

Bend Chamber of Commerce on "Getting Rid of Tax Muddles;" about 60 present. In the evening a talk to Carpenters' Union on "Unemployment," an hour devoted to talk and questions which followed; 40 members of union present.

April 26—Mishawaka, Ind.; day given over to this neighboring city; noonday talk to members of Mishawaka Exchange Club on "Taxation According to Benefits;" 20 members present. Evening talk on "Why Poverty Amidst Plenty" was given to members of Moose Lodge of Mishawaka; at least 35 present.

April 27 and 28—Days given over to personal talks with city officials, editors, business and professional men, a number of whom were found to be in sympathy with Single Tax principles and proposals.

April 29—Day opened with talk to 100 students of South Bend Business College on "The Equitable Distribution of Wealth," which held undivided attention of students and members of faculty. Then a noonday talk to members of Knights of Columbus, Mr. Watson speaking on "Henry George, the Man Sent From God," at the conclusion of which the chairman, in behalf of those present, assured the speaker they would not fail to follow up the study of the principles which had been presented.

The week's work was brought to a close by informal talk to members of South Bend Henry George Club, at which a number of new names were added to the list of members.

May 1—Milwaukee, Wis.; "Unemployment: A Barrier to Brotherhood" was subject of an hour's talk at a public meeting of Milwaukee Theosophical Society; followed by the customary question period, during which Mr. Watson was asked to sum up his impressions gained as a result of his recent lecture tour and the possibilities of growth of the Single Tax movement; at least 100 present.

May 4—Roseland, Ill.; noonday luncheon of Kiwanis Club; Mr. Watson spoke on "Why Poverty Amidst Plenty."

West Chicago was reached that evening, and an after-dinner talk on "Getting Rid of Tax Muddles" was followed by an hour of questions and discussions; 25 present.

May 5—Chicago, Ill.; meeting of Ogden Park Improvement Association; Mr. Watson spoke on "Unemployment and Taxation;" 35 members of association and some visitors present.

May 6—Chicago, Ill.; Logan Square Lions Club heard an address by Mr. Watson on "Why Poverty Amidst Plenty," which brought forth much questioning and discussion from a number who remained after the luncheon; 40 members and guests present.

## Schalkenbach Foundation Work

IN the last issue of LAND AND FREEDOM reference was made to the advertising work of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation in reaching new people. The results of that February campaign among special lists of names, including high schools and colleges, and in which nearly 10,000 circulars were sent out, have been extremely gratifying. During March and April and early May 1,172 books have gone out of the office. This makes a total for the year May, 1931, to May, 1932, of 5,757 books distributed, of which 2,920 are the unabridged "Progress and Poverty." A very substantial part of this total comprises the orders received from high schools and colleges, and of course in that figure must be included various special distributions to libraries.

An editor of a small but well-run country newspaper, the *Barnesville* (Ga.) *News-Gazette*, happened to see our

bookplate in a copy of "Significant Paragraphs" that was given to the local library, and he became so interested in the book that he sent for other books by Henry George, including the unabridged "Progress and Poverty." We are asking Mr. Miller, editor of LAND AND FREEDOM, to reprint in full on page 102 the splendid front-page tribute that this editor, Mr. Ben Hardy, Jr., paid to the work of Henry George after reading "Progress and Poverty."

The advertising of Henry George's books in the New York newspapers last autumn brought us requests for speakers from several organizations, which engagements were filled by Mr. Oscar Geiger. In addition to stimulating the sale of books both directly from the office and through the local bookstores, the demand for George's books in the public libraries was increased. After taking this matter up with the librarians, who aided us by inquiring from the local branches in regard to this demand, the Foundation donated to the various branch libraries in different parts of the city a total of 204 books, in accordance with specific requests for allotments. In Brooklyn and Queens the newspapers gave publicity to these donations.

We spoke also in the last issue of an article on the Single Tax and its relation to the current depression, written by Mr. Byron W. Holt, which appeared in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. That paper very kindly reprinted 2,000 copies of Mr. Holt's article for the Foundation, and we distributed them to editors of news and trade papers and to publicists; sent a number of copies to various people who we thought might be interested. The article has been reprinted in full on the editorial pages of the *Portland* (Me.) *News*, the *New Orleans Tribune*, the *Coshocton Tribune* and the *Atlantic City Press*.

A letter from Mr. Waldauer, of Memphis, Tenn., informs us that a new enclave or colony has been started in Wall Hill, Miss., about thirty-five miles from Memphis. They have seven colonists and the enclavial land is under lease. This is the first experiment of the kind in the State of Mississippi.

