

TOUR OF JOHN Z. WHITE.

On January 3 two lectures were given in Philadelphia. Both were before labor organizations. The first on the subject, *How to Prevent Strikes* was before the Elevator Constructors, and was well received. The idea that unions can use all the force they possess to attain their ends was emphasized. It was pointed out that monopolists refuse to sell below a given price, and this was held to be of like nature to the strike. They often refuse to sell at all unless patrons will do all business in their line with the particular concern, and this was held to be equivalent to the boycott. In addition they use every possible influence to secure the enactment of favorable legislation, or to prevent the enactment of unfavorable laws. Why should unions not in like manner use their power? By this method alone is it possible to bring about that scarcity of labor that will make strikes a matter of history only. Members of unions generally cannot toil unless they can get some one to hire them. They cannot get food or clothes unless they toil. Their food and clothes therefore depend on the will of another man. So long as such condition obtains, the employer will at uncertain periods drive them to strike. Their only remedy is to make it possible to live without the aid of employers. This can be done only by bringing within their reach the raw materials of production—in short, the land. If such result is secured so that many will employ themselves there will ensue scarcity of men seeking employment. This condition will give control of wage rates into the hands of those who do the work—make men masters of their own fortunes. There was a general expression of good will by the members, and the president was especially complimentary.

A member of another union was present, and insisted that the speaker should go at once to his society; as he desired his comrades to hear that argument. The second meeting turned out to be an improvement on the first. A "smoker" was in progress, and a little rivalry developed between the refreshments and the talk; but the talk won. A number of visiting labor men were present, and all agreed that organized labor must widen its work. It is not urged that labor "go into politics" in the sense of forming a new party; but it is held needful that laboring men must notice the direction of political movements and favor action beneficial to themselves—at the same time vigorously opposing legislation tending to create or maintain monopoly or privilege. It is well to emphasize that word "privilege." It means private law—law giving advantage to private parties. The toilers' only chance is in public law—law that is equally for all. Equality *versus* privilege.

Sources of Public Corruption was discussed on the 5th before the Lyceum of St.

Paul church. The pastor was evidently very kindly disposed toward anyone who was intent on making the world better, or in old fashioned phrase "justify the ways of God to men," but evidently he did not imagine any political proposal could be the means of a great advance toward those "ways." He and the members of the Lyceum were plainly surprised at the conservative position taken by the speaker, and it was this attitude that first secured their close attention. When it was shown that industry is largely automatic in adjustment, but not wholly so, and that failure to note this fact is the cause of most of our public corruption, the pastor as well as the members became more attentive. The necessity for laws to establish the police power, land tenure and highways was indicated, and the inevitable monopoly that must result from private control of any or all of them. The fact that the police power is properly in the hands of the public is readily admitted, and the evil results of a reverse condition will not be denied. Private control of highways and of ground rent must result in a continual struggle to secure these advantages, and this strife will be pushed to the limit of human power—involving of course corrupt practices. At the close our good pastor strove, though in the most good natured way to break the force of the argument, but the Lyceum was not with him. He was wholly unfamiliar with either side of the case, and when his attention was called to the laws of Moses as given in Leviticus he did not fail to see a certain likeness to the proposals advanced by the speaker. It is curious that few educated men have really made a serious study of political economy. The same mental effort in this direction that is given to chess by students of the game would achieve wonders.

A small meeting was held at Media, a suburb of Philadelphia, and after a presentation of Single Tax ideas a number of questions were asked—one old gentleman, who was indicated as among the wealthy residents, said we had proposed some pretty hard nuts for him to crack, and he volunteered further that he intended to look into that Single Tax business. He had evidently caught a glimpse of the "cat."

