

priation of rent and shown that these more conspicuous and more talked-of interferences with freedom are themselves the result of the private appropriation, his article would have been a gem.

Unfortunately, the uninitiated have to have these connections pointed out. They cannot be trusted to discover them for themselves.

Henry George School of Social Science

THE able and energetic Society for Long Island Georgeists, of which Dr. S. A. Schneidmann is moving spirit, gave another graduate dinner in Jamaica on Friday, June 23. Several of the graduates made very fine speeches. It was a pleasure to hear them state that what they had learned in the classes was of such value to them in their business life that they knew they could "carry on" and show others the fundamental truths expounded by Henry George.

Besides the graduates, Charles Johnson Post, Spencer Heath and Frank Chodorov also spoke. The Long Island Georgeists' classes are held under the auspices of the New York School and are arousing considerable interest in that part of the country. The speeches of the graduates showed an encouraging enthusiasm to spread the gospel further, and to be of use in interesting others, not merely to learn but to carry out as far as possible, in their public, community and business life, the principles laid down by Henry George.

The final commencement exercises of the Henry George School of Social Science in Greater Boston were held on the estate of John S. Codman, 57 Quail Street, West Roxbury, Mass., on the evening of June 22. The affair was conducted as a garden party.

Activities of The Manhattan Single Tax Club

PRESIDENT CHARLES H. INGERSOLL has had his sixth call as guest-speaker at Commencement Exercises of major Henry George School extensions:—Philadelphia, Hudson, N. Y., Hartford, Waterbury, Jamaica and Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ingersoll's original and simple methods of presenting Georgeian economics is particularly welcome to the student-graduate whose academic training needs an abundance of ways to apply economics.

It has been Mr. Ingersoll's aim for over five years in his current events economic broadcasts (of which there have been over 4,000) to utilize things that happen every day and familiar personalities, to give point to simple basic economic truths.

PITTSBURGH HGSSS COMMENCEMENT, JULY 7

Graduating over 100 students from the half dozen classes in the city attracted all the latent interest from every quarter to the Banquet and Commencement Exercises, over 200 being present. Mayor McNair presided and engaged in many good-natured altercations with the guest-of-honor. Besides many short speeches from graduates and teachers, several prominent Georgeists addressed the grad-

uates. Mr. Ingersoll besides his inspiring talk gave many illustrations of his unique radio messages, and answered questions for nearly an hour.

FOURTH OF JULY BROADCAST, STATION WMBW

This was a very unusual thirty-minute broadcast in which Robt. C. Bowers and J. C. Weaver interviewed Mr. Ingersoll. First on his personal and business achievements; second, they led him into an exposition of his Georgeist current events; and finally they heckled him on a wide range of Single Tax theory and practice. Much comment was heard on this broadcast at Mr. Ingersoll's subsequent five meetings.

EVANS CITY KIWANIS CLUB, JULY 5,

Mayor McNair arranged meeting; 60 present; double the expected number due to interest in the guest-speaker. Mr. Ingersoll's presentation to business men is most effective, as proven by one and one-half hour's quiz in which nearly everyone took part.

ELLWOOD CITY ROTARY, JULY 6

Mr. Weaver arranged this dinner-meeting which duplicated yesterday's in large attendance (about 85), close attention and intensive questions, which Mr. Ingersoll is a past master in answering.

By the way, he says a meeting is not one without plenty of questions. Then these, in and around Pittsburgh, must have pleased him.

Here less than an hour was available after his effective half-hour talk, as he had to be hustled to his next meeting.

MEETING EX-CONGRESSMAN ECKERT'S FRIENDS, JULY 6

At Beaver, Pa., 9 P. M. The Congressman was chairman and led both the speaker and audience into very intimate discussion of many phases of economics. About 60 present. A happy combination of laymen and students that speaker Ingersoll expertly assimilated.

HENRY GEORGE CLUB LUNCHEON, JULY 7

Arranged by Secretary Percy Williams. Chairman was Hon. Geo. E. Evans. Though club closed for the season, this announcement brought out double the usual crowd—about 60—including three representatives of Mayor Scully whom Mr. Ingersoll called on in the morning. The speaker's admirable address to this unusual audience was well received, and especially the forthright answers to an hour's questioning.

MR. INGERSOLL'S BROADCASTS

WEEKLY SUMMER SCHEDULE

Sunday, 3:15 P. M., WOV (1000 watts 1100 KC); 8:45 P. M., WBIL (5000 watts 1100 KC) *Public Service Forum Hour. President Ingersoll, Chairman Director.*

Monday, 10:30 A. M., WVRL. Thursday, 8:15 A. M., WLTH. Friday, 12:45 P. M., WDAS (Philadelphia); 3:15 P. M., WSNJ (Bridgeton); 7 P. M., WTNJ (Trenton).

EXCERPTS FROM RECENT INGERSOLL BROADCASTS

BASIC MONOPOLY IS PLAINLY DISTINGUISHABLE AND NOT TO BE DENIED. Can anyone deny that the earth was designed—no matter how created—for the use of those living on it? Can anyone deny that those living on it give it all its value? Can it be denied that these values—equalling all labor-capital-created-wealth—are the only right source of taxation? Can it be denied that taxing of labor-capital products makes their cost high, production low and hence disemploys millions? Can anyone deny that we have such taxes only because basic monopoly is largely untaxed? Therefore, is it not obvious that attacking basic monopoly—by shifting all taxes to it—would not only disturb a negligible number, whose major

interest is in such values, but would benefit probably 98 per cent of the people—and business and capital whose customers and employees they largely are?

