

## Loyal Discipleship

**S**INGLE TAXERS, always optimistic and zealous, see a revival of interest in their movement in which they are attempting to enlist the interest of youth. At their tenth annual convention last week it was announced that the Henry George School of Social Science, established in New York three years ago, has branches in thirty-eight cities and it is hoped to increase the number soon to a hundred. They are taking advantage of current interest in economic problems to attract attention to this old proposal to cure the ills of society.

It is fifty-six years since George, a native Philadelphian, wrote "Progress and Poverty," and thirty-eight since his death. His book made him world famous. An enthusiastic Single Tax movement started in this country and rapidly gained adherents in England and the British dominions. In 1886 George, backed by labor in his candidacy for Mayor of New York City, ran ahead of Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate, and gave Tammany a tight squeeze.

The Single Tax movement soon lost its first impetus and slowed down. It has always had devoted adherents preaching the George Gospel with almost religious fervor and setting an example to the advocates of other movements by their persistence. A real Single Taxer is never pessimistic, said one of the speakers at the New York gathering.—Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*.

## A New Definition of Embezzlement

**T**HE American Petroleum Industries Committee has long been complaining, with justice, of the disproportionate share of taxation to which the industry is subjected, as well as the many ways in which unscrupulous dealers evade these taxes, to the injury of their more honest fellows. It has followed up this noble work with one equally noble in intention but less so in conception. It would aid the government in preventing tax evasion while lightening the general burden, and would do it by means of a "model law" which it asks all the States to adopt.

We are particularly entranced with the one providing that failure to pay is to constitute an embezzlement of public funds. Thus the legitimate earnings of a gasoline dealer, or at least a portion of these earnings, are to be tagged as "public funds," to withhold which is a felony.

Of course this is done constantly by our tax laws without saying anything about it, but this express labeling private earnings as public funds invites inquiry as to what kind of funds the publicly created value or rent of land constitutes. No one pretends that this is even earned by the landowner.

## Telegram From London

**T**HE following telegram was received by Arthur Madsen and read at the Henry George Congress:

"Conference held under the auspices of City Council of Cardiff carried resolutions demanding power from Parliament to levy local taxes on land values. At conference there were ninety-six delegates, representing forty-four municipalities and other local governing bodies in Wales. Resolutions now being sent by Cardiff City Council to 2,000 municipalities and other local governing bodies in England and Wales."

### A NIBBLE, ANYWAY

In Perigord, France, where they use pigs to root up truffles, it is found that unless the pigs get some of the truffles they stop digging.

Bureaucrats, tax collectors, please note that not even pigs will go on working if somebody takes away all that is dug.

*London Express.*

## An Important Meeting In Los Angeles

**T**HE opening speech of a movement to establish a unicameral legislative system in California was delivered at a recent Municipal League Forum in Los Angeles. The speaker was that veteran Democrat of Democrats and steadfast Georgist, Laurie J. Quinby of Hollywood. Mr. Quinby has never passed up an opportunity to promote true Democracy.

Over twenty years ago, as a Nebraska State Senator, he was criticized for promoting a constitutional amendment calling for a one-house legislature in that State. The next session of law makers in Nebraska will be unicameral.

Men of the Quinby calibre should be sent to California's State Capitol to replace the horde of blatant demagogues now there. And why not the "Sage of Hollywood" himself?—C. W. SILVERNALE.

**I**T was at the session on the Malthusian Theory at the Teachers' Training Class of the Henry George School of Social Science when one of the students referred to the fact that the population of the world could be housed in the State of Texas but the teacher understood him to say taxes in place of Texas. After the laughter subsided the teacher said: "Right, the population of the world could be housed in Texas and they could all be buried in taxes."

## Contemplating the Here and Now

**T**HE whole world seems at the present time experiencing a fearful unrest. The adjective "fearful" is not used inadvisedly. Many economic physicians are prescribing for the disease (lack of ease), but are apparently heeding symptoms only, and studiously avoiding causes. Several reasons may be attributable for this attitude. Symptoms are multitudinous and require little proof and less thought to declare, and one can, and most all of us do, see symptoms, while causes are few in number and may possibly be reduced to one outstanding fact which requires reason and logic to prove.

Mental laziness, then, has largely to do with a solution. Physicians who prescribe lake water with a Latin label are careful that their patients are kept ignorant of the subterfuge; likewise, there are many economic physicians, who know the truth, but are reluctant to advise the remedy openly, knowing that the world is apparently not yet ready to be free. To acquire freedom it becomes necessary to exert, at least in some degree, mental initiative.

It is a well-known fact that there are but two primal, fundamental factors in the human physical activities, namely, Man and the Earth. The question naturally arises, Does this generation possess sufficient knowledge and efficiency to extract from the earth their daily needs? "Give us this day our daily bread," has a deep significance when considering the apprehensions most of us entertain regarding the needs of tomorrow.



