

in the *Irish World* of October 22. A striking quotation from "Progress and Poverty" was used by the *World Tomorrow*, magazine, and in the October 26 issue, it contained an article entitled "Henry George Thirty-five Years Later."

Among the many Single Taxers who have been writing good letters to the newspapers, we note the following, whose letters we happened to see: Mr. Maguire of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Willard, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Bouton, Mr. Rose, Mr. H. W. Allen, Mr. J. B. Ellery, Mr. Charles McGowan, Mr. Blauvelt, Mr. Harrington, Miss Edwards and Mr. Whidden Graham.

ANTOINETTE KAUFMANN.

Manhattan Club Activities

LECTURE TOUR OF CHARLES H. INGERSOLL

ON August 14, there was held an informal dinner to Mr. Ingersoll at Miller's Hotel in New York and on September 14, another dinner was held at 23 Park Place, Oscar H. Geiger presiding. At both of these affairs Mr. Ingersoll addressed those present. On the morning of September 15, he started on his tour of New York State, covering the following cities and towns:

September 15—Troy, N. Y.; Kiwanis Club; 100 present.

September 20—Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Kiwanis Club and Rhinebeck High School.

September 21—Kingston, N. Y.; Morgan Business School and Rotary Club. Mr. Morgan paid a tribute to the late James R. Brown.

September 22—Schenectady, N. Y.; Spencer Business School. Business men's group; meeting arranged by Warren S. Blauvelt.

September 26—Albany and Troy, N. Y.; Business College and High School.

September 26—Meeting at Third Reform Church; arranged by James Malcolm. Nearly two hours of questions.

September 28—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Students of High School; 833 students and teachers listened to Mr. Ingersoll.

September 29—Rome, N. Y.; Rotary Club; Mayor and assessors; 40-minute talk and one-hour for questions; also Free Academy; 900 present.

October 1—Association of Manufacturers' Representatives; meeting lasting two hours.

October 2—Syracuse, N. Y.; radio talk.

October 3—Syracuse, N. Y.; Central High School, Vocational; 1,300 present. Technological Club at Onondaga Hotel; 200 present.

October 4—Glens Falls, N. Y.; High School and Chamber of Commerce.

October 5—Syracuse; Optimist Club; 85 present; meeting arranged by Dean Mosher, of Syracuse University; a group of students; 30 in number.

October 6—Amsterdam, N. Y.; Kiwanis Club; 60 present; evening; Chamber of Commerce; 100 present.

October 7—Walcott, N. Y.; High School.

October 10—Rochester, N. Y.; Rochester Normal School; students and teachers numbering 80 in attendance. Sodus, N. Y.; Chamber of Commerce and Sodus High School; latter meeting arranged by Mr. Clarke.

October 11—History Class of Sodus High School.

October 12—Newark, N. Y.; Lions' Club; 40 present; also same day, address in Syracuse before the Baptist Church Forum.

October 13—Schenectady, N. Y.; Rotary Club.

October 14—Cambridge, N. Y.; and Scotia, N. Y. High Schools.

Mr. Ingersoll ended his New York State tour with meetings at Wolcott, Oakfield, Le Roy and East Aurora. In the last-named place he was introduced by Elbert Hubbard. This was his last meeting in New York. He then started on his Canadian tour, speaking at Port Colborne, Ontario, and Toronto. At the Ontario Labor Forum in Toronto there were 353 present. On October 24, he addressed the Toronto Board of Trade on the subject; "What Shall Business Do to Be Saved?" L. B. Walling and Charles Phillips of Toronto are to be thanked for their cooperation.

His stay in Toronto was a period of intense activity; speaking at the Lions' Club, the Rationalists Society and the Single Tax Association. Dr. Hargreave, the leader of the last-named meeting, said that Mr. Ingersoll's answers to questions were the most persuasive he had ever heard.

At London before the students of the Commercial High School Mr. Ingersoll had an audience of 1,500, being invited to address the School by Principal Bead who had heard him at the Rotary Club the day before. On November 2, he debated Socialism at the Labor Forum in Toronto with Mr. W. Moriarty. The Single Taxers present were enthusiastic, declaring that Mr. Ingersoll was an easy winner, though no official decision was rendered.

For the benefit of our readers a few items of information regarding Mr. Ingersoll's trip may be mentioned. The Ingersoll Lecture Committee in collaboration with the Manhattan Single Tax Club, Louis B. Parsons, Chairman, reports that the press has been singularly generous in its publicity. The Committee also states that between September 15 and 30, Mr. Ingersoll delivered 19 lectures with a total audience of 4,073. And since September 15 Mr. Ingersoll has spoken in 24 cities with a total audience of 7,568.

The lectures called forth over 69 articles from the newspapers of the State. Interviews with our lecturer as well as liberal extracts from his addresses also appeared in the Ontario papers.

DINNER TO DR. ROMAN

A very important and interesting event was the dinner tendered to Dr. Frederick W. Roman by the Manhattan Single Tax Club on Tuesday evening, October 25.

