organizers of the Confer-

ence. It was thrilling to see this handsome, blond, clean-shaven giant, his face lit up with enthusiasm, leading the great crowd of housemen in the streets, singing again their beautiful land song, while some of the Germans tried to keep up with them in German, and some of the English or American delegates sang the English words.

One thing that was made very plain to us was the devotion of the small farmers of Denmark to the cause of Henry George. Indeed, I was assured that it is a common thing to find Henry George's portrait in the living room of many a small farm house, and the Danish translation of "Progress and Poverty" on their book-shelves. Of what other country in the world can we say anything like this?

I noted a comment made at your meeting today by our old friend, Miss Rogers, that women were not prominent in your proceedings here in Philadelphia, which reminds me to say that many fine women beside Mrs. deMille took part in the Conference at Copenhagen, including Mrs. Signe Bjorner, a brilliant Danish woman who speaks eloquently in English, and Madame Hansson of Sweden, both of whom participated actively in the discussions as did Miss Colbron, Miss Charlotte Schetter, and Mrs. Skeel of New York, the latter a new but notable figure in our movement.

Next to the Danes, and the splendid British delegation I was impressed with the character and ability of the fine German representation at the Conference. There were 22 of them, including four or five who were men of some prominence in the public life of Germany. Four, I believe, are members of provincial parliaments. One was a vice-admiral of the German navy. Some of the younger men among the Germans impressed me greatly by their ability and devotion to the cause, notably Dr. Paletta and Dr. Otto Karutz, both men under thirty, and each of them speaking good English. Dr. Karutz spoke Danish and Swedish, and I think, French as well. My contacts with him in Germany, later on, encouraged me to believe in the great possibility for economic education along our lines in that country.

But I could not, without making this talk too long, tell you all of the encouraging aspects of this international movement. I must say, however, that I came away from Denmark deeply impressed with its possibilities, and that it presents a great opportunity and a great need for those who believe in advancing the acceptance of our philosophy throughout the world. I need not, to this audience, stress the point that Henry George was essentially an internationalist; that his gospel was preached for the benefit of people everywhere, without distinction of race or of national boundary.

The two outstanding acts of the Conference at Copenhagen that emphasized its world-wide character were first, the adoption of an address to the statesmen of the League of Nations, telling them in substance that in their aim to end war, they must reconstruct the economic relations of the people on such economic bases of freedom and justice as

will do away with the hates, and fears and greeds that are the true causes of international antipathies and misunderstanding.

The final act of the Conference was the formation of a permanent International Union to Promote the Taxation of Land Values and Free Trade, to which men in every land are to be invited to give their support. I was greatly honored by being asked to accept the Provisional Presidency of this Union in connection with a Secretariat composed of John Paul and Arthur W. Madsen, of Great Britain, and F. Folke and Abel Brink of Denmark, the men who were most responsible for the success of the Copenhagen Conference. The Provisional Committee, which will stand for the organization of this international work, is now being completed. It includes, among Americans, such names as that of Louis F. Post, Anna George deMille, Fred. C. Leubuscher, Chester C. Platt, and Dr. Milliken. This International Union has a great and noble work to do and it will succeed only in the degree that it receives the support, moral and financial, of those everywhere in the world who believe in spreading the gospel of Henry George. I shall hope that it will receive its strongest support in the land that gave birth to our great teacher.

Henry George Fifty Years Ago and To-Day

Address of Will Atkinson at the Banquet of the Henry George Foundation, Sept. 3, 1926.

A FEW blocks from here thirty-seven years ago a dinner to Henry George was given in the Bullitt Building. There were 426 present. I had the honor to be Toastmaster. Two clergymen made addresses; one from Cincinnati and one from Henry, Ill. Ministers who openly advocated the doctrines of Henry George were rare in those days and both were given prominent places on the programme. Both apparently mistook the occasion and while their addresses were eloquent, they sounded like funeral sermons and had a depressing effect on the digestions of the diners.

The second speaker was a wealthy merchant, A. H. Stephenson, one of the ablest, most devoted, and most self-sacrificing of the early followers of Henry George in Philadelphia, who in order to do more effective work, took a course at the National School of Elocution and Oratory which he completed just before this dinner. His speech was the first he made after his graduation. It was a very serious affair for him and he made it a very serious one for us.

It seemed to be my duty to lighten the spirits of those present by telling stories at which the diners laughed. Henry George laughed with the others, but after each story he leaned over to me and said, "The application, the application." In each case I lugged in an application by the ears but I never again attempted to tell a story in Henry George's presence without having an application handy.

He had a keen sense of humor but he did not want even a story wasted. He had a horror of waste and it was the waste involved in our foolish attempts to defy the laws of nature and of nature's God, the needless and useless suffering and waste of human lives, which inspired him to write his immortal works.

What manner of man was this who rose over night from poverty and obscurity to world-wide fame?

Fifty years ago there lived in San Francisco a man of 37 whose life was thought by many to be a hopeless failure. He had sought gold in California and in Canada but failed. He had been a sailor without rising from the forecastle. He had earned a precarious living setting type. Had failed as part owner of a job-printing plant. Had established a paper only to lose it after four years of hard work because his conscience was scrupulous and his enemies lacked scruple.

* * * * *

At 37 to support his family, he was reduced to soliciting a political job and was made State Inspector of Gas Meters. The brilliant company there of newspaper men and authors (many of national fame) called him, some carelessly, some contemptuously, "little Henry George."

He set himself the task of writing a book on political economy,—the Dismal Science, though even with great names attached such books seldom sold a thousand copies.

He deliberately challenged and sought to overthrow the greatest of monopolies, the monopoly of the earth.

Can you imagine deed more daring? A soul more knightly? Here one man, poor and alone, flung down his gage to the great ones of the earth;—set his puny strength to overthrow a wrong hoary with antiquity, buttressed by the custom of ages. What hero of history or romance, of fact or fiction, ever matched it?

Nor was it the valor of ignorance, for he had just felt the heavy hand of privilege. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he laid down his life for his friend." Yet this man laid his life on the altar for strangers, for the poor and weak, the friendless, the oppressed of all the earth.

His only university had been the University of Hard Knocks, his books were men, his college the printer's case. His book completed, his friends helped him set the type as he could find a publisher in no other way. Ten years later, the unknown San Francisco printer was elected Mayor of the greatest of American cities (though as afterward admitted by Tammany men, he was counted out) and "Progress and Poverty" had already sold more than a million copies.

Why? Because this printer dipped his pen in life, his words throbbed with sympathy for suffering and thrilled with the logic of truth. He taught that men's miseries are due to man-made laws, never to divine law. That the ignorance which shelters in schools, the crime which lurks in the shadow of churches; famine amid full granaries, poverty in plenty, are all due to men's laws which ignore

and defy the divine intent. That to abolish poverty and tame the ruthless passions of greed, we need only to align men's laws with Nature's.

Forty years ago I crowded into the Old Chickering Hall, 17th St. and Broadway, which was jammed with an enthusiastic audience of business and professional men advocating the election of Henry George as Mayor of New York. Professor David B. Scott of the University of New York, closed an eloquent address by saying, "They call us cranks. What is a crank? Webster defines a crank as an instrument that effects revolutions."

As the applause died away there were persistent calls for "McGlynn." My brother and I, strangers from Philadelphia, were apparently the only persons in that vast audience who did not know McGlynn. By standing on tiptoe in the upper gallery, jammed against the wall, I could see the magnificent head and body of Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn as he walked to the center of the stage and held up his hand for silence. He began "Our Father Which Art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name. Thy Kingdom Come, Thy will be done, on Earth as it is in Heaven." Then his voice was drowned out by tumultuous applause which shook the walls and lasted, it seemed to me, for more than ten minutes before the speaker could proceed.

I do not know which astounded me most; that any speaker, even a priest, should begin a political speech by a quotation from the Lord's Prayer, or the instantaneous recognition by every person in that audience of his meaning and application. When his voice could again be heard, he went on, "That is why I, a frocked priest, stand tonight upon a political platform to urge the election of Henry George as Mayor of New York, because the triumph of his ideas means the bringing about of conditions under which it will be possible to do God's will on earth as it is done in Heaven."

Never before, or since, have I listened to such eloquence. I did not then know that he spoke under threat of suspension; that Archbishop Corrigan had twice prohibited him from speaking at that meeting. The suspension came the next day. Excommunication followed on the fourth of the following July on his refusal to recant or apologize.

That was '86. In '91 appeared the Encyclical letter on the "Condition of Labor" by Pope Leo 13th. Henry George stopped work on the "Science of Political Economy" to write a reply, which was published under the title of the "Condition of Labor." After the English edition was printed and bound, its distribution was held up for some thirty days. I did not know why, until at Henry George's house one day he asked me if I could read French, and on my telling him I could, he gave me a letter which he had just received from the publisher of the Italian edition of the "Condition of Labor", which said that the first copy, handsomely bound, had that day been handed to the Pope's secretary and that he had his promise that the Pope would read every word of it, or that he would read every word of it to the Pope himself.

A few weeks later the Catholic world was astounded at the news that the Pope was sending Monsignor Satolli as a personal representative to America with authority transcending that of the American Cardinals and Archbishops. On his arrival the first thing Monsignor Satolli did was to send for Dr. McGlynn and ask him to make a statement of the views which Archbishop Corrigan had condemned. This statement reads very much like a paraphrase of the "Condition of Labor." It was submitted to a committee of distinguished theologians who were professors at the Catholic University in Washington and they unanimously reported to Monsignor Satolli, in writing, that there was nothing in that Statement contrary to the doctrines of the Catholic Church.

One of the main purposes of writing the "Condition of Labor" had been accomplished and the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn was restored to his priestly functions. This is said to be the only case in the 1900 years of the history of that church, in which a priest once excommunicated has been restored to his duties without recantation and without apology.

We are nearer complete success today than we have dared dream. Have you ever seen a dam go down? It stands today as it has stood for generations, crowned by sky-aspiring trees whose sun kissed branches spread wide and high. But their roots have rotted, and the slow seepage of water through the spaces left by their decay has gradually and slowly widened these spaces, crawfish creep in and while above the dam seems as strong as ever it has really been honeycombed through and through. A gentle rain begins as it has begun a million times before; slowly the water rises and without warning the dam crumbles, disappears and the flood sweeps down?

So is it of the dam of prejudice, of custom, of privilege, of inertia, which has kept from the thirsty desert plains below the life-giving waters of freedom of opportunity to all.

I have had the privilege of editing articles on the "Henry George We Knew" written by men from all over the earth; men most varied in age, in character, in habits, in environment. Their views are many-sided, kaleidoscopic; yet in one thing all agree. Whether they knew Henry George in person or only through his books, he was to all an inspiration to the highest and best in man.

In some forty years more than six million copies of Henry George's books have been sold. They have been translated into every language, even Japanese and Chinese. His words on Tolstoi's tongue illumined the dark night of despotism in Russian and are the guide today of those who seek sanity there; they gave cheer to Sun-Yat Sen and those who helped him overthrow that most ancient of all empires, and are today inspiring the Chinese republicans; and wherever in all the world is suffering, oppression or tyranny, the gospel of Henry George offers hope, consolation, cheer and inspiration.

