

unemployment and bringing about periodic business depressions. He urged the abolition of all taxes except the one single tax upon the value of land. He justified the singling out of this class of property to bear the burden of taxation on the ground that private ownership of land is not a natural right, like the ownership of things made by men, but an artificial right, created by and maintained by the state, and that the power that created and maintained this right can properly prescribe the terms upon which it shall be exercised; that the value of land is a communal value, created by the community, and that those who are privileged to "own" what is really the property of all should bear the burden of taxation in return for the privilege.

By thus relieving industry and trade from tax burdens, and at the same time breaking up the forestalling of land and "bulling" its price by speculation, Henry George believed the way could be cleared for a new advance in civilization, the greatest and grandest advance made since the world began.

From a review of the Anniversary Edition of "Progress and Poverty," by Stephen Bell, in *Commerce and Finance*.

James R. Brown in Ontario

IT is an inspiring report that James R. Brown gives of his lecture tour in Ontario during the month of October.

Mr. Brown filled engagements at the Kiwanis Club, of Toronto, where he had spoken two years before; at the Lions' Club in the same city; then at the Welland Rotary Club, and at the Technical School to about 300 students; at the Western High School of Commerce to about 1,100 and at the Central Technical School to 2,000 students and members of the faculty.

At Peterboro Mr. Brown addressed the Insurance Men, about 100 in attendance. At the Ontario University, Toronto, he had about 150 hearers in a large class room, and a luncheon with members of the faculty.

Nor were the church clubs neglected. At the Mt. Dennis Union Church in Toronto a small but attentive and interested audience listened to an exposition on rational taxation.

Many other addresses were delivered by our lecturer on his Canadian tour and are briefly summarized as follows:

Service Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	14
Univ., Col. & H. S.	-	-	-	-	-	11
Mens' Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	1
Church Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	2
Taxpayers	-	-	-	-	-	2
Board of Trade	-	-	-	-	-	1
Single Tax Assn.	-	-	-	-	-	1

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Mr. Brown wound up this month of continuous speaking at the Glen Falls, N. Y., Rotary Club on October 31.

During the entire trip there was a general favorable response and much interest exhibited. The number of testimonials accompanying this report is evidence that the President of the Manhattan Single Tax Club made friends everywhere for himself and the cause he represents.

Progress and Poverty in Braille

RECENTLY, the Trustees of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, 11 Park Palace, New York, completed the production in interpoint Braille for the blind, of the book "Significant Paragraphs from Progress and Poverty by Henry George," with its introduction by Professor John Dewey. This book has now been distributed, with the compliments of the Foundation, to 70 institutions throughout the country which maintain libraries for the blind. The book is introduced by a raised Bookplate, containing this inscription:

THIS BOOK

An Abridgment of the most famous of the books of HENRY GEORGE

Philosopher and economist, is donated by the

ROBERT SCHALKENBACH FOUNDATION

11 Park Place New York

A non-profit organization, formed to encourage among people of all countries a wider acquaintance with the writings of a great American who was as well a citizen of the world and a lover of humanity. 1929.

The officers of the Foundation are informed that this is the first effort to make available any of the writings of Henry George in Braille for the blind.

Goeller Resumes Lectures

IN October Mr. Chas. LeBaron Goeller resumed his illustrated lecture presentation to college classes of the economics of "Progress and Poverty," making a trip through Ohio. His first engagement was at Marietta College, where he gave five addresses to as many classes in one day, speaking in all about six hours. About one-quarter of those present were young women, and Mr. Goeller estimates about the same proportion of young women auditors for his Ohio series of talks.

At Wilberforce University, the second college in the United States for colored students, Mr. Goeller addressed the assembled classes in the chapel, and in the afternoon gave a blackboard lecture to the economic class. Mr. V. V. Oak told Mr. Goeller that the students were inclined to be a little boisterous at times from sheer animal spirits, and he was accordingly much surprised that they

exhibited such interest in the lectures. Prof. Oak assisted with the lantern slides, and was himself so much interested that he forgot to put in the slides at the proper time. He is a native of India and the only non-negro in the community; he is a liberal and profoundly interested in social problems.

Denison University was visited October 28 and a lecture given that day. Mr. Goeller was then requested to stay over, and the next morning talked to classes and answered questions for three hours.