The fear of want is the compelling motive to store for future use and has been carried to excess by some, the gaining of which has kept them so occupied that their brother's needs have been entirely overlooked, together with that bit of philosophy which teaches that what rightly benefits one benefits all; also, the plan eventually spells failure and chaos—then change. The law of justice is always present and the necessity for making it manifest is gradually coming into the consciousness of the afore-said brother. Universal thought is today shaping itself on a new basis, which had best be recognized, and instead of being led into vague notions leaning toward socialistic doctrines, something along the line of fundamental Natural Laws will be considered. The trouble lies, of course, in the improper distribution of our wonderful gift of supply, and instead of permitting it to be monopolized by a few, we should reason that what is provided by the Creator without our aid or knowledge, must ostensibly have been intended for all. Placing our earth supply in the same category as the air and sunshine might aid us in this solution, and substituting superficial expediency for Natural Law with expectation of favorable results, promises to be a gigantic undertaking, involving untold ramifications.

Seeking every avenue for taxing labor products, and ignoring the scientific method of taxing the source, the monopoly of the earth, to the value of which all contribute, this reasoning, of course, is too simple for our experts to contemplate. It implies no statistical elaboration, historical data, nor prognostication anent the future; it merely contemplates the Here and Now. —F. J. EDDY.

**G**RUESOME stories of conditions in Russia appear in none too veracious Hearst papers. Whether true or false no denial by the Soviet government or its American champions can be trusted, since prohibition in Russia of hostile criticism constitutes an implied admission that the government has much evil to hide. The only way the Soviet administration can clear itself is by making hostile criticism as safe in Moscow as in Washington or New York. Until this is done communist speakers and writers must be classed as talking ignorantly or mendaciously.

**I**F the Wright brothers had needed an Act of Congress before they could have experimented with an airplane there would be no airplanes today. Had legislative permission been necessary before any one could try out an automobile we would still be in the horse and buggy age. Had Stephenson needed an Act of Parliament before being allowed to build a locomotive stage coaches would still be running. This explains why mechanical progress has outstripped progress in matters relating to government.

**I** AM glad to hear that you are engaged in an active campaign to make known the economic and fiscal ideas of Henry George. If the United States had hearkened to his warnings forty years ago it would have saved itself most of its present tribulations, so largely due to monopoly fostered by private control of land and natural resources. South Africa has the opportunity to avoid similar future catastrophe by adopting in time the principle that the land and its natural riches are not to be monopolized, but are for the good of all.

JOHN DEWEY, in letter to Mather Smith.

## What They Are Saying

### MEMORY OF HENRY GEORGE\*

Labor Day, by a suggestive coincidence, occurred yesterday upon the birthday of Henry George, making the occasion doubly worthy of attention.

Henry George—born Sept. 2, 1839, died Oct. 29, 1897. His fundamental message remains today no less fresh and pertinent than it was nearly four decades ago when he laid down his sword!

The world he lived in was, for practical purposes, not so large as it is now, not so swift-moving, not so complicated. But it was a world of the same immemorial difficulty and struggle. Against the evils of that world he fought with a courage that never turned aside, and for its problems he offered a philosophy of justice which is still living.

"Social progress makes the well-being of all more and more the business of each," declared Henry George. The world has changed much since he said that, but the most idealistic of the New Dealers goes no further in stating his basic principles.

And to the timid souls who shake their heads at the idea of reform in the recovery programme there could be no better answer than Henry George's pronouncement, "There is danger in reckless change, but greater danger in blind conservatism."

Henry George was steadfastly the upholder of the rights of men who lived by their own hard work. He belonged also, and just as much, to all those patriots and visionaries who march toward the hope of a fairer deal.

The inspired *New York World* bade him farewell thirty-eight years ago in these words:—

"Wherever men honor public and private virtue; wherever men are struggling to uplift their fellow-men, wherever men grope in the darkness of oppression, straining their eyes for the breaking of the dawn of liberty, the news will come as the tidings of the death of a friend. . . . Liberty has lost a friend! Democracy has lost a leader! Down with dictators!"—*N. Y. World-Telegram*.

EDITORIAL NOTE: We are grateful for this fine tribute to our leader. But we must point out that there is *nothing* in common between the doctrines of the New Dealers and the "basic principles" of Henry George. Indeed they are in irreconcilable conflict.

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM.

### HENRY GEORGE IN CHINA

China would seem to be one of the world's poorest fields in which to disseminate the economic philosophy of Henry George. But Dr. Macklin didn't find it so.

During his four decades of service as a physician in a mission hospital, he found time to translate into Chinese Ida M. Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company," Herbert Spencer's "Social Statics," Green's "Short History of English People," Henry George's famous works, "Progress and Poverty" and "Protection or Free Trade," and about fifteen other works along similar lines.

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In the course of his work in China, Dr. Macklin had opportunity to become closely acquainted with Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the George Washington of the Chinese Republic.

In their discussions concerning the future of China, Dr. Macklin