An evening with the Henry George Club was much enjoyed, for with most of the audience already in the fold the source of responsibility was appreciably diminished; also a gentleman who was friendly succeeded in making nearly as many "breaks" as a full-fledged professor of economic science. He seemed to think we gave to land a too important place in our classification, and ventured the opinion that several things of which he knew could be derived otherwise than from land. In short certain chemicals would be extracted from gases. Without stopping to explain that gases are land, he

was asked where his operator would stand, but thought he could put him in a balloon. As he took this position with every evidence of victory secured, it was a little amusing to be compelled to explain to a scientist the force that sustains a balloon. Most all popular explanations are wrong, so students get into the habit of thinking nothing true. In short, skepticism is so prevalent that even moralists are not at all sure. Standard Oil will no doubt next attack the multiplication tables. Their former policy of "addition, division and silence" is perhaps more politic.

An address on the French Revolution was made the following day before the Liberal League. The address is intended to show that governmental control of industry, whether by an aristocracy or by a republic, is of necessity a failure. The king and his flunkies taxed industry to death. Turgot would have saved the state had he been allowed to do so. The Jacobins regulated industry with diminishing success so long as their attempts were sincere. Personal ambition finally controlled—then failure was immediate. The Girondists would substitute freedom for central control, but were prevented. Many socialists attended the meetings of the League, but did not discover anything in the lecture that was adverse to socialism. The address might for this reason be considered a failure, but was complimented as one of the best given before the League. Socialists are all right, however; they polled 20,000 votes in Chicago, but were not able, even then, to defeat Dunne.

Another talk was made in the evening before the Men's League of Emanuel Baptist Church. The young men present became much interested in the discussion, and many questions made the evening a very pleasant one. The attendance was small, but the tendency to investigate public questions more fully than heretofore was made manifest.

St. Anne Literary Institute was visited on the following evening, and a most interesting occasion it proved. Young ladies attended and entertained the company with music, but the great majority of the large audience was composed of young men. The gathering was friendly and ready to be convinced of the truth of Single Tax economics, but was not ready to swallow any idea without reason. St. Anne Literary Institute is a Catholic society, and not a great deal of socialistic thought is to be found there; indeed, the sentiment that each man rightfully should own what his own labor produces found practically universal endorsement. From this point the doctrines of Henry George usually find ready acceptance and this evening proved no exception. St. Anne Literary Institute is one of the groups that will aid in the redemption of Philadelphia. It is coming.

The Current Topics Club holds its sessions in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and on the evening of February 11, we discussed the Sources of Public Corruption. A lunch was the first order of business. Public corruption is a weighty subject in Philadelphia, and a lunch is one form of stimulus calculated to aid an attack. An opportunity for good work was afforded by the fact that many business and professional men attended. As a whole the audience was much above the average, and not predisposed to favor vigorous change of public policy. It was inclined to be fair, however, and that is all Single Taxers ask. The fact that evils exist did not meet with denial. That is half the battle. As to remedies, one rather impetuous young man thought that we would have difficulty in securing public officials who would be trustworthy. This afforded opportunity to point out the benefits to be secured by adopting the referendum. No reply was advanced against this measure. If the people are to rule, they must have some agency by which to exert their power. The referendum, in fact, is nothing more than an appeal from a decision of the chair. Where would parliamentary law end without this provision. Many congratulations were extended at the close of the meeting.

Gethsemane chapel was visited on the following night, and a very pleasant evening spent in talking to an audience composed largely of children, though there were also some of a larger growth. The leader of the chapel was much interested, and asked a number of questions which he said were for his own enlightenment. He seemed, however, to have a notion that it is necessary to condemn any proposal that involves invasion of vested interests. He is not the only one—Rockefeller is with him.

Public corruption was the subject on the following evening at the Central Congregational Church. The members of this church are evidently of the so-called conservative classes, but they are aware of the fact that there is something rotten in the State of Pennsylvania. They don't know just what it is. They probably would not admit any specific charge, but the general charge of public wrong-doing they subscribe to with commendable zeal. The pastor, who is a virile man, said there are three men in Philadelphia who are more powerful than the seven hundred pastors of the city with their seven hundred congregations behind them. This pastor like many another is much more inclined to move in the direction of the city hall than is his congregation. They in large degree realize conditions as does he, but they lack his energy. This was shown by the fact that several men with hair as white as snow stopped the speaker after the meeting, and shaking hands whispered, "True, every word of it." These old men were undoubtedly aware of

