

paid full, or double advertising rates. Arthur Brisbane, in an address before a meeting of New York State editors, strongly advised his hearers to print nothing against prohibition unless they were paid, but to publish freely prohibition matter. This same Brisbane, who took money from the U. S. Brewers Association, "double-crossed" the wets, when his paper, the *Evening Journal*, favored ratification of the 18th Amendment.

No sooner had prohibition become a part of the supreme law of the nation than a lot of cheapjack politicians discovered that there was a chance to get office by denouncing the Volstead Act, and promising to get it repealed. Some of them brought forward the "light wines and beer" proposal, that had been worked to death by Brisbane in his attempts to carry water on both shoulders, although they well knew that under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States such alcoholic compounds are illegal. Others advocated meaningless referendums, designed to fool the people into believing that straw votes could persuade Congress to try to amend the Constitution so as to permit the sale of prohibited liquors. Still others, headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, declared themselves in favor of putting the Federal Government in the retail liquor business, in somewhat the same method as is now in force in the Province of Quebec. All these factions are united in asserting that prohibition is the foremost issue in American politics, and that it will be the paramount issue in the Presidential campaign of 1928.

Whatever opinions may be held by Single Taxers as to the merits of prohibition, they should at least agree that the thrusting forward of this issue will serve to delay discussion and action upon the great fundamental issues of land monopoly; the protective tariff; and unjust taxation. It is evident that the privileged interests are at work at the old game of getting the people excited over a minor question, so as to divert their attention from the one great problem:—the unequal distribution of wealth. So long as the great mass of ignorant voters can be deluded into believing that the right to drink beverages containing more or less alcohol is the chief issue, just so long will the powers of privilege prevail, and social injustice flourish. The pretended champions of "liberty," who are shouting for the right to drink 4 per cent. beer, and 10 per cent. "light wines," know nothing, and care nothing, for real social and economic freedom. Real libertarians, who know that freedom has a much wider scope than the question of liquor drinking, should not be deluded into giving their support to the attempts to make the right to drink intoxicants the dominating issue in politics.

A YOUNG reporter trained in this lush school was sent by Charles A. Dana of the *Sun* to interview Henry George. Dana's scrawled comment on the result was: "You sound like Wendell Phillips reporting Saint John the Baptist. I asked you to see a Mr. Henry George."

—*New York Evening Post.*

A Great Catalogue

A NOTABLE catalogue has just been issued by the New York Public Library. Its title is "Henry George and the Single Tax." It numbers 90 pages, contains references to over 2,000 separate articles, books, and pamphlets, and cites about 800 different writers. It includes a fine reproduction of the bust of Henry George now in the public library. This serves as a frontispiece. Then there is a reproduction of the first page of "Progress and Poverty" in the handwriting of the author.

The foundation for this remarkable collection was the gift to the library by Anna George de Mille of the books and manuscripts in her possession written by her father or by others, and relating to the cause to which he gave his life. Combined with the works already in possession of the library this collection of Georgian material is the most comprehensive in existence.

This catalogue, printed on fine paper, also forms the most complete bibliography we have. Previous bibliographies, such as the one prepared by Prof. Arthur N. Young for the Single Tax Five Year Book published in 1917, are entirely eclipsed.

In this collection, which is now the greatest in the world, are the original draft of "Progress and Poverty," many editions of this work in English, and translations in many languages, manuscripts, the editorial on Abraham Lincoln printed in the *Daily Alta California* in 1865, in typewritten form and therefore transcribed for some reason many years later, files of the *Daily Evening Post* edited by Henry George in 1873 and of the *Morning Ledger* edited by Mr. George in 1875.

That Henry George was not entirely unmethodical is shown by the number of his note books in this collection, and loose notes for his many lectures, scrap books and portfolios covering obituaries, reviews of his books, newspaper clippings, contributions to the *Irish World*, notes of his visit to Great Britain in 1881 and 1882, and much other memoranda. He had preserved letters from Richard LeGallienne, Ernest Seton Thompson, William Lloyd Garrison and others.

In this catalogue is a complete list of the George manuscripts which enrich the collection, a complete list of bibliographies, and a chronological list of the principal works of the great economist.

We are indebted to Rollin Alger Sawyer, Chief of the Economics Division of the library, for the compilation of this splendid catalogue, and to Miss Mabel C. Weaks, of the Manuscript Division, for her own careful work in the listing of the many manuscripts.

Readers of LAND AND FREEDOM may obtain copies of this catalogue from the New York Public Library, 42nd Street, N. Y. City. They will be supplied as long as any remain at fifty cents per copy, postpaid.