But we are unworthy to be his disciples if we are satisfied merely to pay lip service to his memory. "Come with me," said Richard Cobden to John Bright, as he turned heart-stricken from a new-made grave,—“Come with me. There are in England women and children dying of hunger,—of hunger made by the laws; come with me and we will not rest till we repeal those laws.” So despite rotten boroughs, a hereditary aristocracy and vested interests which seemed all-powerful, the Corn Laws were repealed.

Yet, here in free America, most prosperous of nations, with boundless wealth and opportunities beyond the powers of the imagination—even here are women and children dying of hunger, of hunger made by the laws. To all here, to all in the wide world, we say—

“Come with us and we will not rest till we have repealed those laws.”

What Henry George Taught

Address of Joseph Dana Miller at the Banquet of the Henry George Foundation, Sept. 3d, 1926.

IT requires a good deal of temerity to address a body such as this on the subject of “What Henry George Taught.” Most of you are as well informed as I am on the subject—better perhaps. But because there has been a recent tendency to emasculate or attenuate the doctrines of the Master, perhaps what I have to say may not be inappropriate to this occasion.

It is one of the misfortunes of our movement—inseparable perhaps because the method we propose for its adoption is to use the machinery of taxation—that the attention of our friends has been focussed on its obvious fiscal advantages. These have intrigued some of us into confining ourselves too greatly to the simplicity and attractiveness of its fiscal method while ignoring the end that is aimed at. This end is so tremendous in its social consequences that to treat it, as it has so often been treated, as a change in the method of taxation is to fail in impressing the minds of men with the true import of our message.

It is this too great emphasis laid upon the method of achieving our end rather than the end itself—this over-accentuation of the fiscal side of our programme—that led Robert Scott Moffatt in his work on Henry George to speak of “those who may not be prepared to believe that the ills of society are to be remedied by a change in the incidence of taxation.”

It is this over-emphasis on the taxation side of our proposals that has led our socialist friends, failing to apprehend its profounder implications, to reject it as “A middle class reform.”

It is because he early divined the danger that might overtake the movement that Lawson Purdy counselled with Henry George on the advisability of a separation in our preachments between the great purpose in view and Taxation per se.

Again it is because of this attenuation of our movement to a so-called Single Tax movement that the Commonwealth Land party, formerly the Single Tax party, was called into being with its more definite declaration of our aims and purposes. This was a natural and, as I take it, a wholesome reaction.

No one has spoken more strongly on this point than Henry George himself. Had we always borne in mind this truth, there would have been no occasion for the misunderstandings and the differences that have crept into our movement; these would not have appeared. What Mr. George says contains all the gospel of our teaching method, all the light we need to walk by.

Here is what Mr. George wrote:

“The reform we propose, like all true reforms, has both an ethical and an economic side. By ignoring the ethical side, and pushing our proposal merely as a reform of taxation, we could avoid the objections that arise from confounding ownership with possession and attributing to private property in land that security of use and improvement that can be had even better without it. All that we seek practically is the legal abolition, as fast as possible of taxes on the products and processes of labor, and the consequent concentration of taxation on land values irrespective of improvements. To put our proposals in this way would be to urge them merely as a matter of wise public expediency.

There are indeed many Single Tax men who do put our proposals in this way; who seeing the beauty of our plan from a fiscal standpoint do not concern themselves further. But to those who think as I do, the ethical is the most important side. Not only do we not wish to evade the question of private property in land, but to us it seems that the beneficent and far-reaching revolution we aim at is too great a thing to be accomplished by ‘intelligent self-interest,’ and can be carried by nothing less than the religious conscience.”

When Henry George had completed his great task, he wrote: “The truth I have endeavored to make plain will not find easy acceptance. If that were so, it would have been accepted long ago. But it will find friends—those who will work for it, live for it, if need be die for it.” Now I do not think anybody is willing to die for a change in the incidence of taxation. I think few of us would be willing to face the Grim Reaper before the appointed time merely for the sake of getting rid of the General Property Tax. And troublesome as the Income Tax is to many of you, I am quite sure you would rather continue to pay it than to avoid it by dying even though your death could furnish a splendid example. Evidently—quite evidently—Henry George had something very different in mind.

I think, and all of us here think, that what he referred to was his purpose to set free the earth for the use of mankind. He has said: “Do what you please, reform as you may, reduce taxes as you may, you cannot get rid of widespread poverty as long as the element on which and from which all men must live is the property of some men.” The system that makes private property of fixed portions of the planet, that shuts men out from the reservoir of the

earth, or charges men for permission to use it, was what he set out to destroy. He aimed at no mere change in taxation—he aimed to get the land for the people, and his method was to take the economic rent of land, through and by the present tax gatherers, through and by the machinery of taxation that he found conveniently at hand.

If there had been some other method than the use of the taxing machinery, depend upon it he would have adopted it and would never have referred to taxation at all. For what he sought was no reform in taxing methods, but the restoration to mankind of their right to the use of the earth.

And now we come to another matter that appears to be troubling our friends—whether this shall be a gradual process or whether it is possible for it to be done all at once. I do not know whether the “inevitableness of gradualness,” to adopt a happy phrase of James A. Robinson, is inescapable or not. But I do know this: It is a fatal weakness of any propaganda to stress, out of respect to the feelings of the timid or conservative, the slow and gradual approaches to its accomplishment. We bring a glowing message of hope to mankind. We promise them a vision of the New Jerusalem. But we add, “Stay, good people, do not be alarmed that we shall get to the promised land too soon. We propose to go step by step. It is true that the rent of land belongs to you, but any suddenness about taking it is not thinkable.” What sort of an impression do we create? Who is thrilled by it? Who is even convinced? What was Henry George’s reply to the question, “When would you put your system in operation?” His answer was: “Nine o’clock tomorrow morning.”

The stressing of the purely fiscal part of our programme has led us away from the spiritual essence of our teachings. The Hebrew prophets sought not merely the physical liberation of their people. They saw that their spiritual liberation was bound up with their material freedom. In the same way it was something more than the unjust distribution of wealth that was the impelling force back of the writing of Progress and Poverty and the great task Henry George had set himself. He saw, and we may see it, too, that the old prophecy is the true one that links the freedom of the spirit with the absence of earthly tyranny and oppression. Let us in the language of the poet William Blake find something that may fittingly inspire us:

“I will not cease from mental fight,
Nor shall the sword sleep in my hand
Till we have built Jerusalem
In all this green and pleasant land.”

Do not all of us know that we have seen a star? Henry George has shown it to us. And again the lines of another poet occur to me—Tennyson this time:

“I saw a star, and there behind the star
I saw the spiritual city and all its spires.”

Can we not see it, too? And it is not by limiting our propaganda to taxation, or by timid or hesitating proposals that we shall lay the foundations of that spiritual city.

We need not concern ourselves with the probable course of this movement. Ours the task to deliver the message, knowing no compromise, preaching the full doctrine without jot or tittle of qualification. The rest is in the lap of the gods.

Now I want to strike a note of hope. We are met to celebrate the birthday of a man who wrote a book nearly fifty years ago. During those fifty years perhaps thirty thousand books on political economy have been written and published. Most all of these have been consigned to the dustbin of oblivion. This one book alone survives. We have heard a great deal of the Pittsburgh Plan today, yet in New York we take more economic rent than is taken in that city or any other in the United States. That is due to the influence of Henry George and in great degree to administrative measures fathered by those who derived their inspiration from the work written by an humble California printer. Nearly ten thousand miles from where we are seated, the Federal capital of Australia, Canberra, has adopted the system taught in that book. Henry George has directed changes in the fiscal systems of centers of industry and population as widely separated as New York and Sydney. Is there anywhere in any language a book whose influence in so short a time has girdled the globe?

I know the social effects of these partial applications have been very small. I know the arguments used to put them over have been purely fiscal ones. But never mind that now. They are the thoughts of Henry George made articulate in municipal legislation. And I hope and trust that the Henry George Foundation organized here today will carry this great message further, abating nothing of its implications, and bringing to the men and women of our land the great truth of their inalienable right to the resources of the earth.

For Local Option in Taxation in Pennsylvania

Resolution presented by Harold Sudell and adopted
unanimously Sept. 4th, 1926.

The following resolution addressed to Hon. Franklin Spencer Edmonds, Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Tax Commission, was presented to the delegates on Saturday, the last day of the sessions, after submission to the Resolution Committee, and favorably reported by them.

The Henry George Congress assembled in Philadelphia, September 2, 3, and 4 to celebrate the 87th birthday of the author of “Progress and Poverty,” resolves:

That we respectfully ask the Pennsylvania Tax Commission to incorporate in their coming report on taxation a recommendation that the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be given local option or home rule in taxation as suggested by Harold Sudell in his letter to you under date of November 14th, 1925.

We commend your Committee for the recommendation that real estate now exempt from taxation be taxed on the land value, and only the improvements be exempted.

To The President and Congress of the United States

Resolution Introduced by Hon. Edward Polak and adopted Sept. 3d, 1926.

THE Henry George Congress, assembled in the Educational Building, Memorial Hall, at the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia, on the second day of September, 1926, in memory of that great economist, statesman and philosopher, Henry George, born in Philadelphia 87 years ago, and of whom Philadelphia as well as the whole world can well be proud, most respectfully call to your attention the futile efforts being made by the representatives of the Nations of the world who are trying to find a way to permanent peace, and

WHEREAS History shows that wars are created mostly because of land grabbing and of those artificial tariff barriers which make enemies of Nations, and

WHEREAS, The remedies thus far proposed to prevent wars by the representatives of the various nations cannot and will not make for World Peace, as the same economic conditions still prevail throughout the world as they did before the World War and no proposals have been made by the representatives of the nations of the world to abolish them and establish in their stead a just and sane system of economics, and

WHEREAS, The desire for land grabbing and protective tariffs is as strong now among the nations of the world as before the war, and

WHEREAS, We further believe that even if all reparations and war indebtedness were fully paid by every nation which participated in the World War, war will still be inevitable as long as the economic causes indicated remain,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this meeting that you call an International Conference at an early day with a view to considering the economic causes of International friction and their removal.

HENRY GEORGE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Another Protective Absurdity

Senator Borah is sponsoring a plan to place a Congressional embargo on all further loans of American money to European countries and European corporations. The idea is that this money will be used to finance foreign industries and increase their ability to compete with American goods. Apparently there is no limit to the absurdities to which the protective tariff enthusiasts are willing to go in their efforts to make this country an air-tight compartment. The export of American capital can no more be stopped by Congressional fiat than water can be prevented from flowing down hill.—*Commerce and Finance.*

A New Declaration of Economic Independence

Adopted at Public Meeting of the Henry George Congress Sept. 2, 1926.

