

Does anyone "with what he is pleased to call his mind" deny that public need, not private greed, creates these values? Public necessity demands the conservation of our forests, oil lands, coal deposits, mineral deposits, and it is the presence of population in our great cities that makes these natural resources necessary. Eliminate the demands of the great cities like Pittsburgh for coal and iron, to supply the great needs of our transportation facilities—again a public need—and industry would become non-existent. Public needs and demands create the value of our mines, oil wells, forests, and without this public demand there would be no necessity for such products. Our huge populations create these values, and the fact of a few miles of railroad transportation, or pipe lines, does not bar the public from their natural right to the use of these gifts of nature, belonging originally to the public lands, but filched by corrupt officialdom (not so "dumb" as to their own private interests). The chicanery and rascality of some men have deprived the public of their heritage in these lands. As population in our great cities and throughout the country creates these values, as they are really part of the Public Domain which should never have been alienated, it follows that these valuable lands (made valuable by population needs for the running of industry) should be taxed back into the public till, from which they have been meanly filched.

6. Proper adjustment of the land question would bring employee and employer into the position of "equal partners" and there would be unanimity of purpose in increasing and enhancing improvements; these improvements being free from taxation as improvements. These would be no taxes of any kind, except on the value of the bare land as occupying a special value owing to its advantageous location.

Under such conditions wages would advance to their true earning capacity. No man would work for inadequate wages if he could make more money employing himself. Such adjustment would do away with "industrial sweating," or the exploitation of one class of the population by the other, more advantageously located.

7. Great city lands, now possessed by private monopolists, should be taxed into community ownership. All land rents or site rents—due to location advantage—belong to the community of each city which has created these great site-values. The public revenue from all these site-values would be more than ample to meet municipal needs, and indeed create funds to be set aside for great public improvements.

8. Taxing the values of all lands possessing site or location value to the full extent of such community value would raise a fund large enough to do away with all other forms of taxation. Income taxes would be abolished; also excise and customs duties. There would be created each year an enormous surplus to be used for the public benefit.

9. No improvements would be penalized, as at present; factories, workshops, and all methods of production would be freed from present burdens; there would be no taxes on machinery or buildings, however costly or splendid they might be.

10. Persons possessing buildings and household property would be relieved of all forms of taxation except on their bare lands provided they possessed community value and could devote their revenues to improving their buildings without being taxed for any improvements.

11. No women or children would be compelled to work, as today, for the reason that all industrious men could easily support their families.

12. The public would not be asked to support charity societies, "Salvation" or otherwise, for the reason that the "soup kitchen" would not exist. Ample funds would be created to provide the aged and infirm with every comfort without requiring of them (in return for mere subsistence) degrading or penal work.

W. B. NORTHROP.

Death of W. B. Northrop

OUR old friend William B. Northrop, author of the foregoing article, which he designed to have printed in pamphlet form after its appearance in *LAND AND FREEDOM*, called at this office May 7th and showed us the manuscript. He said it was not in good shape for the printer and then carried it to a stenographer in an adjoining office to be typewritten. On Wednesday he came again and left the article newly typewritten in the shape in which it now appears. He left the office to dine with a friend, Henry W. Haviland, at 99 Water Street, and a few hours later was dead.

It is surprising that Mr. Northrop was so little known among Single Taxers, for he had written much for the cause. He was an active newspaper man after graduating from Georgetown University. He was born in San Francisco. He was connected with the *New York World*, the *New York Globe* and other newspapers. He went to London and there gathered material which Lloyd George used in his Budget fight against the House of Lords. The fact that Mr. Northrop was a Single Taxer gave him an eager zest in the collection of this material, which when presented to the House of Commons received world-wide attention.

