

will be good news to those who like to purchase this effective pamphlet in quantities, is that the present lot runs considerably cheaper than the last. Single copies are five cents. A dollar will purchase twenty-five.

OUR BRITISH BRETHREN—From England we have succeeded in importing a small quantity of Leo Tolstoy's "A Great Iniquity." Twenty-nine pages, this booklet which sells at five cents, provides an hour or more of most enjoyable reading.

Also from London comes another five cent pamphlet, "Scotland and Scotsmen," an address which Henry George delivered in the City Hall of Glasgow, February, 1884.

Speaking of London, for the benefit of those who have wondered how our English workers fare during these trying days of war, we repeat here a portion of a recent letter from Mr. Arthur Madsen. He says, "We keep busy enough, rather surprisingly so, considering the circumstances. Instead of going, however, to the expense of curtaining our fifteen very large windows, we stop work during the winter at four in the afternoon and try to make compensation by all being here promptly at nine in the morning. The shorter hours mean that much work has to be taken home of an evening and for week-end attention."

FAME AND HENRY GEORGE—This year a group of one-hundred-and-fourteen prominent citizens will choose the names of eighteen famous persons for inscription in the Hall of Fame. The beautiful and historic "Hall" is an open air colonnade more than six hundred feet long and ten feet wide, situated on the campus of New York University, overlooking the majestic Palisades and the Hudson River. Carved in the stone, as exponents of its object and scope, are the following words:

THE HALL OF FAME
FOR GREAT AMERICANS
BY WEALTH OF THOUGHT
OR ELSE BY MIGHTY DEED
THEY SERVED MANKIND
IN NOBLE CHARACTER
IN WORLD-WIDE GOOD
THEY LIVE FOREVER MORE

In 1935, when the last election was held, Henry George received fifty-seven votes and comes up automatically as a candidate now. The Foundation will again undertake the campaign for his election. Such names as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ralph Waldo Emerson, are already there. It is fitting that the name of Henry George should join this distinguished company.

Manhattan Single Tax Club

FOLLOWING are extracts from President Charles H. Ingersoll's report on the annual meeting of the Club in December, 1939:

"Besides the election of officers and directors for the ensuing year, the following was voted:—that the name of the Club be changed to *The National Single Tax Association* or *The Single Tax Society of America*, or some similar name. Or, as an alternative, the formation of a subsidiary of this Club with such a name. The object is to broaden the scope of the Club, without weakening its local influence. In 1931 this question was voted on affirmatively, but action was not taken, due to President James R. Brown's illness.

"The Manhattan Single Tax Club was organized in 1896 by Henry George and his intimate friends. Its Presidents have been, so far as recorded: Robert Schalkenbach, 1896-8; Samuel Seabury, 1899; William B. McCracken, 1900; John S. Crosby, 1903; Frederic C. Leubuscher; John T. McRoy; James R. Brown, 1915-31; O. K. Dorn, 1931; Walter Fairchild, 1932; Charles H. Ingersoll, 1933 to date. The names of A. J. Steers, Ben Doblin, Alfred Bishop Mason and Lawson Purdy are yet to be placed in the record.

"There has been much anti-organization talk recently which this Club disapproves. Single Taxers are not obsessed with organization or politics, but they know of no other way of bringing their program to fruition without employing both. Teaching itself is organization, and unless done so in methodical organized ways, is ineffective. So the Club asks for the renewal of the generous and democratic support given during its whole notable career of nearly half a century."

Mr. Ingersoll continues his radio broadcasting activities. Following are a few of his pithy comments over the air:

CHAMBERLAIN SAYS MORE THAN HIS PRAYERS. HE SAYS THAT two-thirds of the people of England have small incomes. I'll say they have. It would surprise him to know (if he doesn't) just how small. As a reason for untaxing their necessities, he puts it very mildly. My guess is that 90 per cent of the 47,000,000 people of England have to watch closely their buying, and that it is limited to their current income; so that, with the kind of taxes England (and every other country) has, they buy only half what they need and want, which accounts for the millions of unemployed.

ONE OF THE MEANEST TRICKS OF GOVERNMENT, PLAYED ON THE People of New York, is the abolishing of push carts—and the hypocrisy of building big markets with consumer-taxes. This plays the landlord's game and—as always, exploits the mass consumer and the small merchant. Push carts are not aristocratic or lovely; but they sell stuff cheap, and they provide an easy way to get into business. *But they don't pay rent.*

WE NEVER EXPECTED TO SEE THE U. S. A. CONDUCTING A WAR for free trade against her forty-eight states. The U. S. A. is itself committed to the very opposite principle—or fallacy—that of protection. Yet when Uncle Sam sees his children setting up trade barriers between the different units of his happy family, his sense of justice, as well as his traditional common sense, revolts. The federal government has launched a campaign in the name of sound economics against states that have erected "artificially-created trade barriers" imposed to "enrich individual state coffers." This is the exact language of the free trade school of economists, whose wise counsel has for fifty years been disregarded while the international tariff wall has built up our monopoly system.