

The REVIEW steadily maintains its dignified and scholarly advocacy of the greatest reform. It must be sustained.—Lona I. Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Cameron asks me to say that he appreciates the REVIEW and thinks it quite the best periodical in the movement.—James Busby, Glasgow, Scotland.

These are but a few of the appreciations culled from the many similar letters received during the last month.

FOR A PHOTO EXCHANGE.

Mr. Chas. H. Ingersoll sends the REVIEW a suggestion that well known workers in the Single Tax movement supply the REVIEW with their photographs from which duplicate half tones may be supplied to all who desire them at whatever will pay a fair profit on the work. Mr. Ingersoll says: "This of course is based on the fact that we are hero worshippers and would like to have a collection of the admired ones." What say our readers?

A RECENT article by Stephen Burnett in the New York *Journal* is entitled "Winning in a Gallop—The Henry George Idea Making Wonderful Advances in Germany."

A SET of resolutions calling upon President Taft to suspend the operations of the tariff on meat and meat products, and on fish and fish products, as the most effective way of dealing with the present high prices in these commodities, was adopted by the Liberal Club of Los Angeles at the instance of Edmund Norton. A copy of these resolutions was forwarded to the president, and was published in the Los Angeles papers the following day. Before an audience of two thousand persons at the Labor Temple in that city Mr. Norton's resolutions were again presented, and a few days later at the Jefferson Club, where they were unanimously passed.

H. F. RING, formerly of Houston, Texas, and author of one of the best Single Tax tracts ever written, *The Case Plainly Stated*, was elected in February last president of the Fairhope corporation.

THE LINCOLN DINNER OF THE WOMEN'S HENRY GEORGE LEAGUE.

Almost every organization has its special feast day, and Lincoln's birthday is the date claimed by the Women's Henry George League. Although celebrating according to custom with a dinner, it was not the customary dinner nor held in the customary place, but even more than the customary crowd attended. If the League wished any proof of the popularity of its social affairs, the steadily increasing attendance would go far to prove it.

The vegetarian dinner was very properly followed by a series of speeches by women upon women's affairs. For the enlightenment of any who may wonder why "properly followed," etc., it may be fair to say that whatever the dinner lacked in variety or flavoring was more than made good by the quality, variety and flavor of the after-dinner speeches.

It was nine o'clock when Miss Amy Mali Hicks, president of the League, introduced Miss Ida Rauh of the Women's Trade Union League, who had consented to speak for five minutes on "The Industrial Organization of Women." Needless to say, that Miss Rauh who has been most active in the work of the League during the recent shirtwaist strike, was induced to continue speaking for fifteen minutes and might have taken more time had she been willing.

Miss Rauh told of the organization of the Women's Trade Union League, its ideals and its dreams; its slow growth and comparatively unknown condition until the great shirtwaist strike had given it an opportunity to prove its usefulness. She sketched the beginning of the strike, its spread and gradual settlement, touching upon the heroism of the girls in the sacrifices they made for principle. Industrial organization has seldom had a more convincing advocate than Miss Rauh.

Mrs. Belle deRivera, although introduced as President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, refused to speak in that capacity because that organization contained anti-suffrage as well as suffrage clubs. She could not claim to be representing it when speaking of the

suffrage movement. Therefore, she preferred to speak as a member of the Post Parliament or the Government Club.

Mrs. DeRivera reviewed the first movement for Women's Rights, the courage of the early workers and the growth of the movement. The suffrage movement now was suffering from familiarity; we had grown used to the arguments, accustomed to the demands, we were confident that we knew all about it, and so the whole matter has become an old story. What was needed was an infusion of fresh brains everywhere—among the legislators and among the workers, that a new interest might be awakened in so great and just a cause.

Miss Forbes-Robertson told of the growth of interest in the woman movement in England; how the real service the militant had done the cause had been in making it a live question. Suffrage had had its workers and its organizations for years; it had been going along in the old sleepy way making a convert here and there and being discussed only by those interested. The suffragettes had forced the question into the foreground, now everybody discussed it; everyday dozens of meetings attended by thousands of persons were being held all over Great Britain. It was a live question that everybody knew something about. And it was no longer a middle class movement. It had permeated all classes; the English suffragettes had set an example that might be followed here. Miss Forbes-Robertson is an easy, illuminative speaker, and threw much light on the methods and aims of English suffragettes.

Miss Maud Malone said that after all it was less a difference in method that was needed than a difference in attitude. Unless suffrage made for democracy it really meant nothing. There was after all little opposition to limited suffrage—the franchise restricted to certain classes of women, but limited suffrage was not a democratic thing; those who would benefit by it were really those who needed it least. Those who suffered most from economic conditions were those who most needed the power the ballot would give.