President Walter Fairchild introduced Mr. Otto K. Dorn as toastmaster. Both paid tributes to Henry George, who founded this club and who died in this same week of October, just thirty-five years ago.

The toastmaster introduced Mr. Bernarr MacFadden, the publisher, who responded very briefly. He said:

"I have always been a searcher for truth and these are perilous times. We hardly know what is before us and this tax question is a very heated one right now. Taxes are putting men out of business everywhere. We are being

exploited through all sorts of business propositions and the main fault is that the cream is not allowed to rise to the top. . . . Mr. Ingersoll came into my office several months ago and talked to me about the Single Tax. I had heard Henry George about forty years ago, when he first came to New York, but at that time I was interested in one question. . . . Mr. Ingersoll among other things gave me a circular that appealed to me. I stole part of it, put a few ideas of my own to it and put it as an editorial in *Liberty*. . . . You should talk Single Tax from the house tops; you ought to have your principles engraved in the sky in letters a mile high. Don't stop, keep on fighting. . . ."

Dr. Roman was then introduced. He carried with him a greeting from the English Single Tax League, extended at a dinner in London on October 14, and presided over by John Paul.

In his talk, Dr. Roman reviewed the English situation in relation to the land question and pointed out that in the last thirty years, on three occasions, England came very near having a land tax law on its books. The land question is most acute in Great Britain, he said, for anyone who owns land in England—no matter how valuable it may actually be—pays no tax whatsoever upon it if he does nothing with it, or receives no revenue from it.

It was in June that Dr. Roman arrived in Japan, with letters of introduction that gave him access instantly to sources of authoritative information. Japan is not as large as the State of California, and only 16 per cent of its land is capable of being cultivated; while it has a population of 2,000 people per square mile of its tillable area, who are engaged primarily in the cultivation of rice. Rice has gone down about 40 per cent in price and almost the entire rice crop in Japan is shipped to the United States. Information is exceedingly difficult to get, owing to the control by the military element of both speech and press. The Government now in power intends to control Manchuria on account of its richness, and it is needed for the Japanese, and they argue, he said, that they have the same right to Manchuria that England has to Calcutta or Bombay; or that America has to the Philippine Islands. Japan, he felt, would never be able to establish peace in Manchuria, because of the vast active hostility of the Chinese people; China with its enormous population is entirely disorganized and without a national sentiment that might make for coherence, and they are quite as incapable of establishing order in Manchuria as they are in the rest of China.

In China, he continued, in 1931 occurred the greatest flood in history, affecting over twenty-five million people. Deaths by drowning alone must be computed in the hundreds of thousands; cholera has become epidemic and has been so bad that this summer they were not able to get coffins fast enough to bury their dead. In Shanghai three to five hundred a day are dying from the cholera.

There is an economic revolution going on in China. The old civilization is breaking down. It is under great danger

of going over to Communism. But the Soviets are dying by the thousands in Russia today from actual starvation, for the crops have failed and they have not been able to bring agriculture under their scheme of production. It is still not shown if the five-year plan will be able to produce sufficiently. They will pass a new crisis this winter and if they can make good, their influence will be very great upon China. China is not only undergoing a political and economic revolution, but it is undergoing a religious revolution as well, and Buddhism and Confucianism no longer have a hold upon the people.

In the Philippine Islands, where America has done a wonderful work, it costs \$11,000,000 to keep law and order, and none of this is charged against the Filipinos. Twenty-eight per cent is spent on education, 7 per cent on health, a large percentage on road building. The Filipinos admit that the United States has played a great role, and yet they want their independence. Undoubtedly, their standard of living would go back if they were given their freedom, but eventually they will probably get it because we have a tariff group in the United States that wants to get the Philippine Islands outside of our tariff walls whereby American grown sugar can be free from Philippine competition.

In Dutch East Indies, the Dutch and the natives get along very well, because the Dutch do not feel superior and marry freely among the natives. The Dutch have not interfered very much in the way of taxes, and have allowed them to run their institutions much to their own liking. The English, on the other hand, embitter the natives because of their superior attitude.

There are probably 300 castes in India, of which the Brahmans, the highest class, have some 50 variations in their own group; Ghandi is trying to abolish this caste system. There is no concept of economic relations, the land is owned by a comparatively small number of people, and the landowners are ruthless exploiters.

The cow and bull are still held as sacred, and sterile cows and bulls wander through the streets all through India. The filthy rites involved in their worship of these animals is beyond belief.

Child marriage is only slightly under control, and they would go back to this without the British law.

India became self-satisfied years ago and this has atrophied their civilization, together with their pride in a lack of contact with the outside world. Self-satisfaction is a menace to a nation and America is in a danger today of this kind. Civilization and its progress is dependent upon the interest of a people in international affairs.

Dr. Roman is Leader of the Parliament of Man, which has established nine Forums in California, meeting weekly, and they are functioning even during his absence.

