

Percy R. Williams, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 August Willeges, Sioux City, Iowa
 Henry George Willeges, Sioux City, Iowa
 Joseph R. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jean G. Worthington, Arden, Delaware
 W. Worthington, Jr., Arden, Delaware

Death of Haines D. Albright

THE sudden death of Haines D. Albright, of Philadelphia, followed quickly on the Henry George Congress, to which he was a delegate. The evening before his death he was apparently in good spirits, ate a hearty dinner, and was contemplating a visit to some Arden affair. He leaves a widow and one daughter. He was buried in the little cemetery attached to the church at Arden and is the first one to be buried there.

Henry B. Tawresey, of Philadelphia writes us:

"I first met Albright in the Single Tax campaign in Delaware in the Summer of 1895. I had the merest speaking acquaintance with him until the following summer, when we spent about four weeks in jail together at Dover. There we contracted an intimacy which continued very close and uninterrupted until 1911.

"When I first met him, I was working in the ship yards here as a ship joiner and he was a cigar maker. About 1897 he got the idea of studying law and persuaded me to study with him. We went four years to the evening classes of Temple College and were admitted to the Bar in I think 1903.

"He had very little schooling but was a man of exceptional mental gifts. When we started to study for the preliminary examination for registration as students of law, he had never studied algebra, which was one of the subjects in which we were to be examined, but at that time he had read Spencer's Synthetic Philosophy, Draper's History of Civilization in Europe and many books of like character—not only had he read them but he had assimilated what was good in them and made it his own. He was really a man of education, but of very meager schooling."

FOR want of space a number of notable newspaper comments and editorials on the Henry George Congress from the Philadelphia newspapers are omitted from this issue. They will be printed in our next. The address of Geo. H. Hallett, Jr., on Proportional Representation and Single Tax, will also appear in our next.

OF course, there is a deeper principle even than that, the principle that taxation should merely be payment to the Government for services rendered by the Government to the individual. This is the north star and ever-fixed pole of any rational system of taxation. The only trouble with it is that you cannot follow it very far until you come to the Single Tax.—DR. FRANK CRANE, in a syndicated article in May, 1923.

George Bernard Shaw States The Case for Socialism

(From N. Y. Times September 12)

SOCIALISM, reduced to its simplest legal and practical expression, means the complete discarding of the institution of private property by transforming it into public property, and the division of the resultant public income equally and indiscriminately among the entire population. Thus it reverses the policy of capitalism, which means establishing private or "real" property to the utmost physically possible extent, and then leaving distribution of income to take care of itself.

The change involves a complete moral volte-face. In socialism private property is anathema, and equal distribution of income the first consideration. In capitalism private property is cardinal, and distribution left to ensue from the play of free contract and selfish interest on that basis, no matter what anomalies it may present.

Socialism never arises in the earlier phases of capitalism, as, for instance, among the pioneers of civilization in a country where there is plenty of land available for private appropriation by the last comer. The distribution which results under such circumstances presents no wider departures from a rough equality than those made morally plausible by their association with exceptional energy and ability at the one extreme, and with obvious defects of mind and character or accidental hard luck at the other. This phase, however, does not last long under modern conditions.

RISE OF LANDED CLASS

All the more favorable sites are soon privately appropriated; and the later comers (provided by immigration or the natural growth of the population,) finding no eligible land to appropriate, are obliged to live by hiring it at a rent from its owners, transforming the latter into a renter class enjoying unearned incomes, which increase continually with the growth of the population until the landed class becomes a money-lending or capitalist class also, capital being the name given to spare money.

The resource of hiring land and spare money is open to those only who are sufficiently educated to keep accounts and manage businesses, most of whom spring from the proprietary class as younger sons. The rest have to live by being hired as laborers and artisans at weekly or daily wages; so that a rough division of society into an upper or proprietary class, a middle or employing and managing class and a wage proletariat is produced. In this division the proprietary class is purely parasitic, consuming without producing.

