

or facilitate the use of "Progress and Poverty" as a text book or as collateral reading.

In the course of these trips, one taken in the spring of 1929, and two this season, I have personally visited more than 75 institutions of learning, including Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Washington, Pittsburgh, Carnegie Tech, Cincinnati, Ohio State, Berea, Missouri, Wisconsin, Northwestern, Chicago, Oberlin, Western Reserve, Harvard, William and Mary, Johns Hopkins, Virginia, Washington and Lee, Richmond, Duke, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Emory, Georgia Institute of Technology, Florida, Stetson, Rollins, Chattanooga, and many smaller colleges, normal schools and teacher's colleges.

I have personally interviewed nearly 200 professors and teachers of economics, and I do not make a single exception in saying that the attitude of them all is friendly, intelligent and cooperative.

It is a tradition among Single Taxers of the old school that the professorial mind is antagonistic to the teachings of Henry George. To such I would bear the message that the academic times have changed, and that the new generation of teachers, many of whom have been born and have grown to manhood since Henry George passed away, know their "Progress and Poverty."

In classes in elementary economics, such as are commonly represented in the Sophomore and Junior years in college, the amount of time that is possible to be devoted to the subject of economic ground rent, is limited to two or three hours as a rule. Most teachers find it impracticable in that short period, to use the unabridged "Progress and Poverty" as a text or to require the students to read it in its entirety.

To meet this condition, Professor Harry Gunnison Brown, of Missouri University, made selections from "Progress and Poverty" for use in his classes. These selections have been printed in the volume of 90 pages entitled "Significant Paragraphs from 'Progress and Poverty.'" As a preface to this book, appears the impressive essay on Henry George by Professor John Dewey of Columbia. This volume, published by the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation of New York, has been most acceptable to the academic departments. Many thousand copies have been sold and distributed to schools throughout the United States and in Canada. It has been a valuable addition to the working tools of the Single Tax cause.

Information about the book and the extent of its use may be found elsewhere in these columns.

Everywhere there is evidence of a revival of interest in Single Tax theory and there is ground for the hope that this generation may see the truth of the Single Tax established, not only in the academic world, but also in practical application in our government affairs.

WALTER FAIRCHILD.

SEND in any names of likely subscribers to LAND AND FREEDOM. We will forward sample copies.

Prosperity

1. "All I know is what I read in the papers."—WILL ROGERS.

2. For week ending Nov. 2nd, 1929, car loadings were 62,160 less than the preceding week and 32,292 less than the same week of 1928.—*San Francisco Examiner*, 11-14,-1929.

3. N. Y. Stock Exchange announced Nov. 20th total decline in value of all listed shares during October was \$15,320,979,515.—*Christian Science Monitor*, 11-21-1929.

4. Klamath Basin timber production payroll "this year will not exceed \$8,000,000 as compared with \$12,000,000 for last year."—*Sacramento Bee*, 11-29-1929.

5. San Francisco building permits numbered 560 with an aggregate value of \$2,487,796.00. Last November the permits numbered 588 with a total value of \$4,220,382.00.—*San Francisco News*, 12-2-1929.

6. A California man shot himself in Milwaukee leaving an estate of 4 cents. His will gave his body to science, his soul to Andrew W. Mellon and his sympathy to his creditors, but made no provision for his estate.

7. Figures of 587 leading cities and towns of the United States, show building permits issued indicating a loss of 29% over Nov. 1928, and a loss of 23% compared with Oct. 1929, the preceding month.—*San Francisco News*, 12-13-1929.

8. Mrs. Andrew Day, Three Rivers, P. Q., Canada and seven children, 1 to 14 years old, found dead with throats cut. Mr. Day found wandering streets with throat cut. He was a \$10 a day employee of local paper and pulp company. Lost his money in stock market.—*Sacramento Bee*, 12-16-1929.

9. U. S. Treasury asks bids on short term Treasury bills of about \$100,000,000. Total applied for was \$223,901,000. Government only had to pay 3-3/4% for the money.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, 12-17-29.

10. It is announced that doles to unemployed in Great Britain next year will amount to \$610,000,000.—*Sacramento Bee*, 12-20-1929.

11. Reduction of 43,905 cars in shipments of the nation's 29 principal commodities during the first quarter of 1930 was forecast to day by the American Railway Association.—*The Examiner*, San Francisco, 1-3-1930.

12. Sixth Bank Closes Doors in Alabama.—*San Francisco Examiner*, 1-12-1930.

13. Shrinkage reported for December steel production to lowest of any month since 1924.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, 1-13-1930.

14. Investigation of the Federal Trade Commission has revealed that 13% of the people of the United States own 90% of all our wealth, and that 87% of our people own the small change.—W. A. GRAUNKE of University of Wisconsin, in *The Progressive* (LaFollette's weekly) Madison, Wis., 1-18-1930.

