

What would we do with Him? Would we, when stirred with the enthusiasm of His teachings, spread our coats and form branches in the way and then, after a meditation on the morrow, cry out Crucify Him! Crucify Him!

Where would we confine Him, in an almshouse, in a prison, or in an insane asylum, or would we be more merciful, merely crucify Him or stone Him to death?

OLIVER MCKNIGHT.

Philadelphia, Pa.

A TACTICAL SUGGESTION.

EDITOR SINGLE TAX REVIEW:

Now that we have a right to expect a revival of the movement in this country resulting from the English budget, would it not be well to anticipate it by the formation of literary clubs for the training of our colleagues in elocution, oratory and debate.

The rapid formation of Men's Leagues in the various churches, has stimulated the demand for speakers who can discuss the questions of the day. The ability and tactfulness of our Single Tax representatives at such meetings is of utmost importance to the movement, and therefore we should take time by the forelock to make sure that we are worthily represented.

These literary clubs could also be useful, by admitting outsiders to membership on the same basis as Single Taxers, as a means of interesting in our cause a certain class of young men who cherish the ambition to become public speakers.

I think the movement at present has enough men who are qualified to act as teachers, or "critics," and I hope they will give this suggestion some serious consideration before putting it aside. As to methods of teaching, that can be easily decided upon, and also the text-books. However, I would suggest that John P. Altgeld's little book on "Oratory" be read aloud and explained to the classes, as it adopts as its basic principle that no man can become truly eloquent except as the advocate of a great cause.

Philosophical Single Taxers will never

be anything more than an "army of generals," or a skirmish line of sharpshooters, and that's all we need to be if we can only "make good." We should not measure our efforts by the number of philosophical Single Taxers we have made by our propaganda. We should not waste time on individuals unless we see in them the qualities that make a general. Rather should our efforts be directed toward inculcating in the multitude even the smallest idea of the injustice, and especially, the undesirability of the present system, and the desirability of the exemption of improvements.

This can only be done by thoroughly explaining the nature of capitalized land value from a commercial standpoint if it bore no tax, then under the present tax, and lastly under an increase of taxation. The important point is to demonstrate that the selling price of land is the capitalization of that portion of the yearly rental value which the state does not appropriate to itself by taxation. It takes a trained man to do this effectively. Let us have more such men.—JOHN H. KELLY, Yonkers, N. Y.

FROM RAY STANNARD BAKER.

EDITOR SINGLE TAX REVIEW:

I read "Progress and Poverty" when a student in college to my great illumination; afterwards in Chicago I was a frequent attendant of the meetings of the Single Tax Club. I believe in the fundamental principles laid down by Henry George, though I do not think that an adoption of his plan would cure all our economic and social evils.—RAY STANNARD BAKER.

HOW THE SINGLE TAX DETERMINED A SCHOOL TAXATION.

EDITOR SINGLE TAX REVIEW:

The following statement of facts illustrates the practical side of the Single Tax:

The Presbyterians located one of their church schools at Tehuacana Hills in our state in 1869. After about thirty

years, in which the school had been doing a good work, the general development of the state reminded the school managers that they would be compelled to change their location to a more accessible point, and several Texas towns set to work in competition for securing the school.

Our little city won the prize over the larger towns, and the following from the records of the managing committee tells how the victory over other towns was won:

After due consideration of the subject, it was agreed that a strong effort ought to be made to secure said institution, and that probably the most feasible plan would be to supplement the usual mode of raising money through donations, by securing a gift or purchase at low or very reasonable value of at least 100 or 125 acres of land at some desirable point near the city, and plat the same into residence lots with the campus and buildings in the center thereof, then sell these lots at an enhanced price, estimated to be their full value when the institution is located and all buildings are complete, and by this means the profits thus derived would go to secure an institution which would benefit all instead of the one individual who might be so lucky as to procure the site on his land.

Whether they had ever "seen the cat," it is clear that the party or parties who originated the above plan, was working right along the line of the Single Tax.

They did secure a beautiful site of 100 acres, which they laid out on this plan, and sold for \$80,000, speaking in round numbers, both the buying of the tract and the sale of the lots being conditioned on the idea that the school was to come to Waxahachie. All the conditions were met, and the school, Trinity University, has been here in successful operation for some years, and no one who was familiar with the work of the community in securing the school, would pretend to claim that they could ever have raised the required amount by gift outright, or by any method, in fact, except the one worked out.

Thus a community, with the undisputed benefits which a school always brings, has secured these things by a practical application of the Single Tax.

The teacher in the chair of economics

in Trinity University, should give each class, sometime during their college course, a thorough lesson in the Single Tax, and out somewhere on the college grounds, there should be some kind of monument or tablet like this: "Trinity University was located on this spot by putting into practical operation the teachings and principles of Henry George."—THOMAS J. MIDDLETON, Waxahachie, Texas.

FOR AND AGAINST INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.

(Following are a few of the letters received on the question of separate political action).

IS DOUBTFUL OF ITS WISDOM.

EDITOR SINGLE TAX REVIEW:

I was much interested, in fact gratified, to read in the last REVIEW of the call for the organization of a Single Tax Party. Interested as a matter of course, gratified for the reason that such contemplated action is indicative of a growing enthusiasm for our ideal. And we must remember that no great thing was ever accomplished without enthusiasm.

But zeal for an object must be tempered with common sense. There must be both warmth and clearness, and it seems to me that the substitution of politics for an educational propaganda is only justified by a clearness which at present is only conspicuous by its absence.

Just what I mean is that we have no program for the practical realization of our ideal.

The transition from a society for the spread of the Single Tax principle to a Party for putting that principle into effect, necessitates a definite method of practical ways and means.

To be more specific, before we Single Tax men organize an Independent Party, we ought to be able to formulate our demands in a Bill. A Single Tax Party without a Single Tax Bill, must in the end sink us to the level of political malcontents.

So while one may be an ardent Single Taxer, he may wisely refuse to cooperate in the musty atmosphere of common poli-