

meeting in Irvington in six months; through J. H. Allen; 35 present. I made a 30 minute talk but only had a limited quiz.

Waterbury, Conn., Second Congregational Church Forum. April 30, 7:30 p. m.; about 200 present. I made a special talk, having prepared it on the way up and having in mind that these are the hardest audiences to talk to. They were very earnest and attentive and many talked with me afterward and were highly appreciative. Talked 40 minutes and had a 40 minute quiz.

Newburg, N. Y. Rotary, Palatine Hotel. May 2, 12:15 p. m.; Mr. Green, president, accepts Single Tax; very fine introduction; talked 30 minutes; had rapt attention and this seemed one of the few instances where they were so surprised that they could not ask questions freely. However, we had a very good half-hour quiz and some converts; 60 present.

Dunellen, N. J. Rotary. May 11, 12:12 p. m.; 50 present. Mr. Bolen received and introduced me; talked 30 minutes and had their complete attention; quiz lasted one hour; meeting arranged by Chandler; afterward, went to Zarepath, the Pillar of Fire People, which I found to be a very interesting and healthy community in spite of their being called "jumpers;" expect to arrange a radio programme with their station.

Outdoor Meeting. May 4, corner 86th Street and Broadway. Made the acquaintance of Mr. Philip Stanley at 86th Street and Lexington Avenue.; accepted his invitation to talk at this point tonight and had an audience of about 300, more or less shifting.

Outdoor Meeting, 72nd Street and Broadway. May 5. Much better meeting than last night in all respects including crowd which was around 300. Made a satisfactory talk of 35 minutes; had a quiz of over one hour, lasting until after midnight. Mr. Stanley has recently been converted to Single Tax.

Outdoor Meetings. May 11; 86th Street and Broadway; May 12, 72nd Street and Broadway; May 13, 59th Street and Broadway; May 14, 59th Street and Broadway; May 18, 86th Street and Broadway. These street meetings are all of similar character, varying from about 100 to 300 or 400. I find the audiences very interested and can hold their attention as indicated by many pointed questions.

Ardcn, Del. Field Theatre. May 12, 4 p. m. I was late, having radio date in New York, but Mr. Hetzel held the audience; about 100. Varied talk somewhat to the audience but covered the usual ground and found complete interest and a very intelligent quiz. Talked 35 minutes; questions lasted nearly another hour.

Outdoor Meeting, 72nd Street and Broadway. May 19, 9 to 10:15 p. m.; about 250, but they immediately concentrated on my 35 minute talk which fitted my usual formula. No lack of intelligence and interest, in fact their questions were of an unusually high order; quiz lasted three-quarters of an hour and meeting until 11:45.

The Socialist across the street couldn't get a crowd while Stanley had 500. This is the fellow that had to quit last week after I asked him a few innocent questions. Looks like our cause would win over Socialism in *getting* and *holding* audiences if it can be pushed.

North Hudson, N. J. Kiwanis.—May 23; arranged by Mr. Chandler.

On the same date Mr. Ingersoll debated with Mr. Charles Smith at the Pythian Temple.

On June 1 Mr. Ingersoll was at Caldwell-West Essex, N. J. Kiwanis.

Churchill A Model City

THERE is a third feature that makes Churchill remarkable, and it is that feature alone that is dealt with here. Churchill is made the subject of one of a series of articles on Canada's natural resources for the reason that a new government policy in relation to the townsite has been in operation for over five years and its continuation has been promised. The effect upon the new town of this governmental policy has been almost startlingly successful, as will be shown later. The effect of continuance of this policy is soon to begin to appear, for it has been officially announced that, with construction work advanced to its present degree of completion, and with the slight experience of partial operation of the route for two seasons, the townsite is to be opened in the coming summer.

The change of policy is quite radical. Instead of allowing private ownership of town lots, as in the case of so many other towns in the course of Canada's history the ownership will be retained by the government and lots will be leased to those who wish to use them. The history of this policy may be briefly traced.

The policy of publicly-owned and leased town lots is new in Canada. All our important places from Quebec, the oldest, to the bright new Moosonee on James Bay—Hon. Howard Ferguson, when Premier of Ontario said that that town would "swap cargoes with Churchill"—have proceeded upon the apparently unquestioned belief that privately owned town lots are part of the order of nature and of the destiny of man. We have learned, it is true, that the booms and busts that this system produces are not a good thing but bad; but the general idea seems to be that they are to a town what the measles are to a person—one can't avoid them, so better have them early and grow out of them. All our habits, all our precedents, are based on private ownership. The other method may take a good deal of getting used to.

The natural conditions of Churchill, already referred to, are likely to complicate and make difficult the application of new ideas. The far-north location, the long, harsh winter, the permanently frozen soil, while not necessarily incompatible with community success and individual comfort, are obstacles to be overcome. The people of Manitoba, as owners of the townsite and as the ultimate authority directing the land policy, may have such grasp and mastership of the new policy that they can adjust it to the conditions of the new town's existence and development. It is to be hoped that such is the case.

So far, the new policy of public ownership of the townsite has been a perfect success. For five years the work of building the railway and terminals has proceeded without delay and without delay, notwithstanding the tremendous difficulties of climate and isolation. All reports go to show that the work has been well done and that the opening of the new town will be as successful as the perfect launching of a new ship. Land that was valueless before this public work began has taken on value, but every foot of the land and every dollar of the value is retained by the public. This condition ought to—and no doubt will—be reflected in the plan of the new town. No private interest has existed to distort that plan. The only points to be considered were, in the first place, the proper rights of the future citizens and the interest of the general public. Best of all, the crazy speculation in town lots which has caused loss and demoralization in many other developments has been completely avoided; there has been no boom in Churchill. The idea of a boom anywhere seems almost unthinkable in these days of depression, but it must be remembered that the decision to make Churchill the "Metropolis of the North" was reached at a time when speculation was more universal and more insane than at any other time in history.—A. C. CAMPBELL, "Churchill Northern Metropolis" in *Canadian Unionist* for March, 1933.

"THE wages of sin is death." Of society's economic sins this is unquestionably true.

TAXATION of industry makes the weakest industries stop. This puts many out of work and, to care for them, legislators put more taxes on industry. This forces to the wall the weakest among surviving industries and more become unemployed. Then, to take care of the additional idle ones, additional taxes are put on industry. And legislators wonder why the depression persists.