WHEN in the course of the economic evolution of a freedom loving people, it becomes necessary to dissolve the bands which have connected them with the old privileged order, and to assume the new and exalted station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them; in the hope and belief that a statement of the causes impelling the change will inspire other peoples to like action, we issue this proclamation.

We hold these truths to be self evident, not only are all men created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, but that in the plan of Divine Providence, the rights of Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness are inseparable from free and equal access to all of Nature's bounty.

To secure the endowment of these rights, a generous Creator has placed his children in the midst of land and natural resources far exceeding their needs but giving title deeds to none.

That land is a vital necessity to all life; and the monopolization of land, holding it out of use, and denying to society for the purposes of society, the values which society creates has resulted in a large measure in depriving mankind of those unalienable rights of Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

That man is entitled to enjoy the fruits of his own efforts, without deprivation in the form of taxation or otherwise; but that values (such as the site values of land) created by should be taken by society, i. e., government for the use of society.

That when an economic order becomes destructive of natural human rights and social welfare, it is the right, nay it is the duty of a freedom loving people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new plan which shall insure more equable enjoyment of Nature's bounty and the values which the presence of all gives to land.

Prudence indeed forbids a radical sudden change from an old regime to a new, for light and transient causes, and hence the experience of centuries shows that mankind are prone to endure the evils of private monopoly of land and its values, and to accept them as a part of the divine plan.

But when a long train of abuses having invariably the same ends, to-wit, the degradation of the Masses for the aggrandizement of the few, the absorption by the few of the values created by the many, the denial of funds for improvement and general welfare because of private absorption of land values; under these conditions we say it is the right, it is the duty of the people to change such a system and to establish new methods, and guards for securing their future safety and happiness.

The history of Land Monopoly is a history of repeated and continued injuries and usurpations, all serving to reduce the mass of mankind to economic serfdom.

To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

Land Monopoly has refused assent to laws the most wholesome and for the public good.

It has forbidden taking by the people the values created by the people as a whole for use of the public. It has taxed labor and its products, to the end that land values created by the people might be unjustly monopolized by landlords. It has sent our sons to war. It has violated our daughters and sent them into prostitution. It has increased tenant farming so that we are rapidly becoming a nation of tenant farmers instead of owning farmers. It has lowered our standard of life. It has corrupted legislature and Congress. It has brought poverty to millions. Through poverty it has bred disease and immorality. It is both the child and parent of ignorance. It has obstructed justice and oftentimes refused suffrage to those not enjoying this same special privilege of land monopoly.

It has erected a multitude of new offices and sent swarms of officers to harass our people, pry into their personal affairs and eat out their substance; as, for example, it has taxed and sent officers to collect taxes on houses, furniture, jewelry, livestock, stocks and bonds, income, money on deposit, capital stock, corporate loans, bonus on charters, gross receipts, insurance premiums, banking companies, title and trust companies, private banks, Notaries Public, Building and Loan matured stock, net earnings or incomes, mercantile licenses, stock transfers, anthracite coal, emergency profits, inheritances, gasoline and motor license taxes, in one state alone, 53 different taxes in all not counting 44 kinds of license fees and 24 kinds of inspection fees all resulting in an increasing burden on labor, business and production of all kinds.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A system whose every act is one of indiscriminate tyranny is unfit for a freedom loving people.

We have not been wanting in protests to Land Monopolists. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. They have been deaf to the voice of justice.

We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which demands our change of taxation methods, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind. Enemies in Injustice, and in Justice, Friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of a liberty loving people in Henry George Congress assembled and as disciples of that great apostle of Progress and opponent of Poverty, appealing to the World's sense of justice for the righteousness of our demands, do in the name of Liberty, Justice and Humanity, publish and declare that our

people are and of right ought to be Free and Independent of this Tyrant, Land Monopoly, which permits publicly created values to be privately absorbed and places the burden of government maintenance on labor and production. And further we do pledge an unceasing endeavor by gradual introduction and extension to effect the collection by the Government of the rent of land and the abolition of all taxes.

Appealing to that innate sense of justice which prevails in all mankind, to this cause of economic independence we do pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Done at Philadelphia on this the 150th anniversary of that immortal Declaration of Political Independence.

It is significant of the spirit of the Henry George Foundation and its promoters that this splendid new Declaration of Independence, written by Mr. George J. Shaffer, of Pittsburgh, and adopted on September 2, at a public meeting in the Educational Building at the Sesqui-Centennial grounds was modified by a single amendment. It had originally read in the paragraph beginning, "And we pledge ourselves **** to further the taxation of land values." Mr. Geiger, of New York offered the amendment that it read, "to effect the collection by the Government of the rent of land and the abolition of all taxes." This amendment was accepted by Mr. Shaffer, was passed unanimously and so stands.—Editor LAND AND FREEDOM.

Canadian Greetings to The Henry George Congress

WE send you our most cordial greeting, and regret very much that we cannot send a larger deputation to assist in pushing forward the noblest and best reform before the world, a reform which when fully realized will transform this world from the evils which now separate nation from nation and class from class, and bring the equity of brotherhood, of peace on earth and good will to men—the crowning triumph of a harmonious civilization.

Then, instead of society being divided into oppressors and oppressed, there will be the equity of brotherhood, each man doing his best for his fellowmen. The vast values which accrue to the lands in the large cities, instead of being used as an agency to enable one part of society to despoil and crush into poverty the industrial classes, will be applied to public purposes.

In Canada at one time we made rapid progress. The early settlers on the farm lands in Manitoba, as soon as they learned that they were the pioneers who were developing that country, but that they were placed at great disadvantage by being isolated, by vast tracts of land lying unoccupied, and that for every improvement they were penalized with an additional tax, it did not take them long to apply to parliament to have all taxation of improvements abolished in the year 1890. We are informed on the best authority that this exemption of taxation on improvements is regarded

so favorably that no one dares to try to re-establish the old system.

Very soon after that similar legislation was enacted in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. In British Columbia an Act was passed requiring that the value of the land should be rated at one hundred per cent, and the improvements at not more than fifty per cent, and at as much less as the council might decide.

In some of the cities in the West taxes on improvements, income and business were wholly abolished. So long as large profits were won by speculation, little or no attention was paid to these exemptions, but as soon as the "boom" broke, then the speculators saw how the taxation would affect them. They at once used every effort to get the taxes placed back on the industries. In addition they got the report spread through the associated press that the land taxation had turned out a failure.

On her northern side Canada has an Arctic wilderness, where there can be no trade worth mentioning. But on her southern side, she has the best market in the world at her very doors. Millions of dollars have been expended to facilitate trade between these two countries, and millions of dollars are wasted in efforts to shackle that trade. Five cents are considered a high price to carry a bushel of wheat three thousand miles across the Atlantic. But it costs many times five cents to get that bushel across the imaginary line between these countries.

Many of our papers and our politicians spend their energies in trying to terrify the people from buying their goods in the States, but they say not a word about the vast amount of lands and timber limits, which our American neighbors have bought in this country for the sake of the millions of unearned increment they can squeeze out of our people.

Since the invention of the steam engine by James Watt about the time of the American Revolution, the advance in the physical sciences has been the wonder of the ages. But the failure to carry out our obligations and equities of brotherhood is the disgrace of our age. Our theological students have to learn the Golden Rule in three or four different languages. But they are not taught how to recognize and to apply that rule to our social adjustments in any language.

We are profoundly thankful for the assistance and encouragement we have received from our friends and brethren in the United States.

The inspiration of our great leader, whose memory you have met to honor, still lives, while his teachings grow day by day, and are bound some day to witness their triumph and their crowning glory.

Listen to his clarion call in that marvellous book: "Progress and Poverty." "Lo, here in our civilized society, the old allegories yet have a meaning. . . . Into the valley of the shadow of death yet often leads the path of duty, through the streets of Vanity Fair walk Christian and Faithful, and on Greatheart's armor ring the clanging blows. Ormuzd

still fights with Ahriman,—the Prince of Light with the Powers of Darkness. He who will hear, to him the clarions of the battle call."

To some of us will come the call to lay aside our weapons but it cannot be long before our successors will hear the Song of Triumph:

Jehovah has triumphed,
His people are free.

—ERNEST FARMER, *President*
W. A. DOUGLASS, *Secretary*
A. C. THOMPSON, *Treasurer*

To Restore the Birthplace of Henry George

THE officers of the Henry George Foundation are deeply gratified with the success of the recent Henry George Congress and desire to express appreciation of the fine spirit of cooperation displayed by all who participated, as well as the friendly and enthusiastic expressions received by mail from hundreds of others who were unable to go to Philadelphia. The attendance was gratifying beyond expectation and all sections had representation, even including Southern California and Canada. We believe this gathering of the faithful has done much to revive the spirit of Henry George in the hearts of his followers and to supply inspiration for a forward movement to spread more widely and rapidly the knowledge of his economic philosophy.

Believing firmly in the value of organized effort, we now cordially invite every reader of LAND AND FREEDOM to enlist as a member of the Foundation. Already applications for membership and contributions have come unsolicited from many states, and it is our purpose to extend this invitation to every friend of the cause in America.

The initial undertaking of the Foundation is the restoration of the birthplace of Henry George. We have made definite arrangements to purchase the old homestead and restore it to its original condition. Fortunately, it will not require a large investment and no money subscribed for general propaganda will be diverted. It is estimated that \$20,000 will be sufficient to cover the purchase, restoration and equipment. Six thousand dollars has already been subscribed to this fund by a few individuals deeply interested in saving the historic birthplace from neglect and possible destruction. We believe that every Single Taxer would like to have the honor and privilege of participating in the restoration of George's birthplace and we are now giving this opportunity. Contributions in any amount from one dollar to a thousand dollars will be received during the next three months.

We are glad to announce that Benjamin W. Burger, of New York City, to whom we are indebted for the display at the convention of the wonderful collection of memorabilia of Henry George, has generously offered to present the entire collection to the Foundation to be placed in the birth-

place when it is dedicated, thus greatly adding to its historic interest.

The Henry George Foundation, under its charter from the Governor of Pennsylvania, will function primarily in the field of education, and hopes that the support received will enable it to carry out a very ambitious programme to popularize the Single Tax. One very effective piece of educational work is now under way at the Palace of Education of the Sesquicentennial Exposition, where Francis W. Maguire, veteran Single Tax worker in charge of the Foundation's booth, which will be seen by great numbers of visitors, has already distributed several thousand pamphlets.

All subscribers have the privilege of designating to what purpose they desire their contributions devoted and the trustees will undertake to administer the funds accordingly. For instance, a number are keenly interested in the Pittsburgh tax plan and regard it as having great value as a concrete demonstration of the Georgian principle, and through a special fund an effective plan is being developed to spread the Pittsburgh idea.

The Foundation seeks to establish a substantial endowment and, with the loyal and enthusiastic cooperation that is being given, we expect to reach the one hundred thousand dollar mark within the next six months. But the restoration of the birthplace is our first duty and it is for this that we now make special appeal, believing that thousands of the loyal followers of Henry George will want to have a part in this worthy undertaking, however humble that part may be. Checks or subscriptions may be sent to the Henry George Foundation of America, Wm. E. Schoyer, Treasurer, 1306 Berger Building, Pittsburgh.