This dinner of Dr. Roman was one of the most successful ever held by the Manhattan Single Tax Club, and was a splendid tribute to the intellectual and scholarly leader-

ship in Single Tax economics that he has so definitely established upon the Pacific Coast.

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On Sunday, November 6, at 2:45 P. M., over Radio Station WOR, Mr. Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of *The American City*, took the negative in a debate on "Shall We Adopt the Sales Tax." One hundred post cards were sent out from this office to members and friends in the metropolitan district asking them to listen in. Through the efforts of Mr. Charles A. Cawley of Brooklyn, on October 5, President Walter Fairchild called on Mr. S. Theodore Granik, Director of the WOR Forum Hour, to discuss with him the possibility of arranging for a debate on the Single Tax, for one of the Forum programmes. Mr. Fairchild met there Mr. Harold S. Buttenheim, who had called on Mr. Granik with the same purpose in view, and Sunday's debate was the happy termination of that effort.

Mr. Oscar H. Geiger is scheduled to give a talk on "Can This Civilization be Saved," at the Paterson, N. J. Young Women's Hebrew Association on Sunday, November 27, at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Geiger addressed this Forum last year under our auspices and they have asked for a return visit.

MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB.

Passing of Frederick F. Ingram

THE same mail that brought the November issue of the *Ingram Institute News* with its inspiring contents conveyed the news of the passing of Mr. Ingram on October 29, at San Diego, Calif.

The founder of the Ingram Institute at San Diego was for years an active exponent of our doctrines. He retired several years ago from the business he had built up in pharmaceutical products in Detroit, Mich., in which he amassed a fortune. Always an active Single Taxer he now devoted himself exclusively to the propagation of the doctrines of Henry George, taking up his residence in San Diego, and surrounding himself with a number of forward-looking men who constituted the Advisory Council of the Ingram Institute.

He was a close friend of Henry Ford whose acquaintance he made in 1890. Mr. Ford repaired an engine which Mr. Ingram was unable to get started. The latter was at that time a workman in overalls and gave little promise of the meteoric career which a few years later carried him to the summit of the business world. But this meeting was the beginning of a lifelong friendship.

Mr. Ingram was not able to persuade his friend to come out whole-heartedly for the Single Tax, but evidence is not lacking that he sees a good part of our doctrine. Stories corroborative of this are told every now and then.

Mr. Ingram died after an operation for intestinal cancer. He was seventy-six years of age. He is survived by his widow, Laura A. Mayo Ingram, and a son, F. F. Ingram, Jr., of Dallas, Texas.

He has done his work and has left more than a casual

impression upon his cotemporaries and the movement he espoused. It was a great and far reaching work he undertook in the foundation of the Ingram Institute and it is hoped that the work will go on.

The *New York Times* for October 31, gives these additional details of his political and business career:

After starting in the retail drug business at Ypsilanti, Mich., Mr. Ingram traveled for several years as a salesman for a pharmaceutical manufacturer, and in 1885 became a partner in the firm of Milburn & Williamson, manufacturing pharmacists of Detroit. Five years later this company was succeeded by Frederick F. Ingram & Co.

During his residence of some forty years in Detroit, Mr. Ingram became one of its leading citizens. In 1913 he was elected a charter commissioner at large. From 1899 to 1905 he served on the Detroit Public Lighting Commission, holding its presidency for two terms. He had also been a member of the State Constitutional Convention and the Detroit Charter Commission and president of the Civic Forum Institute.

Mr. Ingram belonged to the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Detroit Museum of Art Founders Society and the American Chamber of Commerce of London.

Washington Women Meet

THE November meeting of the Woman's Single Tax Club of Washington, D. C., was held on election eve with Mrs. Jennie Knight at the Cordova Apartments.

Following the business meeting, the club members listened to an appeal for charity from one of the representatives of the Community Chest who are requesting the privilege of appearing before the various organizations of the city to present an outline of their work to relieve the ever-increasing army of destitute and unemployed; and the need for increased donations this year, the \$350,000 appropriated by Congress having been exhausted, and \$100,000 borrowed by social service agencies to help out on the relief.

This talk was followed by questions and brief talks from the members, tending to bring out the inadequacy and hopelessness of mere charity as a solution of the problem of poverty so long as our present economic system remains unchanged, and contrasting present conditions with what might be, with freedom substituted for monopoly and justice for charity.

Mr. Western Starr, the only Washington representative of the Single Tax movement who was able to attend the Memphis Convention, gave an interesting account of its sessions.

The next club meeting on December 5 was announced to be held at the Inside Inn, whose proprietor, Mr. Harry Olney, is an active Single Taxer. The meeting is to be preceded by a dinner.

GERTRUDE E. MACKENZIE,
Corresponding Secretary.

Death of Louis Parsons

LOUIS PARSONS, well known Single Taxer of this city, died November 17. An account of his life and services to the cause will appear later.