the fact that they had themselves denounced "social disturbers" in the very recent past, and were fully aware of the social ostracism enforced in polite circles against those who "rebel." So they whispered. What a splendid thing is free speech in America. However, it is always darkest just before the dawn—and political slavery will not continue forever even in Philadelphia. Regeneration forces are at work. That work is being guided by devoted men who seek no personal gain. Pennsylvania's democracy is more intensely pleased over Parker's defeat than are democrats throughout the rest of the union. There are exceptions. Mr. Baer, the gentleman who holds the anthracite deposits direct from the Almighty, was not pleased. He contributed "generously" to Parker's expenses, and awoke from his trance with as much chagrin as did the place-hunting candidate for mayor in Chicago. The example of Chicago will undoubtedly be a stimulus to other cities throughout the country. It is to be hoped that the lesson will not be wholly lost on the good town of brotherly love. What a nick-name for that "corrupt and contented" group of human beings. Why, in the name of right reason, do men supposed to be self respecting continue to obey the orders of a lot of political bushrangers? It seems that they are afraid to trust one another. But we well know that as good fruit has within it the seed of life, so evil has within it the seed of death. The Pennsylvania condition is an impossible one. Local self government there as elsewhere is the remedy. Abolish the poll tax for any and all purposes, but especially as a condition of voting. Establish the referendum. Give the people local self government. If such step be taken the people of Philadelphia will suddenly discover all the virtues usually attributed to American societies.

A short address was made on the following evening before the Pressmen's union. Considerable society work engaged the attention of the members, with the result that the hour was late when the Single Tax speaker was admitted, but a very cordial greeting awaited him and also a cordial invitation was extended to come again; close attention was given to the address, and it was quite readily seen that pressmen, with other organized workmen, are awaking to the necessity of extending their field of operation.

Theosophists are usually credited with a very great affinity to things transcendental, but one evening was given by a society of this order to the Single Tax. It was not a large meeting, but most of the theosophists present seemed very earnest in their desire to understand the subject, and asked questions indicating a sincere attitude of mind. The greatest difficulty, here as elsewhere,

was to overcome the notion that we have a difficult matter to deal with. Industry has, in truth, but one rule—avoid the maintenance of private monopoly, then let things alone. Permit the individual to develop without artificial protection or direction. Let him continue in the possession of all that nature offers. Keep out of his sunlight.

A number of the pastors of Philadelphia have combined to hold meetings in the Grand Opera House. Some of them are more or less conversant with social matters, while others are still in the narrow field of half a century ago. They are all anxious to help the working man, and therefore make quite an effort to secure his attendance at their Sunday afternoon meetings. Workmen have attended, but some of them had a message for the pastors, and asked permission to occupy the platform for our meeting. Wise pastors among those interested were pleased. The request showed interest on the part of the men they were trying to interest, but some of the clergymen were evidently not too well pleased—they were desperately afraid of what they feared would be a false note. However it was a request difficult to refuse, and the Single Tax speaker was selected to present the worker's case. The audience was large, and mostly of the class not recognized as workmen. Very close attention was paid to an argument that was felt to be more or less antagonistic to the line of work usually presented at these meetings. A few left—seemingly displeased, but the great majority were gratified. Whether it was because of indorsement of the position taken, or because they were glad it was no worse, would be difficult of determination. The pastors professed much satisfaction—very likely at having successfully passed a dangerous shoal. The attempt of course, was to state the truth without giving offense. As representative workmen and representative clergymen both declared themselves satisfied, the speaker could do no less. Curious that full grown men fear to face a proposal, in a manly manner, on its merits alone.

At Wilmington, Delaware, a large meeting was held in the opera house. The subject was the referendum, or, properly, direct legislation. The mayor introduced the speaker, and in the audience were many of the so-called best people. There is much public sentiment in favor of the referendum—not only among reformers, but also among those who usually do not give great heed to matters of this nature. The leading papers give favorable comments on the work being done in the furtherance of this cause. It was suggested that, in case of dead-lock in the legislature on the matter of the United States senatorship, the referendum might be appealed to with much benefit to political morality.