From there Mr. Goeller went to the Ohio State University at Columbus, speaking for an hour to a gathering of four hundred students and professors, and spending the evening with a group of professors. He also spoke at the Wittenberg (United Lutheran) College.

The Site-Value Tax In Politics

IN the recent election, William R. Emsley, of Merchantville, N. J., a Democrat, ran for election to a vacancy in the Township Committee in Pensauken township, Camden county, a Republican stronghold. Mr. Emsley made a vigorous lone-handed campaign, distributing 6,000 hand bills advocating site-value taxation and enactment of the bill in the state legislature to grant home-rule for adoption of site-value taxation in any taxing district. Although defeated, as was foreseen, he ran ahead of his ticket in all districts, in some districts receiving twice as many votes as did other democratic candidates on the ticket.

Mr. Emsley received considerable newspaper publicity from the newspapers, including the Camden dailies, all of which gave liberal extracts from his printed platform advocating site-value taxation. One such item was headed "Site-value tax plan issue in Pensauken." "Democratic candidate for committeeman pledges support to site-value tax measure."

Mr. Emsley has been requested to talk on tax relief at a non-partisan club in Camden, and says "I shall accept all invitations to talk on the subject as I want to keep the good work going."

Argentine

THE September issue of the *Tribuna Georgista* of Buenos Aires, completes the eighth year of publication of this interesting monthly, formerly entitled *Revista del Impuesto Unico* (Single Tax Review). It may be noted also, that it is now fifteen years since three or four disciples of Henry George started the Argentine Single Tax League, recently reorganized under the title of "Confederacion Georgista Argentina." The national headquarters are in Buenos Aires, where there is also an active local "Centro;" a local just organized in Martin Fierro brings the total up to nine centros in as many cities.

The *Tribuna Georgista* contains 16 pages, slightly smaller

than those of LAND AND FREEDOM, with cover. We abstract the following news from its columns.

September 1 an outdoor meeting was held in the Place Italia, Buenos Aires, commemorating the anniversary of the birth of Henry George (1839) and of the death of the first Argentine President, Bernardino Rivadavia (1845) both of which events occurred on a September 2nd, and likewise commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of "Progress and Poverty." An audience of a thousand persons showed great interest in the exposition of the doctrines of these two leaders as expounded by Senors Flores, Antonio Bellagamba, and deBurgos, of the local Georgist centro.

(American readers may need to be reminded that in 1826 President Rivadavia established a leasing system for the public lands of Argentine, forbidding their sale; he was overthrown two years later by a revolution engineered by landgrabbers, and his successors parcelled out most of the land to speculators.)

On the following Sundays in September, outdoor meetings were held in four different sections of the city. September 7 Senor Juan Bellagamba addressed an indoor meeting and conference of Georgists on methods of propaganda. September 11 Drs. B. C. Horne and Bernardo Niemes spoke at a well attended indoor meeting in the city of Concordia, and *La Democracia*, a daily paper of that city, printed a sympathetic report which covers more than a page of the *Tribuna Georgista*. The newly organized centro of Martin Fierro also held a good commemoration meeting September 1st.

A Buenos Aires newspaper, *Mundo Argentino*, ran a symposium in July on the question, "What problem in the national life do you consider as most urgently demanding solution?" In reply to this Dr. Alfredo L. Palacios, leader of the Socialist party in the Argentine, wrote that "The basic problem, 'par excellence,' is that of the land which we must solve, not only for our technical and material progress, but for our moral progress as well." After picturing graphically the disastrous consequences of the private ownership of land, he continued: "As Argentines let us not forget that, in the first years of our national political emancipation, Rivadavia, our first President, denounced the private ownership of land as the source of human inequality and that in line with his purpose that the new nation should not be constructed on the lines of old European models, he endeavored to preserve the land as a common patrimony of all Argentine, in order to build upon its collective ownership and its utilization by the renewable lease, conceived and formulated by him, a new type of organization for the new nation."

Approaching the same question, the National Deputy, Robert F. Giusti, also affirms that the most urgent national problem is that of the ownership and use of the land. He asserts that, "I accept as conclusive the Georgist Doctrine to its fullest extent, equivalent to