The majority of modern reformers still pin their faith to legislation, but in her

paper on Legislation or Education, Mrs. Elizabeth Burns-Ferm showed the far greater importance of the latter. Among the points brought out were that legislation, which has its root in man's idea of what life *should be*, is mechanical, fixed, arbitrary, static; life is dynamic, changing, progressive, not to be controlled by any law, however good. We expect a good law mechanically or automatically to grind out justice, and we have gone on waiting for some grain of economic justice to be ground out, but in vain. The truth is that legislation, the static, cannot control life; the dynamic, education, real education, not pedagogy, is the process through which we manifest and realize creative power; it deals with life as it *is* because the present includes the past and indicates the future. Legislation has been largely a failure, and must continue to be. With natural opportunities walled off as today, the dynamic force in life expresses itself in thwarting the satisfactory execution of that static thing we call legislation. Single Taxers have been so busy whispering in the ears of legislators that we have neglected the creative, dynamic side of life. What would the effect have been had we devoted as much time to education as to legislation? When we realize ourselves as creative, self-active beings, we shall feel the need of freedom of opportunity, and we shall establish and maintain it as a natural condition and a natural need.

Miss Jennie A. Rogers, of Brooklyn, spoke of the possibilities of the Playground as a real training school for children. The playground admitted of a relation between pupil and teacher that was impossible in the schoolroom. In the playground the material was all there and the children themselves decided what they should use. They were released from the restraint of the schoolroom and the wise teacher interfered only when necessary to prevent injustice. The use of the swings afforded an opportunity to point out the unfairness of any monopoly of public property to which all had equal rights. Miss Rogers spoke very briefly, but within the limits of her speech she showed not only how pregnant the playground was with opportunities to teach social justice, but also how the work

was handicapped by being regarded as an unimportant part of the Park Commission's work.

The last speaker, Mrs. E. M. Murray, essayed the task of drawing together the different phases of the Woman Movement touched upon by the various speakers. She expressed her interest in all of them, and the necessity that women were under to support them all. But when the last industrial worker, man or woman, had been fully organized, what would have been accomplished, and where would the end be? How could high wages be maintained for all, where could employment be found for all, unless opportunities to labor were increased? Industrial organization could not increase those opportunities indefinitely.

The franchise was a desirable thing, a necessary thing for woman, not as an end but a means, a symbol to herself that she had achieved that degree of freedom, had a new tool with which to work; only in this way would she learn how useless it was while present conditions remained. The ballot had not freed men, it would not free women. Legislation would not secure freedom. The real use of any legislation was as a sort of landmark to show how far we had progressed. A law, however good, was not a stopping-place but a starting-place; a point where we could get a fresh hold to go on to better things. The hope of the future lay in educating the children to be free, to understand that freedom was a condition that the individual must attain, not something that legislation could bestow. The possibilities of the playground in this direction had been touched upon, but what was the result to be, if there were no free opportunities? The one important thing for the industrial worker, the suffragist, the teacher and reformer alike to learn, was that only through increase of natural opportunities could any lasting improvement be brought about, and opportunities could only be increased by freeing the land, the source of all opportunities.

In closing, Miss Amy Mali Hicks said that it need not discourage us to find that all we were working for could not come to pass in our day. We were really working for the future even more than for ourselves.

We could look ahead and adopt for our motto what Olive Schreiner had said of one of her books:—"To the small girl child who shall live to grasp that which to us is sight, not touch."

RECEPTION AND DINNER TO HENRY GEORGE, JR. AND LOUIS F. POST.

The Manhattan Single Tax Club tendered a dinner and reception to Henry George, Jr. and Louis F. Post at Kalil's restaurant in this city on the night of February 15th. Messrs. George and Post, who had arrived in New York City on the preceding day, had, as our readers know, taken a prominent part in the British elections, addressing meetings in a number of Parliamentary districts on the principles underlying the Budget, the rejection of which by the House of Lords had necessitated a general election. Of the result of this election our readers are now duly apprised. But all were anxious to learn from the lips of those who had come from the seat of this desperately waged contest how far and how deeply our principles had permeated. And those who came, and many more who were prevented from coming, were also eager to pay this greeting to these two beloved leaders and comrades in the faith.

When President Leubuscher rose to address the assembled diners there were seated 247 men and women. Mr. Leubuscher spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LEUBUSCHER.

"The honored guests, our dear friends Henry George, Jr. and Louis F. Post, have this day returned to our shores after enjoying an experience which every Single Taxer will envy them. Commencing with the memorable contest waged by the elder George twenty-three years ago in this city, there have been a number of local campaigns in which the question of the Single Tax was involved; but the battle that has just been crowned with victory in Great Britain is the first great national campaign ever waged under our banner. Our honored guests took a prominent part in that contest, and materially aided in the success of a number of candidates who