The idea caught the favorable consideration of the audience.

Baltimore is a democratic city. There are two democratic clubs—not wholly in accord. One is controlled by the gentlemen who hold possession of the city government. The other by those who would like to. Both societies are alive, and know how to receive and entertain guests with true southern hospitality. The first club is called the Concord. They are all agreed to continue to hold the City Hall—and to take good care of it. Daniel Loden, police magistrate of Western District of Baltimore City, is president, and although unavoidably absent at the beginning of the meeting, he was the personification of hospitality when he arrived later. The address seemed to please the members of the club to such a degree that the president volunteered the suggestion that at a future time we would have a meeting that would show what Baltimore democrats could do for their friends.

At the Crescent club a friendly attitude was at once established because this society calls itself a free trade organization. John D. Blake is president; Benj. Schrieres is vice-president; J. Frank Morrison is general manager and has the art of making every individual feel that he is especially welcome. A cordial greeting was extended to the speaker, and after the lecture the cordiality increased—emphasized by refreshments. Single Tax—or anti-monopoly— notions were seemingly in accord with the prevailing sentiments of both clubs. There ought not to be a great deal of trouble in getting the membership of these two societies to work harmoniously—especially since the last presidential election (or defeat) for now it is fairly evident that there is room in this country for but one variety of democrat. The Chicago city election serves to emphasize this truth.

The Federation of Labor in Baltimore was also visited, and a good hearing secured. Edw. Hirsch is president of the Federation, and is active and trustworthy in all matters given into his keeping. The assembled delegates were evidently much interested in all questions that concerned the welfare of workmen, and manifested a keen appreciation of the vicious influence exerted by crooked taxation. The address was almost enthusiastically received, and many questions showed not only interest, but knowledge of the subject as well. The people of Baltimore are waking—smoked out, maybe, or cleansed as with fire. Monopoly in private hands is getting many body blows these days.

Two addresses were made at Lancaster, Pa., though but one was scheduled. The teacher of economics. Prof. Anslem V. Heister, heard the first talk and asked the speaker to occupy the hour before his class on the following morning. The pupils

were seemingly much pleased. Note books were on hand, but few were used, as the matter was so plain that no aid to memory was needed. The dismal science faded and a pleasing vision took its place. Questions were asked by the students which indicated a vivid appreciation of an unusual view of the subject.

At the first meeting, held in the Unitarian church, were pastors of different denominations and at least one member of the city council. The audience was made up of cultivated men and women, B. T. Shaub, a substantial business man, acting as chairman. Questions were forthcoming, all in good humor, save for our councilman. He developed a degree of opposition, but only served to make the case for the Single Tax stronger than before. The audience was certainly in favor of a fair discussion. They wished to know just what the Single Tax is. It is always a good plan to know all things before forming a definite opinion. The local paper gave a very favorable report. Lancaster is called quite conservative. The Single Tax is the most conservative proposal before the people. That is why we were well received in Lancaster.

The French Revolution was discussed on February 1, in Cleveland, Ohio, before the Woodlawn Avenue Presbyterian church. Pictures of bloody strife were not presented, for which several gave the speaker thanks. The great, or even fundamental influence of taxation in that great struggle was shown, and the explanation was closely followed. Other matters than the gratification of personal ambition are sometimes of interest.

The West High School was visited on the next morning, and some of the absurdities of present forms of taxation were presented to the people. Young people understand these matters better than "children of a larger growth." It is increasingly difficult for "the man to still the questionings of the child." If some one thinks a tax on land value can be shifted, ask a boy to whom the owner of vacant land will shift his tax. The boy will answer readily enough—though Edward Atkinson cannot.

In the evening the students at Oberlin College were addressed. Several of the faculty also attended, and a very enjoyable meeting it proved to be, for the pupils were quick to see each point and perhaps recognized a deviation from some previous instruction. Questions were answered to the seeming satisfaction of the pupils, but it was observed that not all of the professors were wholly in accord with our view.