PERCY R. WILLIAMS,
Secretary Henry George Foundation.

Henry George On Policy In Propaganda

IN the light of the interesting discussions of propaganda methods at the Henry George Congress and of the declared policy of the Henry George Foundation in carrying on its broad educational undertakings, Single Taxers may find both inspiration and wisdom in this keynote sounded by our leader, Henry George:

"Half a truth is not half so strong as a whole truth, and to minimize such a principle as ours in the hope of disarming opposition, is to lessen its power of securing support in far greater degree than to lessen the antagonism it must encounter. A principle that in its purity will be grasped by the popular mind loses its power when befogged by concessions and enervated by compromises."

In discussing the general Single Tax philosophy under the subject of free trade, Henry George said:

"They do not see that free trade really means the emancipation of labor, the abolition of poverty, the restoring

to the disinherited of their birthright. Free trade, narrowed to a mere fiscal reform, can appeal only to the lower and weaker motives—to motives that are inadequate to move men in masses.

"Is it any wonder that the fallacies of protection run rampant when such is the only opposition they meet? Dwarfed into mere revenue reform the harmony and beauty of free trade are hidden; its moral force is lost; its power to remedy social evils cannot be shown, and the injustice and meanness of protection cannot be arraigned. "The 'international law of God' becomes a mere fiscal question which appeals only to the intellect and not to the heart, to the pocket and not to the conscience, and on which it is impossible to arouse the enthusiasm that is alone capable of contending with powerful interests.

"When told that they must beware of moving too quickly, people are not likely to move at all.

"Such advocacy is not of the sort that can compel discussion, awaken thought, and press forward a great cause against powerful opposition."

Whatever may be our differences of viewpoint concerning immediate political action or legislative proposals moving in the direction of the Single Tax, it would seem that in the field of *propaganda*, it is time to consider these words of wisdom from the pen of the great philosopher.

—PERCY R. WILLIAMS.

From Letters Concerning the Henry George Foundation and Its Plans

Your letter announcing the organization of the Henry George Foundation filled my heart with a great joy and I hasten to say that I will assist its success in any way in my power. During my trip through the West last fall I found much discouragement over the absence of any nationwide movement. This spring I found one man who at one time had made a will leaving all his property to Single Tax work, but changed conditions had led him to make a new will. I feel sure that if we could get a strong organization there would be some who would be sufficiently interested to make similar provision. It seems as though there are enough of us that if we could all get together once, and stay together, we could accomplish a lot.

—HON. GEORGE H. DUNCAN, E. JAFFREY, N. H.

I believe an organization of the character mentioned can do a great deal to advance the Single Tax movement, and I am pleased to accept the nomination as a member of the National Advisory Commission. I am sorry that I shall not be able to be with you at the Henry George Memorial Celebration at Philadelphia on account of previous engagements. Best regards to all friends.

—OTTO CULLMAN, Chicago.

I am heartily in favor of the Henry George Foundation of America which, I understand, has now been formally incorporated, and also the whole programme described in your circular. It's my "dream come true," as I have carried the thought of some institution of this kind in my mind for some years. The acquisition of the George birthplace is especially appropriate as the first step in the movement. If I am speaking early enough, I would consider it as an honor and privilege to have my name enrolled as the first charter member.

—MATTHEW MCNEILL, Pittsburgh.

I very much appreciate the high honor conferred in my election as a Trustee of the Henry George Foundation. I am delighted to hear that your initial activity of substantial character is purchasing the George home. This looks to me like what we could call in this business a 'knock-out': i. e., something that is spectacular, and it should place the Foundation on a very firm sub-foundation.

—CHARLES H. INGERSOLL, Newark, N. J.

During my thirty-five years' advocacy of the Single Tax, no incident has afforded me more genuine pleasure than the receipt of your announcement of the Henry George Foundation of America. It is the realization of a dream that I have long cherished.

—JOHN EMERY MCLEAN, Fairhope, Ala.

I deem it a great honor to be invited to speak at the Memorial Celebration in Philadelphia and wish it were possible for me to do so. My duties, however, are such that I cannot be away at that time.

I had the privilege of serving on the Campaign Committee which was selected by Henry George to promote his election to the Mayoralty of New York. The night before his death, after the speaking tours of the evening, a few of us met with him at the Union Square Hotel for supper. We separated about twelve o'clock, and before morning he died. Before I ever met him I was convinced of the truth of his philosophy, and it was a privilege to have his personal friendship.

—LAWSON PURDY, NEW YORK CITY.

I have just received your gracious letter inviting me to attend and address those who gather to celebrate the Henry George Memorial on the occasion of the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth. I greatly regret that it is not possible for me to accept the invitation. Professional engagements throughout the month of September are already so burdensome that I am obliged to decline.

Permit me to express satisfaction that this event is to be thus celebrated. I yield to no one in admiration of George's extraordinarily brilliant intellect, his mastery of the art of literary expression and his complete and obvious sincerity. If I were free I would, by no means, be the best

qualified person to make such an address as you have in mind, but I would not hesitate to undertake it in the hope that I could point out afresh those great truths which he rediscovered both in the realm of economics and of morals.

—NEWTON D. BAKER, Cleveland, Ohio.

You are quite right in believing that I had a profound admiration for Henry George. I recall to this day the thrill that his early books gave me. While never quite persuaded that the remedy he offered was practical, I always felt that he had stimulated interest and thought along lines which must bear fruit in a juster scheme of taxation and his awakening of the masses of men, was the beginning of better things.

I am glad that this deserved tribute is to be paid to his memory.

—JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Raleigh, N. C.

Contributions to the Henry George Foundation

THE Henry George Foundation launched at the Philadelphia convention a campaign to raise the first \$100,000 for the fund which is ultimately expected to reach the million dollar goal. The first appeal met with a very encouraging response, the first announcement being that of a subscription of \$15,000, payable at the rate of \$3,000 per annum and upon the condition that a similar amount is subscribed and paid into the treasury from other sources each year during the five-year period. This was followed by a subscription of \$3,500 toward the purchase of the Henry George birthplace and by a number of pledges ranging from one thousand to one hundred dollars each, the grand total reaching the sum of \$30,000.

Among those subscribing amounts from one hundred to one thousand dollars to the Henry George Foundation Fund were George E. Evans, Pittsburgh, Charles R. Eckert, Beaver, Pa., John Mellor, Pittsburgh, Charles W. Brown, Pittsburgh, Charles H. Ingersoll, Newark, N. J., August Williges, Sioux City, Iowa, Harry W. Olney, Washington, D. C., Dudley Field Malone, New York, Mark M. Dintenfass, Palisade, N. J., Morris Van Veen, Lawson Purdy, and Bolton Hall, New York, Paul de Moll, Charles F. Shandrew, Henry B. Tawresey, Dr. S. Solis Cohen, Joseph H. Amies, H. C. Lippincott, Robert D. Towne, and Hon. Eugene C. Bonniwell, Philadelphia, George J. Shaffer, Cornelius D. Scully, Bernard B. McGinnis, Carl D. Smith, Percy R. Williams, Thomas C. McMahan, Ralph E. Smith, William N. McNair, David L. Lawrence, Joseph F. Guffey, George W. Wakefield, Matthew McNeil, Francis W. Maguire, and Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, Pittsburgh, George P. Loomis, North East, Pa., E. J. Schleiter, Freedom, Pa., E. Stillman Doubleday, Miss Jennie A. Rogers and Thomas P. Ryan, Brooklyn, N. Y., Will Atkinson, Capon Springs, W. Va.,

Thomas W. Swan, Philadelphia, William J. Slawson, New York, John F. Thomas and P. H. Heverin, Wilmington, Del., Frank Stephens, Arden, Del., Mrs. Frank T. Stirlith, Edgemoor, Del., Charles Corkhill, Reading, Pa., and Benjamin J. Salmon, Melrose Park, Ill.

DELEGATES REGISTERED AT HENRY GEORGE CONGRESS, PHILADELPHIA, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL, SEPT. 2-4, 1926.

Haines D. Albright, Philadelphia, Pa.
G. H. Atkinson, New York
Henry George Atkinson, Alpine, N. J.
Mrs. Henry George Atkinson, Alpine, N. J.
Will Atkinson, Capon Springs, W. Va.
Isabel Atkinson, New York City
George F. Barton, Buffalo, N. Y.
Unia Louise Benson, Auburn, N. Y.
George Bigley, Arden, Del.
William J. Bolton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Dorothy E. Bolton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Earl A. Brooks, San Francisco, Calif.
Rev. Frank A. Brown, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Wilmington, Del.
Benjamin W. Burger, New York City.
Mrs. Terese F. Burger, New York City.

Corinne Carpenter, New York City
Alfred N. Chandler, Newark, N. J.
C. R. Colburn, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. Ruth White Colton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Corkhill, Reading, Pa.
Lillian C. Corkhill, Reading, Pa.

Samuel Danziger, Baltimore, Md.
Mark M. Dintenfass, Palisade, N. J.
Thomas J. Donahoe, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Eben Stillman Doubleday, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Ella T. Doubleday, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles R. Eckert, Beaver, Pa.
James B. Ellery, Erie, Pa.
George E. Evans, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. George E. Evans, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Edmund C. Evans, Ardmore, Pa.
Henry S. Ford, Camden, N. J.
George W. de Forest, Swarthmore, Pa.

L. W. Garratt, Wayne, Pa.
Alice H. Garrod, West Chester, Pa.
Nora E. Garratt, Wayne, Pa.
Florence Garvin, Arden, Delaware
Oscar H. Geiger, New York City
Geo. Raymond Geiger, New York City.
C. LeBaron Goeller, Union, New York
Mrs. Julia Goldzier, Bayonne, N. J.
John Goldsmith, Philadelphia, Pa.

Aaron Hand, Camden, N. J.
George Haug, Philadelphia, Pa.
George H. Hallett, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gaston Haxo, Long Branch, N. J.
Mrs. Gaston Haxo, Long Branch, N. J.

Louis Kempner, Atlantic City, N. J.

Charles O'Connor Hennessy, New York City.
J. H. Hensen, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Henry W. Hetzel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Patrick H. Heverin, Wilmington, Del.
Julian P. Hickok, Melrose Park, Pa.

Charles H. Ingersoll, Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Rosa Kiefer, Takoma Park, Md.

Hon. John J. Lentz, Cleveland, Ohio.
Herman G. Loew, Newark, N. J.
George P. Loomis, North East, Pa.
T. P. Lyon, Fairhope, Ala.

Robert C. Macauley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Francis W. Maguire, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Darwin D. Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.
Wm. E. Martin, Chicago, Ill.
H. B. Maurer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Max J. May, Boston, Mass.
Elfried Meybohm, Flushing, N. Y.
Joseph Dana Miller, New York City
John Lawrence Monroe, Palos Park, Ill.
D. E. E. Moore, Arden, Delaware
Louis Moren, New York City
W. J. Morphy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Oliver W. McKnight, Cambridge, Md.

