

convenience—for the mere permission to use Brown's land. In this case Jones' standard of living will be doubled while Brown gets 8 X for nothing. This 8 X, therefore, cannot be wages since Brown (now) does no work. Jones supports both himself and Brown by his "labor applied to land". If this 8 X (or 9 X) is not rent, then all theories of rent must be scrapped. The truth is that the hypotheses I have set up are "fool proof" and there is no escape for Beckwith unless he can show that conditions such as I postulate cannot exist. Brown is simply using land that is ten times more productive than any Jones can obtain. That is not an impossible condition and must be accepted. Of course, it is almost needless to say, that this island merely serves as an illustration. I am prepared, when the proper time comes, to show that the value which is inherent in Brown's holding applies generally to all farm lands. Where social services are supplied they will cause a value to "attach" to the land, but over and above this, there will be an added value in respect of exceptional natural advantages, where such exist. I think I can prove this with the same Euclidian precision as I have used in the island example.

(I note Beckwith does not refer to my contention that rent may be taken in instalments as effectively as by the one-step method. Has he been educated?)

Auckland, New Zealand.

C. H. NIGHTINGALE.

#### EDITORS LAND AND FREEDOM:

In his original premise, Mr. Nightingale stipulated that there is no social service on his suppositional island, which is occupied by these two men and no others. This means that they had no commerce, or communication, with other human beings, and that means that, except insofar as they themselves consumed their product, that product went to waste. Any surplus over this consumption could not be sold.

Therefore, the only way that the man on the better end of the island could make a better living than the other would be by being a better worker or hunter, or better cook, or by being able to eat more, or by having more leisure. If, therefore, they exchanged ends, and the man who at first had the poor end paid the other something to compensate him for surrendering the good end of the island, this exchange would not make the poor worker, the poor hunter, and the poor cook good at these callings. The only way this man could get a better living as a result of that exchange and that payment would be by being able then to lie abed longer in the morning and spending more hours lying in the shade on hot days. But, if this resulted, the payment should be fair; which means that it would equal the advantage thus gained. This would mean that it would compensate the other man for the disadvantages thus incurred and this would mean that it would pay the man who then went to the poor end of the island for the increased effort required to make a living there.

That would mean that the man of leisure were paying the other to work that he himself might rest. That payment would be, not rent, but wages. It would be an exchange between two men, with no third parties involved. Such a payment cannot be rent; for rent is paid because of surrounding conditions, and necessarily involves other persons beside the payer and payee. Where only two are involved, the payment must be either wages or interest.

Mr. Nightingale mentioned no improvements; and it may be assumed that none are involved. But if they were involved, the corresponding payment would be interest. In this case the wages due the man who works that the other may rest and the interest (if any) accounts for the entire payment; there is nothing left of the payment that could, even in imagination, be termed rent.

Stockton, Calif.

L. D. BECKWITH.

## NEWS NOTES AND PERSONALS

FREDERIC C. HOWE, noted liberal reformer, and a devoted Georgeist, died August 3 at the age of 72. His ardent work in many progressive movements gained for him a reputation as an aggressive champion of the "average man." He was the author of many books containing Georgeist principles, such as "The Confessions of a Reformer," "The Confessions of a Monopolist," "Denmark—a Co-operative Commonwealth," and many other works. All his life he had fought monopolies, and for six months before he died had been working with the Federal Monopoly Committee. Previous to that he held many official positions, among them U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, adviser to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, and member of the Ohio State Senate. Dr. Howe was one of Tom L. Johnson's enthusiastic supporters during the latter's fight for municipal government reforms in Cleveland.

We have recently secured a new special correspondent for Brazil—Prof. Fidelino de Figueiredo. Formerly a resident of Portugal, Prof. de Figueiredo is now teaching at the Faculties of Philosophy of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, at the invitation of the Brazilian government.

It has been difficult to communicate with our French correspondent, Pavlos Giannelia, but recently we have received word from him. He continues to supply us with articles, and tells us that we may now communicate with him. At present he is residing at Neuilly-le-Real, France.

DR. J. J. PIKLER, our Hungarian correspondent, recently celebrated his 76th birthday. It is still difficult to contact Hungary, but we are glad to know that he is alive and well. An article by Dr. Pikler recently appeared in *Land & Liberty*.

OUR new British correspondent, Douglas J. J. Owen, is a member of the Society of Friends. Apparently, the Society is aware of basic principles, for they have been circulating a poster which reads:

REMOVE A BASIC CAUSE OF WAR  
Provide Access for All Nations  
to the  
World's Resources and Markets  
Will You Pay This Price  
For Peace?

HARRY C. MAGUIRE has written to the Federal Unionists urging them to consider the proposition that the democracies declare world free trade and free movement of peoples among the civilized nations immediately. "After that," says Mr. Maguire, "Federal Union is inevitable. With no such action, the war will end with another treaty of revenge, and the whole dreary, bloody business will start over again in 1960."

SOME copies of the Pan-American number of LAND AND FREEDOM were distributed at the Inter-American House at the New York World's Fair, and some were sent to the Pan-American Union in Washington, D. C. In both cases, the magazine was well received. Dr. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union, expressed his interest in the issue.

THE Tax Policy League, 907 Broadway, New York City, is an organization devoted to tax research. Its members conduct researches into existing tax conditions, and compile valuable statistics. Harold S. Buttenheim is president of the League. Among the publications of the League are periodic popular releases, known as "Taxes for Democracy." These include, in digested form, the findings of the League. They occasionally contain illustrations by Robert Clancy. The subscription rate of "Taxes for Democracy" is \$1.00 per year.