

One must almost return to the early pedagogical ideas of the Jesuits to find a parallel. There is no real guide that we can fully rely upon in our planning for a greater and more thorough school. Therefore, we must plan carefully, experiment, avail ourselves of opportunities, study results and rebuild upon our experience. Only time and conscientious effort will bring us to our ultimate goal—the goal of Oscar Geiger—The Henry George University.

The Henry George School at Northport, Long Island

ON Friday evening, April 8, the graduating class of the Henry George School of Social Science at Northport, New York, held a dinner at Muller's to celebrate the occasion and receive their diplomas. Inclement weather conditions obliged two to drop out, but with the ten members present, plus their leader, Mr. Eric Howlett, and two guests, the meeting was a singularly felicitous and interesting one. Eleven nationalities were represented among the forebears of the group: English, Scottish, Irish, Norwegian, Swiss, French, German, Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Polish. General discussion, specific practical questions propounded, and answers, either proffered or deferred, for further consideration, were the order of the evening. A concluding roll-call and questioning of members, to which each responded with a brief statement of his or her personal reaction to this first course, revealed not only the intelligent and active-minded interest in the subject aroused by Mr. Howlett, but also a general desire to pursue the study further under his guidance. More than half the group signified their intention to take the course in "Protection or Free Trade?" if he would organize it. Before the party dispersed, copies of *LAND AND FREEDOM* and the *Freeman* were distributed, with announcement of the special subscription offer to graduates.

Report of Field Director of Henry George School

JOHN LAWRENCE MONROE, Field Director of the Henry George School of Social Science, returned to the national headquarters May 20 after a month in western New York State and Eastern Canada, meeting with extension class leaders, correspondence course graduates and other friends of the School.

This trip further confirmed him in the belief that the correspondence graduates will supply class leaders in centers where there are now no prospective teachers. "A fine addition to the Toronto teaching staff came from a correspondence course graduate in the person of A. I. MacKay."

Mr. Monroe was greatly impressed by the growth of the School throughout Eastern Canada under the direction of Herbert T. Owens, Toronto, and John Anderson, Montreal, and their associates; many of whom are graduates.

"Howard Hogg and Miss Strehel Walton, extension secretaries respectively, for Toronto and Montreal are among these graduates," Mr. Monroe pointed out.

"Hamilton, Ontario, was put on the campus by the self-sacrificing efforts of Ernest Farmer of Toronto, who rode by bus eighty miles each week for over five months to take two classes through the fundamental course. His reward comes in the fact that in the fall there will be two elementary classes in Hamilton—both taught by his graduates. Robert Wynn, Hamilton's extension secretary, is a graduate of Mr. Farmer's first class.

"As graduates move from one city to another they invariably take the School with them. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leach are Toronto graduates. Now they are up near Peterboro, Ontario, and they are planning on a class there in the fall.

Mr. Anderson of Montreal, can feel mighty proud that out of his first class came two graduates who have taught classes—Miss Margaret Bateman and Mrs. L. P. Boudler. Mr. Anderson has thus been free to teach advanced courses."

Mr. Monroe met with the Boston Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship on May 26, and with the Women's Single Tax League of Washington (D. C.) on June 5. The balance of the time until July 1, he will be available to cooperate with the School leaders in other centers of New England, and in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

GENEVA (N. Y.) STARTS CLASS

GENEVA, N. Y. The opening session of the first extension class of the Henry George School of Social Science was held April 21 at the home of Henry B. Graves, official of the Ontario Sand and Gravel Co., Inc. John Lawrence Monroe, field director of the Henry George School, outlined the purpose of the course. Mr. Graves will be the instructor.

Buffalo Joins Campus With Summer Class

BUFFALO, N. Y. Classwork of the Buffalo Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science will be inaugurated by a summer course in fundamental economics to be given at the West End Presbyterian Church commencing Wednesday, June 1, at eight o'clock. Reverend William Wylie Young, formerly of Toledo, will be the instructor.

Contributors to the Buffalo extension fund making the class-work possible include Henry C. Stark, Henry H. Work, Thomas H. Work, Dr. John B. Ernsmerc and Charles D. Blackhall. Assisting with the secretarial work is Frank D. Silvernail.

School Notes

At the opening of the Extension Class at Jamaica, L. I., an attendance of seventy-five greeted Dr. S. A. Schneidman who will conduct the course. The large number of attendants will necessitate the formation of two classes. * * * Allan J. Wilson of Cleveland, Ohio, who holds the record for the largest number of graduates in this city, graduated forty-eight from his four classes. At a dinner held in honor of the graduation David Gibson, Peter Witt and Marvin G. Harrison spoke. * * * The Teacher's Manual of the Henry George School will be translated in Sangli for use of students in Sangli, India, by John L. Gosheen of the Agricultural School of Sangli. He seems to think the times are favorable for interesting people in the Henry George movement here. * * * Frank Chodorov, Director of the Henry George School, gave an address at Arden, Del., on the economic causes of war. About fifty persons were in attendance. * * * Ernest J. Farmer of Toronto, presented diplomas to seventeen graduates of the Henry George School at Hamilton, Ontario, on April 7. * * * Lancaster M. Greene, teacher and trustee of the Henry George School, extended an invitation to Hon. Cordell Hull to address the recent Commencement. Mr. Hull wrote in reply: "Because of my great interest in your institution of learning and the work it is doing, it would give me great pleasure to take part in your Commencement exercises this year. I have given earnest consideration to the possibility of my sending you an acceptance at this time." Mr. Hull, however, found it im-