WHAT IS COMMUNISM? A question uncovering vast psychological weakness, or ignorance. It is the philosophy of Karl Marx; just as are also socialism, bolshevism and fascism. They all mean domination of the individual by the state, through regimentation and bureaucracy. The variations are only in detail, in spite of the fact that they do not recognize each other always, and therefore fight to the death.

THE ISSUE OF INDIVIDUALISM VS. COLLECTIVISM IS PERHAPS AS ALIVE IN RUSSIA AS IN THIS COUNTRY, though we are supposed to be exactly opposite to them. But we neglect to properly define and defend our individualism while they are in trouble over their collectivism because it goes against human nature and natural law. The Soviet is supposed to have collective farming, and has elaborate plants organized collectively. But the peasants, even working under the tyranny of the Tsars, don't like the tyranny of collectivism much better.

"WHAT IS THIS 'SIMPLE TRUTH' YOU CREDIT MR. SO AND SO WITH; but which he and his few friends are so slow in getting across?" "It is the answer to the riddle of the sphinx; why we have poverty when there is plenty." "And what is that simple answer?" "It is that about half of all we earn is taken from us by basic monopoly." "That is indeed simple! Is the proof also available?" "Yes, (1) this monopoly amounts to as much as all our wealth, \$200,000,000,000. (2) It is untaxed because we put all taxes on our wages, capital and wealth." "And the cure—is that also simple and obvious?" "Yes, to reverse the cause by just shifting all the taxes off industry and onto monopoly." "I give up," says the Heckler, "you have won your case of simplicity; but I am not so sure it fits into this world of barbed-wire entanglements."

Mr. Kellogg and Unemployment

(Reprinted from *The Churchman*)

To the Editor of *The Churchman*.

I READ in my copy of *The Churchman*, July number, that in his keynote address before the 5,000 social workers gathered in Buffalo for the National Conference of Social Work, Paul Kellogg, distinguished editor of the *Survey* and president of the conference, minced no words about relief. "Any one" (said Mr. Kellogg) "who thinks mere business recovery is going to get us out of the woods of public assistance is blind to what is afoot." "He begged the social workers who were his hearers to do everything possible to make clear that the advances of science and world changes were responsible for unemployment."

Well, there you have it: there you have solution of our social problem.

But let us do a little thinking in reverse under the aegis of factual logic. A satisfactory conclusion demands that we do this: If, then, there had been no scientific advances and no world-changes since the time of the root-grubbers and shell-grabbers, would there be no unemployment today? Certainly there would not be, any more than there is unemployment, or relief, or bread-lines among the animals, the birds of the air, or the fishes of the sea. Our world would have continued unto this present as delightfully static for the human race as for the tadpole and the mosquito. Very surely there would be no such thing as what we call civilization.

So, following out the logic of Mr. Kellogg's solution of the unemployment problem, our only recourse is to scrap all the scientific advances of the struggling centuries of human existence, and fall on our knees and try to persuade a guiding Omnipotence to decree forthwith a static, changeless world!

Fortunately, there is other logic than Mr. Kellogg's which it may be well to heed. This logic tells us that it is not "scientific advances," but human stupidity-plus-iniquity in not making proper use of scientific advances that is responsible for unemployment and destitution. If a relatively few super-elephantish elephants, or super-tigers, or lions, or leopards managed to corral the only available forage grounds that could provide sustenance for their fellow elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, demanding that these forage for them, their over-lords, as well as for themselves, how long before there would be gaunt and hungry elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, thousands, maybe, millions, of them begging for relief? The instinct of the lower creatures, it would seem, is wiser than man's boasted intellect; wherefore there is among them a common fatness, a common well-being; none millionaires in any animalish sort of way, none degraded to what we know as "the level of the brute"; nothing like unto London or New York slums, or Southern share-croppers. The four-legged animals have never been led by their God-given instinct to grab the choicest portions of the productive earth for themselves, demanding tribute of those who would apply to it their productive labor. They have never been dominated by a benevolent government which fulminated against monopolies in general, but was stubbornly, strangely blind to the giant monopoly confronting it on every side; the *land monopoly*; the monopoly of the ultimate *source of all wealth*; of all that feeds, clothes and shelters human bodies.

Give men access to land, make its productive capacity as available to all as to some, and Mr. Kellogg will not then need to worry about scientific advances; for they will but serve to make human labor more effective in procuring in greater abundance the things that minister to the welfare of their life.

New Orleans, La.

QUINCY EWING.

In Palestine

I HAVE been much interested in recent editorials on Palestine. I have been there twice in the past twelve years and naturally became interested in the situation.

I could not go to Damascus because there was fighting going on between the French and the Syrians. As I gathered from various observations there was a general feeling that the English mandate in Palestine was working much better than the French mandate in Syria.

My information was that the Arabs outnumbered the Jews in Palestine four or five to one, and that the Arabs resented the fact that their land might be passing from them. There seems no doubt that the present trouble in Palestine comes from the land question.

The word land reminds me of a personal incident which I may be permitted to relate. On a train going one day from Jerusalem to Joppa I happened to be in a compartment with an American engineer in the employment of the British Government. He was a graduate of Cornell University. During our conversation he suddenly asked me if I had known anything about Henry George or his plan for the taxation of land value. I told him that I had known Mr. George very well. He said that in America he had regarded the George movement very lightly, but that since he had been in Palestine he had come to the conclusion that this theory might be the solution of the trouble between the Jews and the Arabs.

To show how wide-spread are the problems of the land