

His proposal is to apply the Golden Rule to taxation and harmonize the land laws of Moses and the teachings of Christ with the civilization of today.

In English his books have had a circulation of some six million copies and were translated even into Chinese and Japanese.

No other American has so profoundly affected the world's thought or done so much to shape its future, and none has today more devoted followers in every land.

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 align men's laws with Nature's.

He died and the world mourned. New York gave him the greatest private funeral in all history. But his truths were buried in ten million hearts, only to spring up again. And in every nation, in every part of the world, the gospel of Henry George is influencing men's thoughts and men's actions.

In New York has been founded a Hall of Fame. Among those already chosen are clergymen of zeal, ability and eloquence. Yet no one of them, not all of them together, have done so much "to justify the ways of God to man" as Henry George.

Statesmen are there whose acute intellects helped solve the ever perplexing problems of human relations; yet not all of them have done so much to promote peace and prosperity.

The steam driven shuttles of commerce foreseen by Fulton, are weaving into one vast web (war-torn now) earth's nations; yet not even commerce has more mightily wrought to obliterate ancient enmities, than have the printed pages of our American Prophet.

Mitchell and Henry weighed stars and traced the pathways of suns; Agassiz and Gray, Whitney and Howe, Morse and Edison have wrested Nature's secrets, made lightning man's messenger, helped harness Niagara to his service; yet even these have not done more to make the earth fruitful for all.

Illustrious authors are there, yet the messages of all combined have not circulated so widely as that of our Apostle of Justice.

No country with a printing press has failed to translate his gospel.

Not since Pentecostal days have all tribes and dominions so echoed to one voice.

Though with closed ears have listened Scribe and Pharisee, Priest and Ruler, yet, everywhere, "the common people have heard him gladly."

His words on Tolstoi's tongue illumined the dark night of Russian despotism; they inspired David Lloyd George

to the supreme heights of oratory; they strengthened Chinese patriots to overthrow their oppressors; there is no corner of the globe so remote that they have not penetrated to renew men's faith in God and in humanity.

IT is impossible for any one to study political economy, or to think at all upon the production and distribution of wealth, without seeing that property in land differs essentially from property in things of human production, and that it has no warrant in abstract justice.

—HENRY GEORGE, in "Progress and Poverty."

Ohio

TWO Cleveland Single Taxers, Charlotte L. Smith and Wilbur B. Lutton, were on the Democratic legislative ticket November 2. They and all the other Democratic candidates for the legislature were defeated, but the campaign gave them an opportunity, which they used to good advantage, to spread Single Tax ideas. They addressed a large number of audiences. Mrs. Smith's campaign card bore on its back the following, headed: "My Tax Philosophy."

Encourage industry by exempting it from taxation.

Tax land values only (a community product) for revenue.

The first step—exempt farm implements and machinery from the personal property tax.

Mr. Lutton, interviewed by a Cleveland paper, said:

"It is no part of the purpose of government to make people good or wise or religious, or to protect the indiscreet from the results of their indiscretion. The present system of taxation produces land monopoly, which denies labor access to the soil. This condition is responsible for unemployment, and the resultant poverty, crime and disease, and countless other evils of which we complain."

Although he was not elected, it would be well for Ohio Single Taxers to keep the Republican candidate for governor, Myers Y. Cooper, a wealthy Cincinnati business man, in mind. His campaign speeches indicate growth. At Cedarville, Ohio, he said: "The time has come when we quit inventing new methods of taxing the public." That is a brave thing for an Ohio political candidate to say, for the multiple taxers have a half dozen new ways they want adopted. State Senator Chester C. Bolton, a very wealthy Cleveland landowner, who was re-elected November 2, told the Chamber of Commerce not long ago, that it might be necessary to impose a State income tax, a capital tax, or a sales tax.

Mr. Cooper said at Youngstown:

"I am becoming more certain each day as I go over the state that the future well being of the state depends upon, first, a more economical government stripped of all unnecessary departments and functions, and, secondly, a sound solution of the tax problem as it affects all classes of our citizens."

This undoubtedly gave great offense to the officeholders and to the real estate boards, and may largely or partly account for his defeat by 16,000 majority.

Cooper also said that a Youngstown steel plant had tax costs, (state and local), about double what they would be were the plant located just across the river in Pennsylvania, and he added significantly: "I am going to look into the matter closely as governor."