Charles J. Ogle, Baltimore, Md.
Emerson Des Forges Ogle, Catonsville, Md.
Dorothy Ogle, Catonsville, Md.
Harry W. Olney, Washington, D. C.

Edward Polak, New York City
Mrs. Edward Polak, New York City

Billy Radcliffe, Cleveland, Ohio
William A. Roberts, Arden, Delaware
Jennie A. Rogers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna H. Ross, Arden, Delaware
Edwin S. Ross, Arden, Delaware
Katherine F. Ross, Arden, Delaware
Thomas P. Ryan, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Ryan, Staten Island, N. Y.

Benjamin J. Salmon, Melrose Park, Ill.
Charles J. Schoales, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wm. J. Shaeffer, Philadelphia, Pa.
George J. Shaffer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frank Stephens, Arden, Delaware
Ellen G. Stephens, Arden, Delaware
Mrs. Wallace Stewart, Ingram, Pa.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Stirlith, Cragmere, Del.
Frank T. Stirlith, Edgemoor, Del.
Harold Sudell, Brookline, Pa.
Thos. Wallace Swan, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry B. Tawresey, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Henry B. Tawresey, Philadelphia, Pa.
John F. Thomas, Wilmington, Del.
Mrs. John F. Thomas, Wilmington, Del.
Alan C. Thompson, Toronto, Canada
Robert D. Towne, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert E. Urell, Mansfield, Pa.

Morris Van Veen, New York City

Percy R. Williams, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 August Willeges, Sioux City, Iowa
 Henry George Willeges, Sioux City, Iowa
 Joseph R. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jean G. Worthington, Arden, Delaware
 W. Worthington, Jr., Arden, Delaware

Death of Haines D. Albright

THE sudden death of Haines D. Albright, of Philadelphia, followed quickly on the Henry George Congress, to which he was a delegate. The evening before his death he was apparently in good spirits, ate a hearty dinner, and was contemplating a visit to some Arden affair. He leaves a widow and one daughter. He was buried in the little cemetery attached to the church at Arden and is the first one to be buried there.

Henry B. Tawresey, of Philadelphia writes us:

"I first met Albright in the Single Tax campaign in Delaware in the Summer of 1895. I had the merest speaking acquaintance with him until the following summer, when we spent about four weeks in jail together at Dover. There we contracted an intimacy which continued very close and uninterrupted until 1911.

"When I first met him, I was working in the ship yards here as a ship joiner and he was a cigar maker. About 1897 he got the idea of studying law and persuaded me to study with him. We went four years to the evening classes of Temple College and were admitted to the Bar in I think 1903.

"He had very little schooling but was a man of exceptional mental gifts. When we started to study for the preliminary examination for registration as students of law, he had never studied algebra, which was one of the subjects in which we were to be examined, but at that time he had read Spencer's Synthetic Philosophy, Draper's History of Civilization in Europe and many books of like character—not only had he read them but he had assimilated what was good in them and made it his own. He was really a man of education, but of very meager schooling."

FOR want of space a number of notable newspaper comments and editorials on the Henry George Congress from the Philadelphia newspapers are omitted from this issue. They will be printed in our next. The address of Geo. H. Hallett, Jr., on Proportional Representation and Single Tax, will also appear in our next.

OF course, there is a deeper principle even than that, the principle that taxation should merely be payment to the Government for services rendered by the Government to the individual. This is the north star and ever-fixed pole of any rational system of taxation. The only trouble with it is that you cannot follow it very far until you come to the Single Tax.—DR. FRANK CRANE, in a syndicated article in May, 1923.

George Bernard Shaw States The Case for Socialism

(From N. Y. Times September 12)

SOCIALISM, reduced to its simplest legal and practical expression, means the complete discarding of the institution of private property by transforming it into public property, and the division of the resultant public income equally and indiscriminately among the entire population. Thus it reverses the policy of capitalism, which means establishing private or "real" property to the utmost physically possible extent, and then leaving distribution of income to take care of itself.

The change involves a complete moral volte-face. In socialism private property is anathema, and equal distribution of income the first consideration. In capitalism private property is cardinal, and distribution left to ensue from the play of free contract and selfish interest on that basis, no matter what anomalies it may present.

Socialism never arises in the earlier phases of capitalism, as, for instance, among the pioneers of civilization in a country where there is plenty of land available for private appropriation by the last comer. The distribution which results under such circumstances presents no wider departures from a rough equality than those made morally plausible by their association with exceptional energy and ability at the one extreme, and with obvious defects of mind and character or accidental hard luck at the other. This phase, however, does not last long under modern conditions.

RISE OF LANDED CLASS

All the more favorable sites are soon privately appropriated; and the later comers (provided by immigration or the natural growth of the population,) finding no eligible land to appropriate, are obliged to live by hiring it at a rent from its owners, transforming the latter into a renter class enjoying unearned incomes, which increase continually with the growth of the population until the landed class becomes a money-lending or capitalist class also, capital being the name given to spare money.

The resource of hiring land and spare money is open to those only who are sufficiently educated to keep accounts and manage businesses, most of whom spring from the proprietary class as younger sons. The rest have to live by being hired as laborers and artisans at weekly or daily wages; so that a rough division of society into an upper or proprietary class, a middle or employing and managing class and a wage proletariat is produced. In this division the proprietary class is purely parasitic, consuming without producing.

As the inexorable operation of the economic law of rent makes this class richer and richer as the population increases its demand for domestic servants and for luxuries of all

kinds, creates parasitic enterprise and employment for the middle class and the proletariat, not only withdrawing masses of them from productive industry but also fortifying itself politically by a great body of workers and employers who vote with the owners because they are as dependent on the owners' unearned incomes as the owners themselves.

The Celebration at the Birthplace

THAT rain and even a heavy downpour, cannot quench the zeal of some of Henry George's followers was shown in the little meeting at the philosopher's birthplace on the afternoon of Sept. 2. A score of Single Taxers had left the Hotel for 413 South Tenth Street when the rain was only a light one; a few minutes later the downpour was hard enough to cause the other members of the Conference to change their plans and to have the Birthday Celebration at the Hotel. Meanwhile the dauntless ones, marooned in the narrow alley alongside of 413 and vainly waiting for the rain to cease, held perhaps the most unique Single Tax meeting in history. Although they found barely standing room there, and although the speakers literally talked into each others' faces, real oratory and eloquence was not lacking in commemorating this most important birthday. About twenty were present.

H. W. H.

Henry George Collection in the New York Public Library

THE July number of the New York Public Library *Bulletin* contains over 20 pages and the August number over 30 pages devoted to the wonderful collection of material and books in many languages devoted to Henry George. Some of these have been previously noted in these pages and it is an imposing collection, including manuscripts, books and periodicals. It is perhaps significant that the librarian should have thought it worth while to occupy such a large part of the *Bulletin* with this imposing bibliography. It is prepared by Rollin Alger Sawyer, Chief of the Economics Division.

The Hope of Political Economy

POLITICAL Economy has been called the dismal science, and as currently taught, is hopeless and despairing. But this, as we have seen, is solely because she has been degraded and shackled; her truth dislocated; her harmonies ignored; the word she would utter gagged in her mouth, and her protest against wrong turned into an indorsement of injustice. Freed, as I have tried to free her—in her own proper symmetry, Political Economy is radiant with hope.

—Henry George in "Progress and Poverty."

A woman recently sold a piece of real estate in Los Angeles for \$900,000. Some years ago she bought this same piece of real estate for \$3,500. That is considerable profit, and the question arises: Who paid it? Where did all this money come from, which represents the difference between \$900,000 and \$3,500?

Chicago Herald Examiner editorial.

Self Education

THE Henry George Foundation of America announced the other day that it had purchased as a headquarters for its organization the original home of the political philosopher in Philadelphia.

To a considerable group in America the birthplace of Henry George will be a shrine, as his teaching is an oracle. But his life was not lived for them alone. To millions who have no sympathy for his championship of a new economic Utopia, he has left a lesson of lasting value.

Henry George never had more than a tempting, fleeting glimpse into the rich fields of education. The son of a poor man, he was forced to leave school at an early age, yet he is remembered today as one of America's foremost scholars, especially in literary and scientific fields. He was endowed with a love of reading, and he refused to concede to his more favored friends any advantage in their opportunities for extended formal education. Henry George set out to educate himself, and he became a learned man.

The example of his career may be worth noting not only by those who are denied a college education, but by those who believe they can go farther and faster by voluntarily relinquishing their chance. So long as books are made there is no need for any man or woman to remain a drone.

—*Cleveland Times*

Reviving the Memory of Henry George

(From the *Philadelphia Inquirer*)

THERE should be considerable interest in the Henry George Congress and Memorial Celebration now in progress in this city and attended by delegates from all parts of the country. It is the first event of the kind and is intended to be an annual affair. Henry George was a native of this city, and one of the incidents of the commemoration includes exercises at his birthplace on South Tenth street. At the present time the tax theory of the economist does not have much more than an academic interest except to small groups who feel that it is the one solution of a question which vexes the world.

It is forty years since George made his memorable campaign for Mayor of New York City and caused a flurry that was exciting while it lasted. It was his advocacy of the Single Tax—a tax on land alone—that brought him into the political limelight and for a while promised to give him the kind of

popularity which was later enjoyed by William Jennings Bryan along other lines. It was in his "Progress and Poverty" that he first developed his plan of land taxation. In his book he also advanced the proposition that the wages of labor are paid out of the value the laborer creates and not from the funds of capital. As a theory it was captivating, but even at present it is not clearly understood by all and is sure to be always a subject of controversy. But George was undoubtedly sincere, and as he had an attractive personality and wrote and lectured constantly he gained many followers.

This book was first widely noticed in England and later it was much read in this country. In 1886 when the author was nominated for Mayor of New York he received 67,000 votes. In 1897 he was again nominated for this office, but died before election day. With his passing, interest in the subject waned, and for years little has been heard about it except among organizations whose members still believe that it is a cure-all for the ills of life.

What Three Great Americans Said About the Land Question

THESE quotations are being painted on the walls of the Henry George Foundation at the Sesqui Centennial grounds at Philadelphia:

The earth belongs in usufruct to the living.

—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

All men have equal and unalienable rights to the use of the earth. Must we consent that some shall monopolize what is the common heritage of all?

—HENRY GEORGE

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

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Commonwealth Land Party Tickets in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan

JAMES A. ROBINSON, Organizer of the Commonwealth Land Party, is stirring great enthusiasm in the states he has visited. In Missouri a ticket is now in the field with Charles A. Green, of Hannibal, as the candidate for U. S. Senator.

Mr. Green in accepting the nomination says: "It was with the keenest feelings of delight that I received the proffer of the nomination. I believe that you might easily have chosen an abler man on whom to confer this honor, but I doubt the possibility of choosing one who is more optimistic.

"There never was a more auspicious time than the present in the history of the movement. If we do not make a good showing it will be due to our own lack of action and enthusiasm.