As the inexorable operation of the economic law of rent makes this class richer and richer as the population increases its demand for domestic servants and for luxuries of all

kinds, creates parasitic enterprise and employment for the middle class and the proletariat, not only withdrawing masses of them from productive industry but also fortifying itself politically by a great body of workers and employers who vote with the owners because they are as dependent on the owners' unearned incomes as the owners themselves.

The Celebration at the Birthplace

THAT rain and even a heavy downpour, cannot quench the zeal of some of Henry George's followers was shown in the little meeting at the philosopher's birthplace on the afternoon of Sept. 2. A score of Single Taxers had left the Hotel for 413 South Tenth Street when the rain was only a light one; a few minutes later the downpour was hard enough to cause the other members of the Conference to change their plans and to have the Birthday Celebration at the Hotel. Meanwhile the dauntless ones, marooned in the narrow alley alongside of 413 and vainly waiting for the rain to cease, held perhaps the most unique Single Tax meeting in history. Although they found barely standing room there, and although the speakers literally talked into each others' faces, real oratory and eloquence was not lacking in commemorating this most important birthday. About twenty were present.

H. W. H.

Henry George Collection in the New York Public Library

THE July number of the New York Public Library *Bulletin* contains over 20 pages and the August number over 30 pages devoted to the wonderful collection of material and books in many languages devoted to Henry George. Some of these have been previously noted in these pages and it is an imposing collection, including manuscripts, books and periodicals. It is perhaps significant that the librarian should have thought it worth while to occupy such a large part of the *Bulletin* with this imposing bibliography. It is prepared by Rollin Alger Sawyer, Chief of the Economics Division.

The Hope of Political Economy

POLITICAL Economy has been called the dismal science, and as currently taught, is hopeless and despairing. But this, as we have seen, is solely because she has been degraded and shackled; her truth dislocated; her harmonies ignored; the word she would utter gagged in her mouth, and her protest against wrong turned into an indorsement of injustice. Freed, as I have tried to free her—in her own proper symmetry, Political Economy is radiant with hope.

—Henry George in "Progress and Poverty."

A woman recently sold a piece of real estate in Los Angeles for \$900,000. Some years ago she bought this same piece of real estate for \$3,500. That is considerable profit, and the question arises: Who paid it? Where did all this money come from, which represents the difference between \$900,000 and \$3,500?

Chicago Herald Examiner editorial.

Self Education

THE Henry George Foundation of America announced the other day that it had purchased as a headquarters for its organization the original home of the political philosopher in Philadelphia.

To a considerable group in America the birthplace of Henry George will be a shrine, as his teaching is an oracle. But his life was not lived for them alone. To millions who have no sympathy for his championship of a new economic Utopia, he has left a lesson of lasting value.

Henry George never had more than a tempting, fleeting glimpse into the rich fields of education. The son of a poor man, he was forced to leave school at an early age, yet he is remembered today as one of America's foremost scholars, especially in literary and scientific fields. He was endowed with a love of reading, and he refused to concede to his more favored friends any advantage in their opportunities for extended formal education. Henry George set out to educate himself, and he became a learned man.

The example of his career may be worth noting not only by those who are denied a college education, but by those who believe they can go farther and faster by voluntarily relinquishing their chance. So long as books are made there is no need for any man or woman to remain a drone.

—*Cleveland Times*

Reviving the Memory of Henry George

(From the *Philadelphia Inquirer*)

THERE should be considerable interest in the Henry George Congress and Memorial Celebration now in progress in this city and attended by delegates from all parts of the country. It is the first event of the kind and is intended to be an annual affair. Henry George was a native of this city, and one of the incidents of the commemoration includes exercises at his birthplace on South Tenth street. At the present time the tax theory of the economist does not have much more than an academic interest except to small groups who feel that it is the one solution of a question which vexes the world.

It is forty years since George made his memorable campaign for Mayor of New York City and caused a flurry that was exciting while it lasted. It was his advocacy of the Single Tax—a tax on land alone—that brought him into the political limelight and for a while promised to give him the kind of