Still another school in Cleveland was addressed. H. H. Cully is principal. He is a very kindly gentleman, and nearly as free from prejudice as we could wish. He confessed to having held to narrow views some

years ago, and told of his great astonishment when he came to realize that men whom he opposed were actuated by the same impulses that controlled himself. He learned that a certain lack of information on his own part was the whole difficulty. The pupils were, as pupils usually are, quick to perceive, and were not more surprised than their teachers at the simplicity of political economy.

A talk was made before the inmates of the Workhouse, as the city prison is named. A right good evening it proved to be. They were of course suspicious of an "outsider"—most exclusive societies are. But when we explained that no watermelon ever had exactly the right taste—unless it was gathered by moonlight, the initiation was well under way. Close attention was given to the argument and discriminating applause proved it was understood. No fine-haired distinctions were needed here. If the major proposition was sound, the rest followed as a matter of course. Try to convey the suggestion contained in the "law of diminishing returns" to these men, and they would reply "The guy's nutty."

On the same evening an address was made before the International Union of Steam Engineers on How to Prevent Strikes. Some of the members seemed to have an idea that labor is something employed; therefore a little time was spent in developing the true relation of labor. It was finally made clear that laborers work because of their own needs, and not because others want their services. Organized labor is awakening to the real task before it. The stronger men in the ranks are stubbornly grappling with their one enemy—ignorance. The chairman complimented the speaker and invited him to visit the society on his next tour through Cleveland.

On the following day a talk on the French Revolution was given before a women's club, and a debate on socialism participated in at the room of the Broadway Y. M. C. A. The ladies were quick to apprehend, and generous in applause. They were also generous in the matter of refreshments—it was tea, but on the authority of the hostess, was not pink. An invitation to call again will be accepted on the first opportunity. The socialist is hardly well enough informed to participate in public discussion. He was wholly uninformed as to the Single Tax position—and of course was at some disadvantage. It is, almost always, a bad plan to oppose what you don't know—it may be loaded.

An address on Single Tax and the Tariff at the Case School of Applied Science, was very enjoyable—and the professors thought profitable. The school is large and the pupils are as bright as new tacks.

The Doctrines of Henry George was the

subject before All Souls Universalist Church. The membership is liberal and kindly. This is all that Single Tax men ask for, and pastor and members expressed themselves as very favorably disposed toward the ends for which we strive.

The French Revolution was given before a quite different society, members and friends of the Second Presbyterian Church. The feeling here is aristocratic. The democratic view of the great revolution is not to their liking. The aristocrat is much the same wherever found.

The Spencer Business College was also visited. The faculty as well as the pupils attended, and were both cordial and attentive.

In the evening another debate on S. T. vs. Anything was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. The advocate of the opposition did not know the difference between land nationalization and Single Tax—but he does now. The evening was one of sport.

Public Ownership of Public Utilities was the subject before the Federation of Labor on February 8. Many socialists are members, but are not without opposition. One socialist seemed anxious for forceful revolution, but most of them thought the time inopportune—too many policemen around.

Several meetings were held at Akron, Ohio, and were well attended by a fine class of her citizens. Many questions were asked at each meeting—none of them being of an objectionable character. Many of the audience were evidently inclined to look on the Single Tax with favor, but hesitate to avow their sentiments—or may be, do not as yet feel well enough equipped to sustain the argument. There is certainly what may be called a healthy tone in Akron.

At the capital, Columbus, the board of trade was addressed—the president presiding. The lecture was favorably received and many questions asked. One lawyer had much opposition until he learned that, not land, but land value, was to be taxed. He immediately said, "That's altogether different."

The State University Chapel was visited—Prof. Thompson, the president, in charge. The pupils were a repetition of other bodies of students—bright, quick, demonstrative. The professor is a strong man, and is doing much good work. He is careful, but in no sense narrow. The meeting was a success for Single Tax purposes.