15. General creditors lost about \$30,000,000 MORE

through bankruptcies last year than in the preceding year, and got back LESS on each dollar of their claims, according to an analysis of the Attorney General's report by the *Credit Monthly Magazine*.—*San Francisco News*, 1-21-1930.

16. American Railway Association announced for week ending Jan. 18, a decrease of 15,838 cars from the previous week, decrease of 84,508 from same week of 1929, and decrease of 37,330 cars from same week of 1928.—*San Francisco News*, 1-29-1930.

17. A decrease of \$5,000,000 in net profits during 1929 as compared with 1928, was shown in the annual stockholders' report of Montgomery Ward & Co., today.—*San Francisco News*, 1-27-1930.

18. Vancouver unemployed parade charged by mounted officers.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, 1-28-1930.

19. Chicago, Jan. 29. A score of persons injured here today when 10,000 men and women battled madly in a department store for 2,000 jobs.—*San Francisco Call-Bulletin*, 1-29-1930.

20. Bank clearings this week at all leading cities in the United States, as reported to Dun's Review, are 23.6% smaller than those of a year ago.—*San Francisco Examiner*, 2-2-1930.

21. There are nearly 40,000 "millionaires" in the United States today, according to statistics of income for 1928 issued by the Treasury Department. In 1927 taxes on INCOMES OF ONE MILLION OR MORE were paid by 290 persons, in 1928 by 496 persons.—*San Francisco News*, 2-3-1930.

N.B. Now, read No. 14 again.

22. Sixth Bank closes in North Carolina.—*San Francisco Examiner*, 2-6-1930.

23. Facing another year with the 1929 crop practically unmarketed and the 1928 crop still showing a hang-over in storage, hundreds of millions of dollars are at stake for the Canadian farmer in the battle for wheat sales on the world market.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, 2-8-1930.

GEORGE CARTWRIGHT.

A Remedy

THE author of "Progress and Poverty," however, is not content with mere analysis. He has envisaged a wrong, and offers a remedy consistent with the principles of a sound and unified political economy. He shows that land monopoly is the beginning of all poverty, and in the first chapter of Book V., in which he deals with the phenomenon of industrial depression, a flood of light is thrown upon the unemployment problem.

A fine tribute was paid to the author of "Progress and Poverty" by the late H. W. Massingham, who said that Henry George, in revealing that a land problem cries out for solution in town as well as in country, performed a signal service to humanity.

Labor Herald, London, Eng.

An Open Letter to Single Taxers

SINGLE TAXERS are dreaming and talking of an ideal economic system—dreaming of a kind of "celestial city"—while the enemy is carrying off the spoils of war. What Single Taxers are talking about is too remote from the day-to-day struggles of political life to mean much to the masses. We need to make our propaganda relate to current controversies. We can't stir the average man by a discussion of far-off and (to him) seemingly unrealizable and abstract ideals. We may be able to stir him—and stir him to really fight—if we plunge into some current controversy that appears to him "practical" and important, stress the relation to it of the principles that we believe to be fundamental, and so spread a knowledge of those principles through the general interest in the controversies to which they apply.

We should draw a lesson, too—but I fear most Single Taxers won't—from the history of the struggle over slavery. Certainly honor is due to those idealists who asserted, in season and out, that slavery was wrong and ought to be abolished. But general popular sentiment was probably influenced much more rapidly through the problem's entering practical politics in a fight over the further extension of slavery. After a generation of controversy over that question and not over the question of abolition, popular sentiment became greatly aroused, the evils of slavery were more and more heatedly discussed and the time was ripe for the organization of a great political party pledged, as a party, against (still only this) any further extension of slave territory. The end of the whole matter was abolition but the means of arousing the masses and making them sense the great underlying human issue involved was the insistence on a more moderate policy that seemed to them immediately practicable and thus interested them.

Into what controversies can we enter? Into all political struggles in which one side calls for relieving "real estate" and, therefore, land, of taxes and putting the burden anywhere else. At every turn we can point out what calamitous results must tend to follow:—congestion, high rents, high salable value of land, tenancy (or acquisition of land ownership only through heavy mortgage indebtedness followed, often, by bankruptcy and foreclosure), and the using of funds secured from taxes other than on land in such a way as to add to the value of the land of some owners and thus gain them a special privilege income at the expense of the public. If we cannot, as yet, interest the masses in the "Single Tax" as such, we may at least be able to interest them in the evil results of taking taxes off of land and putting the burden elsewhere. As understanding spreads we may often hold a balance of power and be able to say: "No, you shall not take taxes off of land and, if you want us to help take them off of improvements, you can get sup-