Among the people whom we note in our news-clippings are the following who are doing active work of one kind or another in their respective communities:

Dr. Mark Millikin of Hamilton O.; Mr. James P. Kohler, Fort Myers, Fla.; Mr. A. C. Campbell, who spoke over the radio in Ottawa, Canada; Mr. Robson of Lansing Mich., who has organized a Henry George Club in that city; Mr. A. G. Freyermuth, of South Bend., Ind., who is doing similar work in his community. There are a large number of men and women who are writing splendid letters to the newspapers. Among those whom we happened to notice this month are: Mrs. Cossette, Mr. Sudell, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, and our own director, Mr. Bolton Hall, who had an interesting letter in the *New Republic* of April 20.

It may be of interest to note that in response to some o



our circulars that were sent to foreign countries we received, almost in the one mail, orders for a number of our books from a Belgian baron, a member of the Persian Legation, and an American vice-consul in France.

ANTOINETTE KAUFMANN, Secretary.

## Memphis Will Have Congress

FOLLOWING a very aggressive and persistent campaign on the part of Memphis Single Taxers and civic organizations, the Seventh Annual Henry George Congress was unanimously awarded to Memphis by the Executive Committee of the Henry George Foundation. Competition was especially keen this year for the honor of entertaining the national Single Tax gathering, a strong case also having been presented in behalf of Toronto, with the result that the decision was delayed somewhat longer than usual. But sentiment seemed to crystallize very definitely in favor of holding this year's Congress in the South, and the very cordial and enthusiastic invitation from Memphis proved to be irresistible.

The dates of October 10 to 12 have been selected as most suitable for this year's gathering, and the Hotel Peabody, one of the finest hotels in the South, has been chosen as the official headquarters, as it affords admirable facilities for conventions at moderate rates, comparing favorably with any heretofore offered in other convention cities.

In anticipation of the convention, the Memphis Single Tax Club was reorganized within the past few months, and is already actively at work. Memphis has always been one of the bright spots of the Single Tax movement in the South, and even in the early days had a very active and influential group of local workers, but, as in many other communities, the local group disintegrated during the days of the World War. Under the stimulus of recent national activities of the Henry George Foundation, a reorganization of the Memphis Club has now been accomplished, the Hon. A. B. Pittman, Judge of the Circuit Court, having been chosen president, and P. M. Birmingham, secretary.

A strong convention committee is being formed, Judge Pittman having been appointed chairman of this committee, Judge D. Waldauer, assistant city attorney of Memphis, vice chairman, and P. M. Birmingham, secretary. The Convention Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce has given assurance of its whole-hearted cooperation and is ready at work on plans to stimulate interest and enlarge the attendance.

No Single Tax convention of a national character has ever been held in the South, and it was felt that this great section of the country is deserving of recognition and of a larger share of attention at this stage in the development of the national movement. Memphis is geographically the center of the nation, and is served by ten trunk line railroads leading in every direction, not to mention splendid

automobile roads available for those traveling in that manner.

No effort will be spared to provide a strong programme for this year's Congress, as it is believed that it will attract unusual attention, owing to the rapidly growing interest in economic problems which has developed out of the severe industrial depression with which the world is now afflicted. Every newspaper in Memphis has pledged full cooperation in giving the convention proceedings adequate publicity, and there have already been some excellent advance notices in the press, including a strong editorial of welcome recently published in the *Memphis Labor Review*. A city-wide radio hook-up will be arranged for at least part of the programme, enabling the Congress to convey its message direct to the general public.

## A Single Taxer Answers

IN a report of a speech by Charles N. Edge, Mr. Edge is quoted as saying that the problem that confronts society at present is "the displacement of man by machine," and the solution that he suggests for this problem, according to the report, is "a shift in taxation from land to machine."

As justification for this solution the report quotes Mr. Edge as offering: (a) "The true value of a worker depends upon the value of the land;" (b) "as far back as records go, the basic value and obtainable wage of a man has been half of the produce from the land he rents and can work," and (c) "the transfer of taxation from land to the machine would have the immediate effect of increasing the value of land throughout the country."

In statement (a) Mr. Edge places himself at variance with all correct economic reasoning from Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and David Ricardo down. It is an axiom in economics that the value of land arises out of, and depends upon, the community's presence, its activities, its needs and effective demand for land, and on its productivity, thrift and law-abiding qualities. Thus, if we were to more correctly state the case, we would have to reverse Mr. Edge's form to read: "the true value of land depends on labor itself"—labor, of course, including all who come by their wealth or earnings by rendering value or services in return for it.

If statement (b) is analyzed, it merely tells us that land, without itself producing anything, is able to exact half of all that labor produces; for in production, land is a passive factor, merely permitting production, while labor and capital are the active factors, producing everything.

Statement (c) is correct, and that is why Mr. Edge's proposed remedy is wrong. The value of land represents the amount of the product land is able to exact from the producer for the mere privilege it grants him to produce. The higher land value is, the more it absorbs of the product; therefore, the higher land value is the less is left to the producer.

We have already reversed Mr. Edge's findings; let us