

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

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