

d the Korcan Farmer." The author is C. Martin Wilbur. Accord- to *Asia* Mr. Wilbur has lived in Japan, China and Korea since the e of one, and was Reference Librarian at the College of Chinese udies in Peiping during 1932-1934. Accordingly he should know e subject. It is quite evident that he knows the facts, but as to the ical relation of cause and effect he is utterly at sea.

He points out the terrible condition of the Korean farmer after quarter of a century of guidance from the Yankees of the East. or instance: fifty-three per cent of the farmers are tenants. The erage yearly income of tenant farmers after rent is paid, amounts the equivalent of \$15.80, or about seventy-five per cent of what is ecessary to support life by the lowest standard prevalent in Korea, twenty-five per cent below the cost of living. Rents equal from ty to eighty per cent of the harvest. In addition to this the tenant ys the land tax, and also gives presents in feudal fashion to the ndlord and his family. More and more farmers are becoming nants each year, going from bad to worse, and Japanese and city reans are getting possession of the ancestral acres. On top of this e have the astounding fact of an increase of over one hundred per nt in rice production, due to more efficient methods of farming. ill seventy-four per cent of the entire population are in decline in eonomic way.

To what does Mr. Wilbur attribute this depression of Korea? He ames it upon the fecundity of the Koreans! He asserts that in enty-three years these improvident people have had the audacity ncrease in number fifty-three per cent! Think of it! While the ff of life has increased one hundred per cent in twenty-five years, gestive systems to handle that rice have increased but one-half! nd in consequence three-quarters of the population are worse off an they were under the petrified civilization of the Hermit King- om twenty-five years ago. And yet Mr. Wilbur knows that the ndlords get from fifty to eighty per cent of the Korean farmer's oduct of his labor in rent, and give in return absolutely nothing. nd does Mr. Wilbur believe that if the population had increased at one-quarter or had even remained static, or declined, that the of the farmer would be any better when fifty per cent to eighty r cent of his labor is lost to a parasite?

I have written to the editors of *Asia* showing the fallacy in Mr. ilbur's reasoning, and pointing out the true cause, and they have tified me that they are interested in my conclusions and are sending y letter to Mr. Wilbur so that he may reply to it himself. ooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN LUXTON.

WE THINK MR. LOOMIS IS IN ERROR

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

My main contention in the discussion in which I have been taking rt is that under the full Single Tax it is quite possible that land ll have a genuine selling value. May I be allowed just a little more nce?

If the landowner received only WAGES for the collection of taxes m sub-tenants or for other actual work, his retention of part of the nt would not show itself in a selling value of the land. I personally elieve it will pay the State to allow him more than this, to allow m enough to give the land an acutal selling value. How else will e State attain the objective referred to by Henry George of "avoid- g the attempt to rent land through State agency?" This can be mplished only by having land bought and sold as it is now. And r this purpose land must have a real selling value.

It is true that the State will get a service. I believe it will get it eaper thus than in any other way. But it will get it by allowing nd to have a selling value. On the other hand, the landowner will et get something for nothing, for the portion of the rent that he gets r this will tend to equal the interest on his investment.

I return now to my main contention, that it is quite possible for nd to have a selling value under the full Sngle Tax.

Chicago, Ill.

H. B. LOOMIS.

NOTE—The selling value of land is an untaxed value. If there-

fore any selling value of land remains after we get the Single Tax it is proof we have fallen short of our purpose and that something is still due the community.

A typographical error crept into John Luxton's reply to Mr. Loomis on page 132 of the July-August issue, second column, 8th line. It should read one hundred per cent minus X per cent, *not plus*.—Editor LAND AND FREEDOM.

TOUCHES A PROFOUNDER QUESTION

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

May I add a few words to the memorial article on "The Passing of Frank Stephens" and of his views which may not be known to all of his friends.

His mother designed him for the ministry but due to theological differences he did not enter it. The only person with him to the last was the beloved nurse, Mrs. Marguerite Shanklin Wood, who has ministered to so many people in Arden.

Frank Stephens view of life was always intensely ethical and doubt- less he took death in the stride. His service to ethical issues was marked—the popular nickname for him was "The Pope." His motto was action.

Perhaps religion will make no real advance until we so far progress as to have bona fide communication with those who have passed on. Advances in religion have always taken place with uphill effort against the opposition of cotemporary theology. Ignorance in official religions have retarded spiritual progress.

Lonsdale, R. I.

FLORENCE GARVIN.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANK STEPHENS

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

A severe illness, which has kept me flat on my back for months, and from which I have not yet recovered, has delayed my tribute to Frank Stephens.

He was one of the whitest souls ever created and spent his life in unselfish devotion to his fellows.

In 1884 Frank Stephens, A. H. Stephenson, A. N. Chandler, R. L. Atkinson and Will Atkinson formed the Henry George Club of Phila- delphia.

Stephenson was a very able speaker and debater, but exulted in making mince meat of those he met in debate and Stephen's time was largely taken up by trying to heal the wounds made by Stephenson.

When I started *Justice*, a Single Tax weekly, Stephens, Stephenson and Chandler were all associate editors.

That the Club was a vital force in the Single Tax movement for many years was very largely due to Frank Stephens.

Frank was staying at the Union Square Hotel and was the first to respond to Mrs. Henry George's call for help when Mr. George died.

I had gone that night to the George home at Fort Hamilton, at Henry George's request, to escort Anna George home. She had been at Father Ducey's meeting at Cooper Union at which he came out flatly for Henry George.

Capon Springs, Va.

WILL ATKINSON.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONALS

RABBI MICHAEL AARONSOHN writes: "I have been keenly interested in Frank Chodorov's article in May-June issue of LAND AND FREEDOM, 'Wanted One Thousand Teachers.'"

DR. ADOLPH DAMASCHKE, leading land reformer of Germany, died July 31. He differed from Henry George in his teachings. He was the editor of the "Year Book of Land Reform and Social Questions," and founder of the Society for German Land Reform. In June, 1931, he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize won that year by Eric Karefeldt, Swedish poet, and in 1919 and 1920 he was urged as a candidate for President of Germany. His published works are