Meetings were held in two churches and one in the court house. At one meeting a prominent business man asked for a specific statement of ground rent and public expense. If they did not keep pace exactly,

the Single Tax would give either too much on too little revenue. He was told to do as we had already done, ask the census bureau to give us the information. If the income turned out, as it doubtless would, to be greater than present income, we could keep the streets cleaner, and might build better public buildings in Columbus. Even he would not deny that they were needed.

A most excellent meeting was held in Rev. Washington Gladden's church, and the doctor was a highly pleased listener. After the lecture he wanted to know about public utilities and seemed entirely satisfied with the position taken on this question.

A lecture was given at Zanesville before a good audience. Two lectures at Newark—one before the high school. Both were gratifying, though the first was small. The weather was extremely cold during the time meetings were held at Columbus, Zanesville and Newark, and no doubt reduced attendance considerably.

At Hamilton several meetings were held. Robert Burns was presented, also Thomas Carlyle. Besides these, economic subjects proper were discussed. All the meetings were attended by well-read people, and many questions showed a growing interest in matters industrial. A talk was made before the labor organization, and it was well received. The boys here do not seem to be as conversant with economics as labor organizations are in the larger cities. But they paid the closest attention. They are well organized, and will feel the movement as it develops from the centers.

An address was made at the college in Oxford, a few miles north of Hamilton. It turned out to be a very pleasant meeting—most of the faculty were present, but as it occurred on February 22, many of the students were taking a holiday. Still a good company were present, and many questions were put to the speaker. At a future time we hope for another opportunity to meet the students in chapel.

At Cincinnati a Washington birthday celebration was held at Vine Street church. A banquet was followed by a number of addresses. Louis W. Scott was toast-master, and a series of earnest talks followed. One lady was emphatically of the opinion that the women could not make a worse job of managing this world than have the men—and the applause seemed to indicate that those present agreed.

The carpenter's Labor Council—J. H. Meyers, chairman—was visited, and a very interesting meeting resulted. The attendance was small, but questions kept the audience to a late hour. One socialist could not be satisfied because his assertions were not accepted in lieu of facts—there are others.

On the evening of February 24th a debate was held with Walter Thomas Mills on Socialism versus Single Tax at the Music Hall—said to be the largest hall in the city. About 3,000 people attended. The Single Tax men were well satisfied as to the result. The speeches were taken in short hand, and if we are ever able to straighten out the report, it is to be printed in pamphlet form. The debate was commented upon by the daily press. The plutocratic papers sought as usual to convey the impression that Single Taxers and Socialists are much alike. People are learning the difference, and the papers will be forced to give a fairer review.

An address at the Woman's Club—Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, president, was made, and afforded quite a little discussion. Questions were numerous. Mrs. Maxwell was very cordial to the speaker, but probably not to his views.

At Vine Street Church on Sunday morning Common Rights was the subject. In the afternoon the Turner's Association was visited, and a very pleasant meeting resulted. Several Socialists asked questions in the most kindly manner. They were honestly looking for the exact points of disagreement.

On Monday the Taxpayers' Association was addressed, and a lively tilt occurred with a gentleman who advocated an income tax. He was not able to hold his ground, though he tried to do so by misstatements regarding local conditions. Other men present were able to correct him.

The Jewish Educational was the next society. Dr. Bogen is chairman. This society is composed of more or less uncultivated members of the Jewish race, but they are intent on acquiring the knowledge they lack. Close attention was paid to the address. Questions followed and some criticisms from those of Socialistic tendencies.

The class in political economy at Cincinnati University was visited on the invitation of Prof. Hicks, on the morning of Wednesday, and some modern economics elucidated. The class enjoyed the talk, and the professor expressed himself as also pleased.

In the afternoon the Ladies Alliance of Dr. Thayer's church was addressed and many of the ladies were much gratified. Others did not appear to enjoy the day so much. The speaker had an idea that the fun arose from the fact that some of the ladies were known to be of plutocratic tendencies. It was a good meeting just the same.