It is to be hoped that he will look into it anyway. As a private citizen he has more time to study the revenue problem.

Will Labor Learn the Lesson

FROM OUR SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT

OVER three million organized workers in Great Britain folded arms at midnight on May 3, in response to the call of their Trade Union leaders, and in the belief that by so doing they would help their fellows in the Coal Industry then, and now 29 weeks later, fighting to resist a lowering of their wages, and making worse their conditions generally. It was a splendid act of unselfishness, and many of those who struck work have since lost their jobs in a fight in which they personally were seeking nothing for themselves. How these are now faring may be inferred from the statements of some of their leaders, made at the National Labor Party annual conference at Margate, in October, where a move was made to get the conference to sanction a compulsory levy upon all trade unionists to provide the miners with funds to carry on their struggle. Mr. J. H. Thomas, for the railway men, said it was impossible; his own union having 45,000 men, who have not been able to get reinstated since the General Strike and 200,000 who are working only three days a week. Mr. Ben Tillet, for the Transport Workers' Union, said the union had spent £1,000,000 on the mining struggle, that it was now £500,000 in debt, and that its sick, strike, political, super-annuation, and organization funds had vanished. Sixty per cent. of the dockers, he said, are now unemployed, and another 20 per cent. under-employed. In the case of the Boiler Makers' Union, over 45 per cent. of its members are out of work.

CERTAIN TO BE THE LAST GENERAL STRIKE

It was the first attempt at a General Strike in Great Britain, and it will be the last. If it should bring home to the rank-and-file trade unionists the utter futility of the strike-weapon under existing economic conditions, it may yet prove to have been worth the cost, heavy as that will prove to be. But this remains to be seen.

In July 1925, Mr. Baldwin purchased a temporary respite at a cost to the British taxpayer of more than £23,000,000. Without any clear ideas of his own, he hoped to gain time on the off-chance that something might turn up before the expiration of the subsidy. In some way or other, he appeared to think, the crisis in the

mining industry would solve itself; as for the Government, all they desire was "tranquillity." With a show of firmness he declared that under no circumstances would he give a subsidy. A few hours later he announced his decision to provide one. This sudden change of front was attributed to weakness, and, by the more violent section of Labor, taken to indicate that he would capitulate at any time if threatened with a General Strike. Thus encouraged, the irresponsible hot-heads, who prattle about "revolution" with the simplicity of a child, became insistent in their call for the General Strike. Like militarists with a new gun, they could not rest until it had been tried. Power to call a General Strike had been given the Trades Union Council by the Congress of September 1925, and the occasion seemed to offer when the subsidy terminated on April 30, and notices were posted at the pits announcing the new, and reduced, terms upon which one million miners were to be allowed to follow their employment as from May 1. Unless the terms were accepted the mines would be closed down and a lock-out declared. The terms were not accepted. With over 250,000 miners in full work getting a wage so low that they were forced to apply to the Poor Law Guardians for relief with which to eke out their pay, this was not surprising—and so the lock-out began. Thereupon the Trade Union Council gave notice that the General Strike would begin at midnight on Monday, May 3. Meanwhile discussions were continued between the parties, and there was a general expectation that in some way the impending disaster would be averted. But there were certain factors to be reckoned with.

FOLLY OF THE TORY MINISTERS

The "fight-to-a-finish" advocates were not confined to the Labor side. These were to be found in the Government itself. Lord Birkenhead, Winston Churchill, Joynson-Hicks, Amery, Cunliffe-Lister, and certain lesser lights of the Tory cabinet were thirsting for blood. To them the situation appeared to offer the long-wished-for chance to "smash the Trade Unions." Mr. Baldwin honestly sought for a formula upon which to base—not a settlement, but a temporary peace. It now seems he was near to finding one when the Tory ministers mentioned above presented an ultimatum. They told the Prime Minister to break off negotiations with the T. U. C. or they would resign from the cabinet. During the nine months of the subsidy they had been perfecting their plans for dealing with any strike, and they concluded it was now time to "have it out" with Labor. This action placed Mr. Baldwin in a difficulty; he had no real pretext for a break with the Council, but it was not long before some unwise trade unionists themselves provided him with a seeming good excuse.

The "overt act," as it was called, was committed by some members of the printing staff of the *Daily Mail*. These