

SINGLE TAX REVIEW

An Illustrated Bi-Monthly Magazine
of Single Tax Progress.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

WITH this issue a great number of our subscriptions expire. Our friends are asked to renew as promptly as possible. The REVIEW needs help. Send such subscriptions as you can collect from your friends.

WE WILL accept five NEW subscriptions at special rate from Single Tax organizations. Secretaries of such organizations are requested to communicate with their members not now on the REVIEW's list, with a view to enrolling them as subscribers.

TEN selected Special Numbers of the REVIEW—the Vancouver, Edmonton, New York City, British—will be sent on receipt of one dollar.

THE work on the Quinquennial Year Book is proceeding. Nine hundred pledges to date have been received. In addition 152 public libraries have pledged their advanced orders. It will be the biggest event in the Single Tax world for many years. Send for particulars and prospectus. Also send suggestions. We want to hear from everybody. Fuller details of the progress of the work will be given in next issue of the REVIEW.

THE University of California is in need of No. 2 of Vol. 14 of the REVIEW.

A CORRECTION

We offer apologies to our readers, and more particularly to the Hon. Robt. S. Phifer, Jr., of Jackson, Miss., for our statement in last issue of his defeat at the primaries for the office of mayor of Jackson. Mr. Phifer has not been defeated, but is still running. He has announced his candidacy at the primaries which will be held in November 1916, on a Single Tax issue, and he has issued a pamphlet which is a striking declaration of principles. Mr. Phifer believes the Single Tax is growing by leaps and bounds in Mississippi, and he hopes to see his State the first to adopt it.

He will have introduced into the legislature a home rule amendment, a bill to exempt cattle and fences, a bill to exempt all farm improvements, and a Somers system of assessment bill.

DEATH OF JOSEPH F. DARLING

Joseph F. Darling died Tuesday, October 5, in this city, in which, as a stormy petrel of politics, he had for a number of years stood for many reforms. He had attained the age of fifty.

Tactless, careless of consequences, often immoderate of speech, incapable of associated effort, but strong, uncompromising, brave and self-sacrificing, Joseph Darling had seen the ruin of his personal fortunes as the consequence of his stand for social justice wherever a righteous but despised cause needed an advocate. Let this be remembered to his credit, and his errors of taste and judgment be forgotten.

Higher praise than this can be given no man, that for the cause he esteemed a righteous one he would have laid down his life. And in all his tempestuous career, whether chained in a Guatemala cell awaiting a possible order for execution, or as a lawyer facing a hostile court and the threat of disbarment in the interests of a woman he deemed unjustly accused, Joseph Darling was always at

war with the defenders of existing institutions.

Mr. Darling held but one political office, that of Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York, though he was the Land Value Tax Party's candidate for Congress in 1910 and for District Attorney of New York County in 1913.

Two of the victories to Mr. Darling's credit was that for free speech in Philadelphia, in which city he conducted two campaigns against the Director of Public Safety, and another inducing Mayor Gaynor to issue his famous order guaranteeing the right of citizens to hold street meetings without a permit. He fought the Sullivan Law prohibiting the right to keep and bear arms.

Mr. Darling was a forcible public speaker, and his knowledge of the Single Tax and practical economics was such as few possess. Though neither a profound nor exact scholar, his range of reading was wide, and his judgement of abstract moral principles pitilessly unerring. Many things might be said of "Joe" Darling, much in criticism, but he had a right to ask both friendly and unfriendly critics to say of him what Heine requested be said of himself: "He was a brave soldier in the war for human freedom."

THE PRESIDENT SEES IT

That free land is the regulator of wages is brought out very clearly by Woodrow Wilson in his *History of the American People* (Chapter 149) in which, referring to a period in our history, he says: "The New England men wanted the settlement of the West held back as much as possible. So long as land was to be had there almost for the mere asking, at no cost except that of the journey and of a few farmer's tools and a beast or two for the plough, the active men of their own section, whom they counted on as skilled workmen in building up their manufactures, must be constantly enticed away by the score and hundred, to seek an independent life and livelihood in the

West; high wages, very high wages, must be paid to keep them, if indeed they could be kept at all; and the maintenance of manufactures must cost more than even protective tariffs could make good."

It will be observed that it was recognized by the early New England protected manufacturers that free natural opportunities and not protective tariffs made high wages. They did not urge protection as a means of keeping up wages, but as a compensation for the higher wages they were forced to pay.

A TRUE CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

Single Taxers are disposed to deprecate the efforts of Socialists to stimulate class consciousness, on the ground that it foments "envy, malice and all uncharitableness" and leads nowhere. They believe that mankind will be regenerated by its virtues, not by the accentuation of its vices.

But there is a kind of class-consciousness which Single Taxers might properly cultivate. It is the kind based upon the recognition of the fact that there are really only two classes in the world—those who live by selling to others permission to use the earth and those who live by selling their labor to owners of the earth. There is usually little difficulty for anyone to tell in which of these classes he belongs. As soon as recognition of this simple line of division comes, many things now mysterious will be made plain.

Among other things, it will be clear why, whenever an onslaught is made upon protection, the delusion returns with redoubled force. It will not do to delude ourselves that the strength of protection is merely mercenary or corrupt. It is rooted in the belief of millions who unselfishly support it because they think it benefits others. They justly point an accusing finger at the unutterable slum squalor of British cities and attribute some of its hopelessness to free trade, which they erroneously assume to be Britain's policy. But if it were true that