

the resources of the Institute are utilized, while Dr. Ely, as Director of Research, supervises the work of the Institute's staff of research specialists, coordinating their activities, maintaining a balanced distribution of effort among the principal subdivisions of the field and generally indicating the broad lines of research projects to be undertaken." We hesitate to say more on this subject. We do however offer our felicitations to Miss Bonnyclabber in finding her career set down in the midst of such congenial people.

Herbert Quick: A Great Iowan

TWO years ago we had occasion to sum up the services of the late Emerson Hough. Death now exacts a word of tribute to the life work of another great Iowan, Herbert Quick, long a valued contributor to *The Saturday Evening Post*, and an all-round American of the highest type.

Mr. Quick's career was as remarkable as it was interesting. As a lad he suffered from infantile paralysis. He never wholly outgrew its after effects; and yet, such were his ambition, his talent and that divine driving force which makes men assume hard tasks they might easily avoid, that he made a great name for himself and served the people of his state and nation as steadfastly and as loyally as he served himself. While he taught school he studied law. He became successively lawyer, editor, mayor, student of public affairs and novelist. He helped to organize the Federal Farm Loan Bureau and rendered brilliant service as a Red Cross executive in the Far East.

Human interest and literary value are not the only merits to be assigned to Mr. Quick's novels. What is more important, they preserve for the younger generation faithful and sympathetic pictures of a pioneer American of a day that has gone. His stories are as clean as the winds of his Iowa prairies and as wholesome and invigorating as the life they depict.

Only a few days before Mr. Quick's death he brought to this office the manuscript of his autobiography. It is the typical life story of a successful, country-bred, old-stock American. It bubbles over with buoyant humor, shrewd worldly wisdom and cheerful philosophy. No one who reads it will escape the spell of the magnetic personality which shines through its pages.—*Saturday Evening Post*.

Wanted! Reviews Or Commendations Of Progress And Poverty

WE are in need of reviews and commendatory notices of *Progress and Poverty* from prominent men living or dead. Some of our friends may have kept such notices that appeared at the time of the appearance of *Progress and Poverty* or any other of the George works, or on the death of Henry George, commenting on the books he left.

The Professors' Sand-Hidden Heads

IN 1879 a book was published which put the professors of political economy and sociology in a dilemma. These gentlemen teach the branches of study which deal with the distribution of wealth and of the laws which control the state of people in organized society.

Prior to 1879 most of them were justified in telling us that poverty was inevitable. Most of them taught the "wage-fund theory."

Under this theory it was held for truth that what you and I as producers receive for our work is just our mathematical share of the produced wealth. Therefore, as our numbers grow, each man's share decreases, so that increasing poverty must come with increasing population.

It was a comfortable doctrine—for all but the producing masses. It called for no fight against existing wrongs.

The book which put them in a dilemma was "*Progress and Poverty*," written by the greatest man America ever produced, Henry George.

George showed that poverty is caused mainly by the increasing share of the wealth produced taken by the people who own the earth.

George proved that the inevitable division of produced wealth is into the three funds of Interest, Wages and Rent; and that Wages and Rent are constantly absorbed to a larger and larger extent into Rent.

It called for a fight against poverty. The remedy proposed was the taking of the unearned increment of all sorts of land, for public uses, in the form of a tax and the abolition of all taxes on improvements and other property created by industry.

It showed the way to a basic reform much more promising than socialism and without revolution.

The professors never answered him. They wrote much which they called answers, but George stands unanswered yet. He cannot be answered. The professors hid their heads in their hands and their heads are most of them still hidden.

Some of them see their very vulnerable position and have abandoned it. I have a pamphlet from Dr. Henry Gunnison Brown of the University of Missouri which, while it does not advocate the George philosophy, shows the fallacy of the various "answers" to George in our current text-books on economics and sociology. Not only fallacies, but actual false statements of history.

Dr. Brown's pamphlet is available, but it may be read in the *Journal of Political Economy* for April, 1924. His book, "*Economic Science and the Common Welfare*," is published by the Missouri Book company, Columbia, Mo. Dr. Brown has this to be said for him: He is not afraid to face the truths enunciated by Henry George. He does not hide his head in the sand. He does not lie out of an embarrassing situation.—HERBERT QUICK