"A phenomenon in the political life of America is causing considerable anxiety among the leaders of the old parties, viz., the constant increase in the number of persons who refrain from voting, which is full of significance for us. I have from time to time taken issue with the press on the cause of the falling off of the vote, for every reason but the true one has been given to explain this seeming lethargy.

"The real reason in my opinion is that people are becoming too intelligent to take part in contests between Tweedle Dee and Tweedle Dum. The old parties have nothing to offer an intelligent man or woman to induce them to vote. The Commonwealth Land Party is the only party that has an issue. This gives us tremendous advantage in this contest. Another condition that should work to our advantage is the hopeless maze of taxation into which the old parties have led us.

"Let us make special efforts to reach the non-voters. These are numerous enough to carry the election in Missouri. Truly, the harvest is great, but let it not be said to our shame that the laborers are few."

In Iowa the Commonwealth Land Party is on the ballot with a full state ticket. Here we go on by reason of being a national party in two presidential years, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General agreeing that we are entitled to a place on the ballot merely by the filing of an affidavit without any signatures to petitions. The ticket in Iowa is as follows: For Governor, Dr. Thomas J. Kelly, of Marathon. For Lieutenant-Governor, George C. Clay. For Secretary of State, Merle E. Ingham. For Attorney General, John Hummell. For Auditor of State, Alfred Phelps, of Des Moines, and for Secretary of Agriculture, Andrew Engle, of Newton. In addition to these candidates, L. E. Eickelberg, of Waterloo, has accepted the nomination for U. S. Senator.

Mr. Eickelberg was the unsuccessful candidate for U. S. Senator on the Republican ticket this summer and has a notable personal following in the state. His espousal of the new party's platform comes near being a public sensation throughout the state. He is sincere and enthusiastic, and has circulated the Platform widely. He will tour the state at his own expense and mail copies of the Platform to all available lists. He will challenge Senator Brookhart to a public debate. He is a successful hardware merchant and filled with great zeal for the common people. He will attend the next National convention of the party and may prove a valuable acquisition.

Iowa is 93 per cent agricultural. Ninety-five thousand are tenants and there are ninety-one thousand owners, 70 per cent of whom are heavily mortgaged. Less than 2500 farms are adjacent to improved roads of any kind.

Frederick H. Ruckler, State Chairman of the Commonwealth Land party, and candidate for State Treasurer, drove Organizer Robinson through Jasper County to meet the farmers and their wives. They visited farmer after farmer who listened attentively. Many consented to join the new party and act as State Committeemen, thus exploding the fiction that farmers are difficult to reach with our message.

Dr. Kelly is jubilant over the many pledges received since the announcement of his candidacy. State wide publicity has resulted from the filing of the certificate of nominations. Every newspaper in the state carried the story of the advent of Henry George men in the campaign. Many of the papers gave extracts from the Platform. Many carried front page stories with big headlines and subheads. August Willeges, of Sious City, not an enrolled member of the party, but always willing to extend his help to any method to get the message before the people, wrote Organizer Robinson: "I wish you the greatest success in your battle in Iowa."

Pressure was brought to bear by Republican leaders upon Commonwealth Land party candidates to withdraw. In one case these efforts were successful, Julia Moffit Kating, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, withdrew after having accepted, but George Clay, of Des Moines, was promptly substituted. And this resulted in another blast of publicity for the new party.

Organizer Robinson addressed the Iowa State Fair. He held the floor for about forty minutes and a lively time ensued. Chas. W. Pugsley, president of the South Dakota Agricultural College, had made an ingenious plea for a farm subsidy, and Mr. Robinson scored Mr. Pugsley as an enemy of the real dirt farmer and characterized him as a "rent eater," which phrase caught the crowd. He then read the Platform of the Commonwealth Land party without interruption. The landlords had zealous defenders, who cited the failure of Single Tax in Canada and elsewhere, and made the usual predictions of disaster. Even the proverbial poor widow was put through the paces and the charge was made that Mr. Robinson was being backed by the "Fels Fund."

Robinson then described the manner of living of the absentee landlords of Iowa in Los Angeles, how they were investing rent checks received from the Iowa farmers in further land speculation in California. An ominous murmur greeted this announcement. Three times Mr. Robinson offered to close, but he now had the audience, and when he stated that the Commonwealth Land party would be on the ticket, he was greeted with cries of, "What's the emblem?" Not only did the original crowd remain, but the number was greatly augmented at the close and the big tent had about six hundred present. Organizer Robinson is confident that if we had a few good speakers to tour the state the result would be more than gratifying and might astonish the old parties.

From Iowa Mr. Robinson moved to Illinois. In Chicago he addressed a big meeting in Washington Park, and announced that the C. L. P. would have a full state ticket in the field. He read the Platform which was greeted with deep interest and frequent applause. Percy P. Christensen, candidate for Governor on the Progressive ticket, spoke on the same day.

Following are the nominations in Illinois: For United States Senator, Morris Lychenheim; For State Treasurer, Alexander Pernod; For Superintendent of Public Instruction, William D. Tate; For Clerk of the Supreme Court, Carl G. Williams; For Trustees of the University of Illinois George Chandler Madison, Jennie L. Madison and Ernest N. Brancher; and for Members of Congress at Large, Mary N. Connor and Andrew A. Gour.

Organizer Robinson is now in Michigan. Dr. Alexander S. Diack, of Detroit will run for Governor, and a full state ticket will be placed in nomination.

Death of Miss Carrie George

ON Saturday, Sept. 11th, there passed away at Hollywood, Los Angeles, California, the last remaining member of the family of which Henry George was the eldest son.

A telegram from Alice George, the niece with whom she had resided, to her sister Mrs. Carrie Lockwood, of Larchmont, N. Y., read "Aunt Carrie died painlessly to-day."

While exact record of her birth is not at hand, as it is known that she was older than her brother Henry who was born Sept. 2, 1839, and was consequently about 90 years of age.

The Editor States His Position

THE report of the Third International Single Tax Conference, at Copenhagen, which was published in the last issue of LAND AND FREEDOM, referred to some differences of opinion over the wording of the resolutions finally adopted, and which also appeared in that issue; and to the close votes over the method of appointment of the proposed international committee. Mr. Chester C. Platt, who wrote the report especially for this paper, is an experienced newspaper man as well as a long-time Single Taxer, and we are sure our readers appreciated the skill in reporting and condensation whereby he gave us such an excellent summary of that interesting meeting, which must result in ultimate benefit to the cause which all of those in attendance have at heart.

Some of our friends whose proposals failed to receive the approval of the majority of those in attendance desire to present their viewpoint to a wider audience, and we therefore give space to a statement from Mr. J. W. Graham Peace, of the English Commonwealth Land Party.

In regard to the proposed International Committee, it now seems that one committee representing more especially

the viewpoint as to practical action of the English group associated with the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values, will be appointed by that group: and that another International Committee will be formed by the Commonwealth Land Party of England and their friends in Denmark and elsewhere.

So long as there are the present divergent views in regard to the best method of presenting the gospel of Henry George to the unconverted public, it seems to us that the formation of two distinct international committees is a wise move, and perhaps an inevitable one. Better for each group to present its own views to the public in its own way, than to waste time and energy in attempted compromises which would probably result in little or no action of any kind. Men are of many minds, and different methods of presentation all have their uses.

With the friendly rivalry that will come from each side seeking to do its best, there is a double opportunity of reaching the multitudes who are still uninformed of any aspect of our philosophy. And nothing will please the editor of LAND AND FREEDOM more than to have so much real news from all sides and both sides that the paper will have to be enlarged.—Editor LAND AND FREEDOM.

Land Values Taxation Land Restoration

ENGLISH COMMONWEALTH LAND PARTY
STATEMENT

THE one thing certain about the Third International Conference to promote Taxation of Land Values and Free Trade, held at Copenhagen, Denmark, July 20-26th, 1926, is that it was not in any sense of the word a "Conference." Those in control, The United Committee for T.L.V., London, saw to it that no opportunity for an exchange of opinion, or for any discussion, was permitted. It was clear from the start the intention was to secure, if possible, that no word of criticism of the terminology and method to which land-taxers are wedded should be heard; and this notwithstanding certain prominent taxers have declared that "taxation of land values is the wrong name for the right thing"!

As in the case of the earlier "Conference," that held at Oxford, England, in August 1923, members of the Commonwealth Land Party attended under the impression that they, as Georgists whose only crime, if crime it be, is that they are making public opinion for the immediate application in full of the principle for which Henry George gave his life, would be welcomed as co-workers, who, while differing as to method, seek the same end—viz., the economic emancipation of all men the world over. We had hoped to see an agreement upon a formula that would have united Georgists everywhere, and led to their fighting the common enemy instead of fighting each other. To this end we had submitted a Declaration of Principles, which we were assured would go before the Conference. This assurance

came in writing from the Danish Committee, and with it an invitation to the present writer to speak at the opening session. That the Danes were sincere in this matter is not to be doubted; but they were overruled by the United Committee, whose object is the promotion of taxation of land values; the advocacy of a political expedient—not the assertion of a moral principle.

The difference between the two points of view is fundamental. On the one hand the Commonwealth Land Party everywhere seek to assert the equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and with them are the Danish League of Justice (Retsforbundet.) They demand the immediate restoration of the land, and without any payment whatever. The method being the collection in full of all the rent of all the land right now. In opposition to this forthright demand for economic freedom the land-taxers advocate the partial, step by step method of taxation, a method with which Liberals, Tories and Laborites in English politics can agree, since it leaves to them power so to control the application in practice as to prevent any taxation being imposed. Again, the taxation of land values in practice now is being denounced as a failure by many prominent and sincere advocates of that policy who, after more than 30 years experience in Australia and New Zealand, have been convinced against their will. With both logic and experience against them, the land-taxers persist in opposing all suggested change in method, being enslaved to an out-of-date and incorrect terminology.

So fearful were the taxers lest a straight vote on the question should leave them in a hopeless minority that an attempt was made to secure a pledge. One excited official of the United Committee, flourishing a form in his hand, roundly asserted that those who ventured to differ had "no right to be present for every member of the Conference has signed this pledge to support the taxation of land values." The gentleman was mistaken. No pledge was asked of the C. L. P. members, nor would they have consented to be bound. They went as free and unfettered members of a conference having on its badge the word "Liberty!" But it was not long before they learned that "Liberty" was only for the badge.

As a concession to the protest of the American and British C. L. P. members at Oxford, a Resolutions Committee was appointed this time, but the value of the concession was discounted by the fact of the Committee being nominated by the President, not elected from and by the Conference. Later it was discovered quite by accident that some addition to the committee had been made without mention to the Conference; the chairman having unguardedly stated the figures of a certain vote.

The Resolutions Committee rejected the Declaration of Principles, and refused to allow it to come before the members for discussion. This caused them to abandon the Oxford Declaration, which the U. C. had thought to get re-affirmed, and so a fresh resolution had to be found.

