

zeal for propagating the philosophy of freedom was never abated. Henry George's gospel never had a more enthusiastic and devoted advocate.

JOHN B. MCGAURAN.

Chicago Active Again

IT was a great dinner held by the Chicago Single Tax Club on the evening of Saturday, February 11th. It was indeed a pleasure to find one's self among a group of seventy-five to a hundred sympathetic souls. It was a pleasure to listen to speakers of individual characteristics, the wit and logic of John Z. White, the human sympathy and beauty of expression of Andrew P. Canning and the simplicity and sincerity of Wiley Mills Wright—these were what impressed me most in the three principal speeches of the evening.

Mr. Mills, as alderman of the Chicago City Council, does an invaluable work in bringing about a practical application of land value taxation principles; Mr. White, with his knowledge of history and human nature, is without a peer in the advocacy of the Henry George doctrine; and Mr. Canning has no equal in inspiring his hearers with a conviction of the justice of the remedy we advocate.

Mr. Mills told us something of his intimate relationship with Louis Post and described the funeral, which both Mr. Mills and Mr. Canning attended in Washington.

Mr. White pointed out in the course of his duties as toastmaster that the cause for the failure of democracy in the past has been the lack of knowledge. The aristocratic, land-owning class gradually became so tyrannical that the people realizing their misfortunes, would rebel eventually and get control of the government themselves. But not knowing the first principles in the governing of the great estates which the masses took upon themselves, the land-owning class would again seize the reins—and the whip. He quoted the verses by Don Sietz:

"The masses are asses
Who do as they're told,
Ridden to market
And traded for gold.
Once in a while,
To see how it feels,
They throw off their riders
And kick up their heels.
This being done
They halt in their track,
Whereupon their riders
Promptly climb back."

But he added, with a ray of optimism, that the Single Tax is the one economic reform that actually knows how scientifically, justly and equitably to manage the great public estate in the interests of all the people. The greatness of Henry George Mr. White emphasized as the pos-

session of great ideals and the requisite knowledge to a practical realization of these ideals.

James R. Brown, for whom the dinner was originally planned, was so ill that he was unable to make the trip from New York.

Mr. George C. Olcott read a fine paper on the Valuation of Urban Land which he had given at the Henry George Congress last September.

Mr. Henry Tideman was to give a talk on "Youth in the Single Tax Movement," but he very kindly relinquished this pleasant duty to the undersigned. I expressed on behalf of the young Single Taxers of Chicago appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Ewing, Mr. Murray and Mr. Tideman (officers of the Chicago Single Tax Club) in starting the bi-weekly Friday evening discussion meetings. The value of these gatherings lies not only in the opportunity they afford for self-expression on the floor, but in the stimulation which they give to our youthful adherents.

Marien Tideman is editing a little paper which announces and reviews the meetings, and this appears on the Tuesdays prior to the meetings. It is hoped that this little publication will grow to enable it to talk more in detail of Single Tax activities in the city and vicinity.

Many of those attending the meetings have been stimulated to a more serious study of "Progress and Poverty." And no one can call himself a Single Taxer until he has mastered that great work.

—JOHN LAWRENCE MONROE.

Chicago Prepares to Entertain Henry George Congress

THE third annual Henry George Congress will be held in Chicago on September 10, 11 and 12, and preparations for a great gathering are already under way. The invitation to go to Chicago this year was extended at the New York convention last September by Clayton J. Ewing, President of the Chicago Single Tax Club, and was gladly accepted, thus enabling all friends of the cause who appreciate the opportunity to meet and confer with their fellow-workers, to have ample time this year to make early plans.

President Evans announces the appointment of Mr. Ewing as Chairman of the Convention Committee. The new chairman has taken hold of his duties with enthusiasm and a strong committee is being organized to assist him in the preparations. The Congress Hotel has been chosen as the official convention headquarters and is offering us splendid facilities for the several sessions of the Congress. This hotel has an unexcelled location, being right in the heart of the city and yet having the advantages of the lake-front, and amidst the attractions of Michigan Boulevard.