possible to do so. * * * The New York Municipal Civil Service Commission will grant rating credits to all civil service employes who pass the sixteen weeks' course at the Henry George School. * * * The total enrollments in the correspondence course have passed the four thousand mark. The Director of the correspondence course is Gaston Haxo, whom friends of the movement will remember. * * * During the recent trip of John Lawrence Monroe, field secretary of the Henry George School, he covered 29,523 miles of highway east of Chicago and worked in 63 cities. * * * A dinner of the New York faculty was held at the Hotel Luzerne, 79th Street, on April 29. * * * William J. Schieffelin, one of the trustees of the Tuskagee Institute, reports a deep interest in the Henry George School in that institution. The president of Tuskagee is reading "Progress and Poverty" and a number of students are taking the correspondence course. * * * A large gathering of the East Bay Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship was recently held in Oakland, California. The principal speaker was Joseph S. Thompson, prominent San Francisco manufacturer and well known Georgeist. * * * John F. Bond of Greenfield, Mass., ending his class in "Progress and Poverty," has started a class in international trade. * * * Professor George Raymond Geiger, son of Oscar H. Geiger, founder of the Henry George School, is Associate Professor of Philosophy at Antioch College. He is preparing a manual for his "Philosophy of Henry George," to be used in advance classes of the Henry George School. * * * Ten sets of correspondence lessons in "Progress and Poverty" have been sent to the penitentiary at Rikers Island, N. Y., at the request of Lee Klauber, director of education. Mr. Kauber heard of the course from Clinton Prison at Dannemora, where a number of students receive the lessons regularly.

The Late Hon. H. F. Hardacre

THE HON. H. F. HARDACRE became interested in Single Tax at an early age. He was a seeker after better conditions for the working class, to which he belonged. When Henry George came to Brisbane Mr. Hardacre attended his lectures and very soon "saw the cat." With the late Mr. Murray Frazer, who was a land-nationalizer from Scotland, he formed the first Single Tax League in Queensland. Later he became a member of the Labor Party, and took every opportunity (as on "addresses in reply") to proclaim Georgeian principles upon the floor of the "house". Later as a cabinet minister he always pressed the importance of the land question upon his fellow ministers, helping to get very important measures passed which had the effect of freeing all improvements from taxation for municipal rates. By another act in which his influence is reflected all unoccupied land was made to pay two pence in the £ more than land in use. He was impatient at the slow progress his party made along Single Tax lines. He was heard to say: "Of all the acts we have passed, only those that are in accordance with the principles of Henry George are any good."

As a Judge of the Land Court he fretted when the law of the land prevented him from giving decisions according to the teachings of "Progress and Poverty," which he had made his own.

Many a little talk he had with his fellow judges who held him in respect, when they found existing laws inequitable, and were conjecturing what should be.

Mr. Hardacre was always at the beck and call of any body, however small or however distant, that wished enlightenment on the subject he was so competent to give. He often returned home at a late hour in the last train, having nearly a mile to walk at the end, up hill most of the way. Shortly before his death he addressed a meeting of clergymen of several denominations.

The Government gave him a State funeral which was largely attended. The Henry George League, of which he was the father, sent a wreath, and a Henry George address couched in such terms as would have been well pleasing to the deceased was read by one of the officiating clergymen who had been one of the company at the meeting just mentioned.—EDWIN I. S. HARDING.

The Talking Book Machine

THE following letter has been received by Alexander Pernod of Chicago, from a blind friend:

"It will be of interest to you and others who believe in the philosophy of Henry George, to hear that the Library of Congress has released to the twenty-two distributing libraries, "Selections from 'Progress and Poverty' by Henry George" for the use of the blind on the Talking Book Machine.

The text is the same as the printed edition of the same title that can be found on the shelves of any library or book shop. It was transcribed into Braille a number of years ago for the use of the blind.

The reader of the recorded book is John Knight whose voice and clear enunciation has made him very popular with the blind. He starred with Robert Mantell and with Margaret Anglin two years ago in her revival of the Greek Tragedies.

The Talking Books are circulated for the exclusive use of the blind and can be reproduced only on the machine designed for that purpose, but they afford such wonderful entertainment that the blind like to share them with the sighted members of their family and their friends.

It is estimated that only 25 per cent of the blind read Braille and the Talking Book was designed for the use of those, who, on account of age or some other reason, could not learn to read the type. There are about eighteen thousand machines already in use and more are being placed every day.

Those followers of Henry George who would like to have a real intellectual treat would find one by hunting up a blind man and asking him to read this book to him.

EDWARD JAMES HALL."

To this Mr. Pernod adds: "There are ten records or disks, a record for each of the ten books in 'Progress and Poverty.' It takes about thirty minutes to run off a record."

TAX manufacturers, and the effect is to check manufacturing; tax improvements, and the effect is to lessen improvements; tax commerce, and the effect is to prevent exchange; tax capital, and the effect is to drive it away. But the whole value of land may be taken in taxation, and the only effect will be to stimulate industry, to open new opportunities to capital and to increase the production of wealth.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

ON the other hand, we who call ourselves Single Tax men (a name which expresses merely our practical propositions), see in the social and industrial relations of men not a machine which requires construction, but an organization which needs only to be suffered to grow.

"The Condition of Labor," by HENRY GEORGE.

AND it may be said generally, that businesses which are in their nature monopolies are properly part of the functions of the State, and should be assumed by the State. There is the same reason why Government should carry telegraphic messages as that it should carry letters; that railroads should belong to the public as that common roads should.—PROGRESS AND POVERTY.