This was drawn up hurriedly just before the close of the proceedings, and submitted to a gathering the members of which had no copy in their possession, and consequently, could not possibly know what they were being asked to commit themselves to. Something was declared carried, but until the official report appears it will not be known what it was. Readers of *LAND AND FREEDOM* will be able to judge of the value of any "Declaration" made in such circumstances. Similarly, they will be able to appreciate the true position in regard to a resolution to form an International Committee for Taxation of Land Values which was passed just as blindly. A few copies were in typed manuscript for the use of the platform; no one else being supplied. As these documents may yet be published to the world and action sought to be taken upon them, we think it only right that the actual facts should be recorded. At best they have the support of a minority of a Conference which did not confer, and only voted in confusion, and without clear information upon which to form an opinion.

A number of interesting papers were read, but no discussion took place upon them. A certain liveliness arose on a motion to adopt the concluding paragraph of one of the papers as a resolution of the Conference. An amendment to substitute the words "Collection of the annual value of land" for the words in the original: "taxation of land values," was moved, and gave rise to an excited debate, at the conclusion of which a vote was taken. The amendment was lost, 19 voting for and some 40 odd against. Encouraged by this success the dictators became more confident, and more intolerant. Having prevented the chairman from calling upon the present writer to speak at the opening session, a flagrant attempt at "suppression"—their own word—was made when, later, his name was upon the printed programme of the day for an address upon "Landholding in England." He was second on the list; and was to be followed by the Assistant Secretary of the United Committee. This gentleman, who was really responsible for the treatment meted out to the critics of the taxation method, did not wait to be called by the chair, but jumped to the desk the moment the first speaker had concluded, and commenced his talk on "Land Values Taxation in Practice." It was much upon the lines of his paper at Oxford, where he was promptly corrected by delegates from the United States in possession of the facts. He is concerned to promote the T. L. V. and in his zeal omits to mention the growing evidence of the failure of that method now accumulating on all hands.

In his eagerness he overreached himself for, by rushing in before ourselves he provided us with an opportunity of correcting him, and supplying information on the other side of the questions. Thanks to the intervention of Danish friends, the chairman had his attention directed to the programme, and we were called upon in spite of the determined effort of those concerned to shut us out. The action was noted and had its effect upon fair-minded members

who were there to seek truth rather than bolster up some pre-conceived notion.

So bitter was the feeling against the C. L. P. that the official in question did not hesitate to charge that we "had only come there to cause trouble." A childish and petulant accusation, the absurdity of which would be apparent to all the Conference, for, had it been true, the "trouble" easily would have arisen much earlier in the proceedings. To criticise, he would appear to think, is evidence of a desire to cause trouble. With this, we can quite imagine the Moscow triumvirate and their fellow-Socialist Dictator, Mussolini, would be in complete agreement. But, after all, principles are more than persons, and the great truth that Henry George served so well will triumph in spite of the mistakes and even the opposition of some of his followers.

The next exciting incident occurred in the final session. Here the issue was virtually the same—"collection of rent" versus "taxation." An amendment was proposed but was ruled out by the chair, who suggested that an appeal from this ruling could be taken. This was done and the Conference decided by a very close vote, indeed, to sustain the ruling and so no discussion took place. Then followed a division on the question of deleting certain clauses from the Resolution to form an International Committee for Taxation of Land Values. Here the conduct of the controllers in preventing all discussion was seen to have had the inevitable effect. Instead of a vote of 19 the figures were 38-38. The platform was alarmed and after a hurried consultation the chair declared no figures, saying the secretaries could not agree. A second vote was taken and once more the figures were 38 each way. A further consultation while the audience awaited the declaration of the result and the President said: "The chair declares an equal vote; the chair will not vote." A Ballot was called and we of the C. L. P., convinced of the futility of forcing our view upon an incurably hostile minority decided to let them get the vote; the writer with several friends abstaining from voting. The result of the ballot was for the amendment 45, against 47.

There was no resolution against Land Purchase. At Oxford, it was only on the motion of the C. L. P. of America and Britain, in face of the official opposition of the United Committee, that an expression of opinion condemning a proposals to purchase land was carried. This time we left it to the U. C. to go on record that they do not oppose.

What comes of the Conference? Two vitally important things!

First: The closer co-operation between the Danish State of Justice Party and the C.L.P., whose policies are identical. This, alone, was worth going to Denmark to secure.

Second: The formation of an International to promote Land Restoration on our lines.

This latter step was taken only after it was clear that the United Committee would not depart from its terminology and method of "taxation." Our readers will be afforded

fuller particulars in due course, as soon as the provisional Committee charged with the duty of making necessary preliminary arrangements, and upon which the C. L. P. has representation, is in a position to report. We anticipate great things from this step, and only regret we could not persuade all Georgists to come in with us. Since, however, it is clear that some are concerned to promote the taxation of land values and not to demand liberty through justice, our ways diverge, and each group must be free to work in its own way.

J. W. GRAHAM PEACE.

BOOK NOTICE

"Orphan Island", by Rose Macaulay, is a taking tale, and most valuable for conservatives as propaganda on the land question (though it offers no solution): and of moderate philosophic anarchy. It is the story of a group of fifty slum orphans and their nurses wrecked and marooned on an inaccessible South Pacific Island. The head nurse, Miss Smith, makes herself queen, appropriates the land and makes "Smith" a title of aristocracy.

Rose Macaulay works it out with her accustomed vigor and philosophy; without a great deal of imagination, she has some very beautiful and poetic epigrammatic descriptions, some of which however need "the poet's industrious file."

BOLTON HALL.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE ENTERING WEDGE OF THE TRUTH

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

There are Municipal Reformers, and even Realtors and Efficiency Experts, who would fight at once if you suggested that land ownership was a special privilege and not a right, who can be made to see that it is a detriment to production and to civic improvement to permit valuable land to remain idle or under-improved. If even such a little mustard seed of truth can be planted in their minds it is good work. We can hope that it will sprout and get them started thinking how to stop it—then they must come to land value taxation.

There are Single Taxers who denounce such approach as "pussyfooting" and not worth while. Such people must pursue the methods which most appeal to them—perhaps they can work best along lines which appeal to their minds. But for myself, I am not perturbed by "pussyfoot" or other epithets. I think it good work. You can rarely overcome evil or crooked thinking by smashing frontal attack, but "Overcome evil with good"; displace errors with truth. If a man gets a few fundamental truths in regard to the land question in his mind, and thinks a little further, error is overcome by simply being submerged and lost sight of.

HENRY B. TAWRESEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

LAND AND FREEDOM QUOTED IN CUBA

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

Herewith I am sending you a translation of one of your most excellent editorials in Land and Freedom. This article appeared in two daily newspapers and will probably be published in the Havana papers.

The Cubans are apt to consider any occupant of the White House as a great man and I thought it advisable to have them read a true and fearless opinion of Mr. Coolidge.

Your editorials in last number of Land and Freedom are admirable and should get wide publication.

I have been able to interest a small group of able men in my town and we may be able to form a nucleus for a new party to advance the

Georgian principles in Cuba—a small beginning may result in a big ending.

My sincere congratulations for your splendid work in Land and Freedom.

EVARISTO MONTALVO Y LEBLANC, Cienfuegos, Cuba

THE NAME SINGLE TAX

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

I was gratified to note in your article in the November Libertarian that you say "The name Single Tax has been a real obstacle to a better understanding of our principles." There is no doubt about it. At the outset we put forth so many claims of benefit (all of which however were justified) that it was too much for the general run of minds and consequently they ridiculed the whole philosophy and closed their minds to it. That condition will continue so long as any of the present generation continues to use the term. Another point, we all agree that we need and must have the support of the farmers, but so long as we continue to talk of taxing Land value heavier he will balk. But I do believe that if we emphasize that site-value exists in the centers of population and that there is very little if any in rural farms he will the more quickly grasp our proposition. That sounds much better to him than land-value.

ALFRED N. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE COPENHAGEN CONFERENCE

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

Perhaps some few of your readers may like to skim some impressions made upon one observer and participator in the Conference at Copenhagen.

The meetings were held in the Danish Parliament House—the mere fact of our cause receiving such governmental recognition giving an inspiration to the gatherings—in a large, well-lighted and stately room, or rather hall. Mr. F. Folke presided at the opening meeting with grace and dignity until Mr. Charles O'Connor Hennessy took the chair to which he was predestined, after which he conducted the conferences with charm, decision and almost unflinching impartiality.

A noticeable and most encouraging factor was the large number of young men present at many of the gatherings, while some even more juvenile folk belonging to Danish and British families showed an interest in and intelligent following of the meetings to which, I fear, few in our country could or would measure up favorably.

The general average of the papers read might be called "safe, sane" and unusually sound as far as they went, but the guarded, cautious note was more frequently sounded than I had expected. To this there were a few exceptions which, because they were plainer-spoken, more daring and more pregnant of the actual issues involved, stirred the auditors deeply. It might seem invidious to name all, but the Hungarian delegate, Mr. Pikler, and Mrs. Signe Bjorner spoke very much to the point, as well as Mr. Gaston from Fairhope colony, and Rev. M. J. Stewart's address, which was the most interesting paper read.

The Map giving statistics of the landholdings in England by the "County gentry" shown and spoken to by Mr. J. W. Graham Peace of London, was a striking feature, and Mr. Gaston's exposition of the founding and working of the Fairhope colony in Alabama made a pleasant diversion.

One fact was noticeable. Except for Mrs. Bjorner, whose name was among the ordained addressers—for she speaks with as much cogency and persuasiveness as she thinks clearly and constructively—there was no other woman so recognized. This attitude amongst the conveners was so extraordinary—in a movement which has always enlisted women as enthusiastic workers—that it could hardly fail to seem ill-advised. The day for that particular discrimination has gone by, and when practised it is generally self-defeating. Fortunately, the programme makers' bite was better than their bark, for Mrs. de Mille presided and spoke during one session with womanly charm and a rare

self-effacement, while a few others were announced from time to time orally, or rose to speak to a resolution.

Of these there was not one who delayed the meetings beyond the limit prescribed either by the rules laid down for the debates or by those more general ones of consideration, to which so few speakers lend their ears—or their tongues! But to that form of egotism, which seems to inhibit most speakers from getting off their legs when once running on their subject, even though they thereby trench upon the time limit of every other speaker and of their audience, we are all so accustomed that it is merely an agreeable surprise when an orator sits down before he has rendered his subject or his audience stale, flat, dry and unprofitable. Among the exceptions to this procedure it was pleasant to note and it is fitting to record gratefully the delegates from France and Belgium, collectively, Greece, Hungary, and Norway who showed at the opening meeting that brevity which is the soul of courtesy as well as wit. Would that more speakers would follow Gilbert's Bab Ballad character in having this breach of custom

"Photographically lined

On the tablets of their mind

When a yesterday has faded from its page."

Amongst other resolutions passed unanimously, that one introduced looking toward an international association aroused most interest and feeling. It was thought that a very large majority favored the course outlined by the resolutions committee.

