

rapidly as were the houses our friend Bringham had built, and the people in their ignorance felt as grateful to this speculator in land as to Bringham, who really benefitted the town. They did as is the habit even to this day, taxed the benefactor very heavily and the robber very lightly. Mr. Bringham died several years since a bankrupt, though the town yet has a number of the pretty homes he built twenty-seven years ago. His daughters live there and eke out a scanty income by taking in boarders and renting rooms.

Jin O'Shea, on the contrary, grew rich and emigrated to New Orleans, though he is yet reaping a harvest from his "shrewd" Alexandria investments. Mr. O'Shea is now considered a much wiser and more prudent investor than Mr. Bringham. Thus you see how our laws punish the benefactor and reward those who rob and exploit them.

—JOSIE THORPE PRICE, in *Los Angeles Ledger*.

Giving the Single Tax A Trial in China

(Elsie McCarmick, in *Outlook*, April 13, 1921.)

SINGLE TAXERS who are tired of straining their eyes toward the horizon of economic change can find a fair realization of their dreams by the simple expedient of packing up and moving to Kwantung Province, China. The Single Tax has made its debut in one of the most populous and prosperous districts of the Far Eastern Republic. This section of China knows no income, inheritance, or personal property taxes, and outside the cities there is no tax on buildings or other improvements. It is now the purpose of Mr. Liao Chunghai, Commissioner of finance, to resurvey all the land of the province, register its value, make a second appraisal in ten years, and appropriate the unearned increment for the State.

"We are going to try, as far as possible, to put into practice the principles of Henry George," Mr. Liao told the writer in a recent interview. "As a matter of fact, what is virtually a Single Tax has been in existence in the country districts for many years. The farmer pays only a land tax and is not penalized for having the energy to improve his property. In the cities, however, the system is reversed. There the whole burden is borne by the buildings and the land goes free. This must be changed before Kwantung can claim to be a real follower of Henry George."

Mr. Liao anticipates no difficulty in carrying out his plan to collect the unearned increment, for Chinese farmers are accustomed to fairly high land taxes and Kwantung expects no sensational real estate booms that would raise the unearned increment to a dizzy figure. Though there is no direct land tax in the cities, its purpose is met by an assessment amounting to 8.4 per cent. of the property's value, which is levied whenever real estate changes hands.

At present Kwantung Province, of which Canton is the capital, is in a serious financial plight through no fault of its system of taxation. The militarists from the neighbor-

ing province of Kwangsi, who captured Kwantung during the ascendancy of Yuan Shi-kal and who were recently driven out by the Cantonese, left nothing in the treasury but the floor. Before retiring out of gunshot the military governor thoughtfully collected the taxes for three years in advance, and then departed, owing the public school teachers, policemen, and other government employees their wages for a period of nine months. The new Commissioner of Finance is therefore faced with a most unenviable job. Despite the vacuous condition of the treasury, however, Mr. Liao's first official act was to close up the city's gambling-houses, from which the government derived a revenue of ten million dollars a year.

"We hope to make up this deficit, first, by stamping out the 'squeeze' system, whereby several millions were lost to the government every year; and, secondly, by the resurvey of the land and a consequent increase in taxation," Mr. Liao explained. "The surveys on which taxes are now based are so antiquated and inaccurate that about one-third of the land escapes taxation altogether."

Mr. Liao hopes eventually to eliminate the salt tax, which, he says, is unjust, because it is borne chiefly by the poor. He wishes to supplant it by heavier taxes on wines, and tobacco to make up the temporary deficit. The fact, however, that the foreign Powers permit China to charge only a five per cent. duty on imports puts a serious difficulty in the way, for the province, by placing a heavy tax on its own products, will merely force its new tobacco industry out of business. The Commissioner of Finance has urgently requested the Powers administering China's maritime customs to permit a higher duty on tobacco and wines.

When, in a few years, the province has taken the kinks out of its finances and the appropriating of the unearned increment by the State has become a reality, the rest of the globe need merely take a "look-see" in Kwantung to learn whether or not Henry George had the right prescription for the world's economic stomach-ache.

The Tulsa Race Riots

IT is rumored that the Tulsa, Oklahoma, race riots, recently chronicled in the press, were engineered by a group of white oil men intent upon wresting from the negroes their valuable holdings.

Most of the Oklahoma land was originally owned by Indians and half breeds. White men and negroes came from all parts of the South. About five hundred negroes in Tulsa came into possession of oil lands, and when the boom in oil came the competition between whites and blacks became very bitter. White men tried to induce the blacks to part with their holdings which they obstinately refused to do.

Often the newspapers refer to race riots as "economic" in their origin. It will be found that in most cases they can be traced to land problems, or problems arising out of land. It is doubtful if editorial writers know just what they mean by "economic," but economic they really are.