When the public became interested in the speeches and letters of the late Mayor Gaynor, Mr. Northrop induced the Mayor to permit him to publish in book form selections from his most characteristic utterances, and at the request of the Mayor Mr. Northrop wrote the introduction to this publication. In addition to this work Mr. Northrop was the author of "Wealth and Want" and "With Pen and Camera," the former being a study of London poverty, and the latter an account of Mr. Northrop's trip around the world. During the War he was a member of the

Intelligence Bureau and special agent of the Arson Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Single Taxers and the world generally know far too little of the devoted and intelligent work of W. B. Northrop for the regeneration of the social order. While comparatively a young man Mr. Northrop had been engaged in world-wide endeavors to bring about a condition where want and misery would be banished from the earth. Of a serious and earnest nature, he possessed nevertheless a rich vein of humor which made his conversation a welcome diversion, while at the same time it no doubt helped him to keep sane and sweet in facing the appalling misery and suffering he sought to cure. A delightful camaraderie, an unusually keen intellect, a gentle, lovable personality—these and more were the attributes of our friend so suddenly called away. Mr. Northrop was one of the closest friends of Dick George, with whom he had so much in common. One of the finest things ever done by Dick as a sculptor is the bust of W. B. Northrop now in the possession of Mrs. Northrop.

Funeral services for Mr. Northrop were conducted at the funeral parlors at Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, on May 11th, by Rev. Carl Podin, and Mr. Haviland, his lifelong friend, delivered a eulogy and recited "Crossing the Bar." A large delegation from the New York Fire Department and Board of Fire Underwriters were present and there was a profusion of flowers. The services were attended by his 86-year-old mother, his widow, two sons and a daughter; Joseph H. Fink, who knew him well, and a large number of personal friends. The remains were cremated.

A Unique Advertisement

THE enclosed advertisement appears in the Dallas *Morning News* from W. S. Chambero, real estate dealer of that city. L. V. LaTaste, of Dallas, calls it "the only honest land broker advertisement I have ever seen."

"The great bull market in stocks has stopped—perhaps for some time. It is now appropriate to switch your profits, if you have any, from Wall Street to "Main Street"—into the "bull market" for "unearned increment."

In a growing city like Dallas carefully chosen parcels of real estate will bring profits in increasing land values resulting from the growth of the community."

From the President of Hunter College

"OUR present civilization is disposed to overemphasize the material aspects of progress," Dr. Kieran declared. "In fact, it goes even further. It assumes that material expansion is progress. Misled by popular opinion, education may easily subscribe to this error."

Henry George and Modern Philosophic Thought

ADDRESS OF PROF. GEORGE GEIGER

[Professor George Geiger, son of our Oscar Geiger, is head of the Department of Philosophy in the Bradley Technological Institute, Peoria, Ill. The following address by the distinguished young educator was delivered before the Chicago Single Tax Club at a well-attended meeting, and will interest our readers as coming from a young man who is destined to be heard from in the years to come.]

MR. TOASTMASTER and fellow-followers of Henry George, I am glad to be with you tonight and I assure you that I fully appreciate the honor you confer upon me in making me your guest of the evening.

I'm not quite sure whether I should bring you greetings from Peoria or from New York City. From my brief visits to Chicago, I am under the impression that both of these places, if not unpopular, are at least somewhat non-grata in your town; one, I suppose, because it might remind you of the type of small, mid-western village from which Chicago has been graduated—at least in size—and the other because it is more successful in keeping its crime waves out of the news columns. But I think that, as far as our movement is concerned, I'll cast my allegiance out here (no, not in the west; I used to think that this was the west, but I have had it recently impressed upon me that it is not); anyway, I believe that out here—in the north central regions—there is still hope for you, while I'm afraid that we in the east are beyond redemption.

I don't want to appear, however, to be over-emphasizing any note of discouragement. On the contrary, there is much justification for encouragement. That is a good old bromide and one that I've heard at every Single Tax dinner, but I should like to attempt in a small measure to justify that statement, not by an reference to the actual progress of our work throughout the world—you have read and heard enough of that—but merely by a reference to a very significant pronouncement on the part of a scholar who is undoubtedly America's and perhaps the world's foremost thinker and philosopher, a man whose name is indeed one to conjure with. I refer, of course, to Professor John Dewey. I am quite certain that all of you have read his preface of appreciation to Prof. Brown's abridgement of "Progress and Poverty," and I believe also that you have heard that he has permitted his name to appear as a member of the advisory committee of the Henry George Foundation.

I am not going to attempt to estimate the impetus that the name of Professor Dewey will give to our movement in academic circles where up to now Henry George has been so inexcusably disregarded, but his influence is sure to be a very significant one. However, I realize that the reputation the academic world has acquired regarding its lack of permeability to ideas originating outside of its own