But though the rules of the debate as laid down limited each protagonist to but one period of ten minutes, the vote when taken was surprisingly close. Showing that even in a gathering where certain elements prevailed, by having been selected and encouraged, a less timid group formed a healthy if unsuccessful opposition. And these voters, it is hoped, may have effected a modification of the somewhat Draconian legislation as first planned for the carrying on of the work during the next three years.*

Any live question of public policy needs many differing types of workers and advocates. Publicity is the very breath to its nostrils, without which it must languish. Thus whole-souled dissent is of great value, even though it arouses bitter feeling. So, it is conceivable that they also serve who have been ever so politely told to go outside and wait!

Meanwhile it is evident that when from seventeen countries' delegates or unofficial visitors come to a Conference held off the beaten track of travel, the question of land and its reform are internationally to the fore as never hitherto. And no country could have been so wisely selected for this symposium as Denmark where there is already some proof of the splendid results of a partial application of Henry George's principles.

In closing, it would be negligent not to mention the unfailing courtesy of the Danes. I believe that most of those who sat at the Conference felt themselves as guests of a people of heroic traditions, as shown in the sagacity, consideration and self-control of their modern representatives. Throughout the debates they showed those perfect manners which spring from tact and kindness, and which might well be taken to heart by some of us Anglo-Saxons whose feelings, while no deeper, express themselves at times with more heat than light.

There was an excellently informal and toothsome dinner to close the Conference, at which besides the usual "hurrah-good-time" there was some diverting and veracious chaffing in printed form from the pen and brush of two young Danes, showing that discrimination which makes for true humor. And so we all went our very separate ways by boat, airplane, train, and Shanks' naigic.

I would not have missed the experience at Copenhagen for—dare I say?—a farm!

EMILY E. F. SKEEL, Hauten Pyrenees, France.

*Time will show. A noticeable infelicity amounting to inaccuracy of phrase in this important resolution was pointed out by Miss Colbron, who was one of the minority on the resolutions committee. Her comment was ignored, which is likely to prove a stumbling-block in the future. Since any inaccuracy in a slogan is impossible later to explain away.

SEES NO REASON FOR DISCOURAGEMENT

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

I wish you would explain in your pages, for the benefit of obtuse people like me, how these can be reconciled (page 104) August issue:

"And now! After forty years what are conditions today? There is not the slightest excuse for ignoring the fact that so far as having any influence on public policies is concerned, there is no advance over 1886 in understanding, or will to apply, the truths then proclaimed by Henry George and his disciples." Does this agree with (page 107) "Sante Fe Railway approves Single Tax in California" and "But that there is no reason for discouragement was certainly shown when this conference met in the beautiful parliament building of Denmark, with the names of nearly 400 persons on its membership roll, representing 27 countries, with reporters present representing six great daily papers, with members of parliament on the programme," or with a leaflet recently called to my attention, "Has the Single Tax made Progress?" by Joseph Dana Miller.

BOLTON HALL, New York City.

NOTE:—That we have made progress in certain directions is true, but we repeat there is very little inclination to apply and very little advance in popular understanding of the teachings of Henry George, as a great social remedy. It is for this reason that we desire to stress the social and economic results of those teachings rather than their fiscal advantages, where we are free to admit some notable victories have been won.—EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONALS

THOMAS TURNBULL, of New Westminster, British Columbia, renewing his subscription to Land and Freedom, writes: "As an old Single Taxer your paper is of very great interest to me as in my opinion the solution of our social problems cannot be accomplished without that fundamental change advocated by Henry George."

EX-MAYOR JULIUS REITER, of Rochester, Minn., divides his time between managing his large real estate interests and in bringing about a change in our tax system. He has been an active Single Taxer for nearly forty years.

IN June last, Robert E. Urell, of Mansfield, Pa., farmer postmaster of that town, celebrated his 75th birthday. But he is active in work for the cause, takes care of a large garden, and reports speeches, etc., for the Mansfield daily. We were glad to meet Mr. Urell at the Philadelphia Congress in September.

EDWARD KRAHMER, former City Recorder of St. Paul, Minn., is manager of the Edward Hotel, one of the most popular of the smaller hotels of that city. Mr. Krahmer never misses an opportunity to say a good word for the Single Tax.

Wm. Friedel, of Rochester, Minn., is another hotel proprietor, who makes his hotel a popular center of agitation for better economic conditions very much as Billy Radcliffe did in the early days in Youngstown, Ohio.

AUGUST WEYMANN, now of Los Angeles, California, but formerly of this city, has had a long siege of illness, having been confined to his bed for many weeks with pneumonia. His many friends will be glad to know that as previously announced in these columns, he is fast recovering.

OCTAVE SAVARD, a disciple of Henry George since 1880, is now living in retirement in St. Paul, Minn., surrounded by his seven children and sixteen grandchildren. Mr. Savard writes and speaks fluently in both French and English. He is a frequent contributor on economic subjects to various papers.

MISS GERTRUDE M. CAFFALL, daughter of our departed friend, E. M. Caffall, writes concerning the notice of her father's death in the last issue of LAND AND FREEDOM: "How pleased Dad would have felt if he had only known how his many efforts were noted and esteemed."

P. H. DONLON, of Ruthven, Iowa, in sending his order for the editor's forthcoming book of verse, says: "The July-August number of LAND AND FREEDOM was great."

HON. ALBERT S. STOCKWELL, Dean of the Single Tax movement in Minnesota, who has served in both House and Senate of Minnesota since 1893, is a candidate for reelection to the House this Fall. He is most certain to be elected. Mr. Stockwell fully expects to place in operation the machinery providing for a graded tax law in the cities modelled after the "Pittsburgh Plan."

F. H. AUGSPERGER, of Middletown, Ohio, is a teacher of the violin, but finds time to write letters to the papers on our question.

ROBERT A. SIEBERT, of St. Paul, Minn., whose loyal cooperation with the late A. J. Buell did much to make possible the Royalty Tax in Minnesota, is a frequent contributor to St. Paul and Minneapolis papers and an occasional speaker.

WE are glad to have Charles J. Ogle, of Baltimore, Md., say in a recent letter to the editor: "LAND AND FREEDOM is always interesting and your ability to carry on at such a high standard, notwithstanding all political vicissitudes, is worthy of admiration."

WE have learned of the death of William Trueman whom our older readers will recall as active in the movement some twenty years ago. He was prominent in the New York State Grange and was a frequent speaker on rural and farm topics. His daughter, Anita Trueman, who survives him, was a brilliant talker on the economics of our movement.

WE want to enter a prediction right here that the young son of F. H. Monroe, John Lawrence Monroe, is one of our coming young men. He will learn to speak and when he does he will speak well. His short talk at one of the sessions in Philadelphia began astonishingly well if it did end abruptly. A steady improvement may be looked for. We feel that a real orator is on his way.

ON September 22 a Frank Williams Memorial Day was celebrated by the San Diego Single Tax Society. Frank Williams died in San Diego in 1924. The influence of his work for the cause was wide spread. It is fitting that his memory be honored in this way.

The San Diego Single Tax Club celebrated the anniversary of Henry George's birth on Sunday Sept. 5th. A. J. Samis was the principal speaker, his subject being "Henry George, the Praetical Statesman." A telegram of cordial greeting was sent by the Henry George Congress assembled at Philadelphia. This is noted in report of the Congress which appears elsewhere in this issue.

CHARLES LE BARON GOELLER, in September, addressed a large audience of students at the Syracuse University. He was listened to with great attention and received very courteous treatment. He scored his greatest success in his blackboard demonstrations. Here he tried to make it clear to the students that land is not wealth. Prof. Pasel said to Mr. Goeller, "Our text books teach that land is wealth." Prof. Ketchum, of the Political Science Class, attacked the idea of natural law, saying that it was wholly imaginary. His position was that all we can know is merely supposition—nothing right, nothing wrong, nothing positive. There were present at Mr. Goeller's lecture 25 of the Economic Class and 30 from the Political Science Class.

THE International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, authorized by the recent International Conference at Copenhagen, is now under way. Certificates of membership have been widely distributed from Tothill street, London, and bear the names of John Paul, C. O'C. Hennessy, A. W. Madsen, Abel Brink and Ashley Mitchell.

OUR old friend Louis P. Jacobs, of London and Australia, writes in a letter just received: "I have just got your July-August issue and would like to congratulate you on the interesting make-up and the contents. It is well up to the high standard we all look for in your excellent journal."

THE Fairhope Courier, of September 2nd, contains the address of E. B. Gaston on Single Tax Enclaves delivered at the Copenhagen Conference. We are happy to report that Fairhope was but little damaged by the tornado that tore up Florida and much of Alabama.

DR. Joseph H. Cahoon, secretary of the New York Commonwealth Land party, has left for Florida where he will become a citizen of that state.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Waldo Werniecke, of Los Angeles, California, we are indebted for a new song and waltz music by a new convert to the cause, Charles E. Fox, now living in Philadelphia at 4521 Spruce Street. Mr. Fox is an old friend of Mr. Werniecke. The title of Mr. Fox's musical composition is "The Florida Road Song."

THE *Franklin News*, published by the Franklin Society for Savings, of which Charles O'Connor Hennessy is president, contains a portrait and sketch of Stuart Chase, who became interested in the Franklin Society in connection with the building of a home for himself in Westchester County. Mr. Stuart's Tragedy of Waste was recently reviewed in these columns.

JAMES B. ELLERY, of Erie, Pa., writes: "Was much pleased with the spirit of earnestness and enthusiasm shown at the Henry George Congress and was glad to get in touch with others and know their opinions." To all of which we can fervently subscribe.

GEORGE H. DUNCAN, of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, won two nominations in the Democratic primaries. He is candidate for Congress and for the State legislature at the same time.

WE have no reason to complain of any lack of attention by the Philadelphia newspapers to the proceedings of the Henry George Congress. All the Philadelphia papers gave full and frequent reports. The *Public Ledger* printed a picture of Henry George's birthplace. The same paper quoted from the New Declaration of Independence by Mr. Shaffer and the Pittsburgh papers also noted the proceedings.

JOHN MCFARLAND HOWIE, proprietor of the Hotel Touraine at Buffalo, whose fund of humor and real economic knowledge make him one of our best public speakers, sends us a little pamphlet with portrait announcing the titles of his addresses. Here, too, are many commendations from the press of the country, a characteristic tribute from Edmund Vance Cooke and a short sketch of Mr. Howie written by himself. "Truly sparkling" is the way the *Buffalo Courier* characterizes Mr. Howie's addresses.

THE birthplace of our late friend, Herbert Quick, is to be presented to the state of Iowa and will be made a State Park. It is located near Eldora, Iowa. Mr. Quick in his now famous autobiography speaks enthusiastically of the natural beauties of Hardin and Grundy counties and of the tract that will henceforth be known as Pine Creek State Park.

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This edition will be limited to one thousand copies. It is desirable to secure as many advance orders as possible in order to determine whether the publication may be undertaken without prospect of loss. Those who subscribe for five copies or more will have their names inscribed in gold on the cover and printed in the Appendix.

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