In the evening a talk was made at the Swedenborgian church, L. P. Mercer, pas-

tor. The subject was public utilities, and after explaining the nature of these, it was pointed out that if the monopoly feature were extracted from them, the benefit would go to landowners. We will lose in ground rent all we gain from curtailing monopoly charges. Mr. Mercer shook hands, and said that that remark was worth all the rest of the talk. He might be interpreted variously.

JAMES R. BROWN.

James R. Brown, whose portrait appears elsewhere in the *Review* and whose class in Political Economy has been one of the effective educational methods adopted by the Manhattan Single Tax Club during the winter, is perhaps one of the strongest debaters in the movement. He is a very "Hammer of Thor" with some unfortunate socialist as his opponent.

Mr. Brown has volunteered his services to the Henry George Lecture Association under the direction of Mr. Frederick H. Monroe, as lecturer for New York and vicinity. In addition to the paid lecturers whose expenses must be met by contributions, Mr. Monroe will avail himself of local lecturers in fields where speakers will give their time without cost. The only expense incurred for local lecturers will be in printing and circularizing, but Mr. Monroe estimates that \$500.00 will be needed to effectually organize each local lecture district.

Mr. Brown is a valuable addition to the forces which Mr. Monroe is so effectively organizing for agitation.

WORK OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUE.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Single Tax League sent circulars, such as were referred to in the January number of the *Review*, to principals of high schools throughout the State enclosing the series of questions for debate which were given in the January number. The Committee had answers from thirty-four accepting its offer, from six who declined for sufficient reasons and from only one who refused, and accordingly sent the literature to those who were willing to receive it, and before the end of the current school season will write to those to whom literature was furnished to learn the results. The Committee was greatly encouraged by the responses received and will plan early in the coming Fall to renew the work and to furnish much more literature than it was able to furnish at the time when the circulars were sent in January. It is hoped that the responses will be such that ultimately there may be requests and opportunities for speakers to address audiences on the Single Tax.

JAMES R. CARRET, Sec.

DEATH OF GEORGE ADAMS.

Again, as is sadly customary with the passing of the quarter, we are obliged to chronicle the death of a faithful worker. This time it is George Adams, of Greeley, Colorado, whose death occurred March 12th. The grim conqueror found him with the temple of the spirit broken down, but the spirit itself unvanquished.

Mr. Adams was an old man—he had long passed the allotted three score and ten. But for years, and indeed only a few days before his death, his letters were frequent and welcome visitors. Occasionally there was a note of discouragement in the brave old fighter's epistles, but for the most part it was one of confidence in the ultimate triumph of the cause. Perhaps the chief regret of this kindly and sympathetic nature was his own enfeebled condition which left him small strength for the struggle. As late as a year ago, he wrote almost quaintly: "My time is about done here." Time is indeed done for him; let us hope that immortality has begun.

Mr. Adams was one of those present at the Cooper Union Conference now nearly twenty years passed, and of this he once wrote: "It is a continuous pleasure to me to think of those times when we were able to meet those whose memories are still very dear to us."

Brave, faithful, kindly soul! How helpful were his ministrations one example among many shall suffice, and this may be gathered from an extract from a recent letter to the *REVIEW* by Raymond B. Piper, of Greeley, one of Mr. Adams' converts to whom he left his economic library, bidding him carry on the work where he had laid it down. Mr. Piper writes: "To me he has been a savior, in that he raised the dark veil of skepticism from my eyes, and caused me to look upon nature and revelation as I had never looked before."

COMMUNICATION.

Editor of the SINGLE TAX REVIEW :

Some recent events have indicated a need for some degree of limitation of private land ownership.

The Federal Government desiring to erect a light-house, presumably for the public good, made overtures to the owner of one of the beautiful islands upon our coast; demand was made for compensation as some five acres were needed. After many years of delay and contention decision was made that on payment of seventy-five thousand dollars the light house might be built, the reservation being five acres.

Effort was made to demand one hundred thousand but the lesser sum prevailed. The entire island was assessed at sixty thousand dollars for taxation. So the papers state. Inasmuch as the entire appropriation for the building and ground