This will be the first occasion that the Henry George Foundation has gone toward the West for its annual gathering, and the central location of Chicago is expected to

contribute much to the success of the Congress by bringing the meeting within easy reach of the greatest number. The Chicago Single Tax Club, recently re-organized and having a splendid quota of the younger generation in its membership, is displaying a keen interest in the approaching convention and promises to bring out a full attendance of the local Single Taxers. The officers of the Henry George Lecture Association, whose headquarters are in Chicago, are also cooperating in fine spirit to make this Congress a big success.

Chairman Ewing was strongly impressed with the fine programme offered at New York last year and returned to Chicago a real booster for the next Congress in his own home town. The programme this year is expected to maintain the same high standard of quality and a considerable larger attendance is anticipated. Both the committee and the officers of the Henry George Foundation will be glad to receive suggestions with a view to making the gathering of 1928 of the utmost helpfulness and inspiration to all who shall attend.

Plan now to be in Chicago, September 10th to 12th! Many can make this trip a part of their summer vacation. In any event, it will be three days well spent.

Work In Boston

AT the forum meeting of the Individualist School of Social Economics, at 719 Boylston Street, Boston, on January 6, Weldon L. Crossman of Revere talked on "Unemployment, a Social Evil—Its Cause and Remedy." He spoke in part as follows:

"In Genesis the Creator of the world instructs Adam and Eve to 'replenish the earth and subdue it.' Each one is told that 'in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' And in Psalm 115:16 it is asserted that 'the earth hath He given to the children of men.' It is evident that the Creator intended that man should live by applying his labor to land. It is from this source that our food, clothing, shelter and all wealth comes. It is by the application of labor to land that capital is produced. Hence there are three factors in production—land, labor, capital. The first is passive, the other two are active.

"The Creator has given man the raw material with which to work. God is not a bungler. He has made ample provision for sustaining the life of the entire human race. If workers cannot get at the earth to subdue it or cultivate it or use it, then it is evident that in some way man has violated the benevolent intentions of the Creator. Hence we have a condition where men are unable to employ themselves on land without having to first make terms with a land owner. In new countries unemployment is unknown. Land is free to those willing to put it to use. In the United States there is just as much land now as hundreds of years ago. Vacant land is in

abundance everywhere. But men who would gladly subdue a bit of the earth and cultivate it are denied the right because some one owns the spot. The monopolists.

Progress in the Argentines

THE new independent socialist party, which has been formed in this country by the organization of the more youthful members of the old socialist party, is displaying a remarkable acceptance of our principles.

The first item in the platform provisionally adopted is the following:

"Socialization of the land by the social control of its use and the collective appropriation of its rental value by means of taxation."

It also purposes the abolition of customs duties.

The newspaper *Liberty* (*Libertad*), official organ of the new party, contains in its issue of January 3, the following significant declaration by one of its most authorized spokesmen, who is a national congressman:

"As regards agrarian policy (including also urban land) we are from the outset Georgists, entirely out and out Georgists."

In addition, this party organ devotes preferential attention to the question of land value taxation and opens its columns freely to the educational and informative articles which I have personally contributed. Under today's date it publishes the important note appearing in *Land and Liberty* (Nov. 1927) referring to the opinions of Mr. O'Derrick and Mr. Snowden on the proposed surtax vs the Single Tax, which had been discussed at the Laborite Conference at Blackpool.

The above items show the increasing advance of Georgist ideal in the political opinion of this country.

—C. VILLALOBOS DOMINGUEZ.

News From Denmark

THE bills introduced January 31st, in the Danish Parliament, by Dr. Axel Dam and Pastor I. C. Willesen, the two representatives of the League of Justice Party, had for their chief purpose the rousing of discussion on the subject of land value taxation. This was as much as the most ardent advocates of our great reform dared hope. But these two bills, practically one bill with "rider," seemed to have aroused more discussion inside the ranks of the faithful than outside, where it was sadly needed. The first and most important bill, which its sponsors entitled FROM TAX TO DEBT, . . . (we might take the hint there and use the more easily-comprehended phrase "From Tax to Rent," as a slogan for our own work!) recommended a rapidly increasing percentage of land value taxation; 3% on the 1927 assessment, for 1928-9; to be raised to 5% in 1929-30; and after April 1st, 1930, a tax to the amount