

the Sunday evening forum of the St. James M. E. Church on economic rent and unemployment, and on the return journey spoke before the Kiwanis Club of Niles, O.

Dr. Mark Millikin, president of the Ohio Single Tax League, and secretary Percy R. Williams, of the Henry George Foundation, attended the convention of the League for Independent Political Action in Cleveland, O., July 9 and 10, for the purpose of submitting to that organization an argument on behalf of the incorporation of a Single Tax plank in their platform.

William B. Foster, who for the past year has been president of the Henry George Club of Pittsburgh, went to California in May to represent the Travelers Insurance Company in the Los Angeles district and may decide to make his permanent home there. He has been active in Single Tax work in Pittsburgh since the organization of the Henry George Club, and also has been prominent in civic affairs, having twice been nominated for City Council by the Democratic party. He is a nephew of the famous composer Stephen C. Foster.

During the month of June the Press Bureau, under the active direction of John C. Rose of Pittsburgh, sent out over 250 letters to newspapers representing eighteen States of the Union, and clippings received at headquarters indicate that these letters are appearing almost daily in the Readers' Column of prominent newspapers in all parts of the country.

Charles H. Ingersoll Lectures

IN a remarkable tour of more than a dozen States, beginning January 1, C. H. Ingersoll has delivered 175 talks before high schools and colleges, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, advertising clubs and other organized groups.

The newspaper publicity obtained has been remarkable. We doubt if it has been equalled by any of our lecturers at any time in the short period of six months.

The *Salt Lake Telegram* published an article on Mr. Ingersoll with a portrait, and quoted him as saying: "I believe the lull in business and the unemployment are directly caused by the tax burden that is tied to the legs of industry instead of being properly placed on its back."

He is expected home this month.

WE live in a universe of law. I speak not of statutes, but of law. Statutes are artificial—a device of man. Law is Natural—the expression of Infinite Power, Intelligence or Mind, as one prefers. Since the Primal Dawn, Natural Law has dominated the affairs of man. Though, in all ages, man has enacted statutes—changing these as suited his whim—Natural Law has remained unaltered. Man has attempted to amend or vacate the Natural Law. Every effort in that direction has failed.

—LAURIE J. QUIMBY.

M. S. T. Club Busy

ITS ACTIVITIES REPORTED BY MISS BEATRICE COHEN,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

THE Manhattan Single Tax Club is laying plans for an extensive educational work for the fall and winter campaigns.

At a meeting of the managing board of the club a prospectus for a proposed Henry George professorship was introduced, which met with the approval of those present and at a conference at the Mahwah River Yacht Club Suffern, N. Y., on Saturday, June 25, the project was more fully developed. An explanation of the proposition was given at two sessions, and the balance of the day was given to social recreation. Some sixty people attended this conference and indulged in the sports of the day. Cars met conferees at the Dyckman Street ferry and conveyed them to the grounds; other conferees came by train, bus or private cars. The conference opened at 11:30 a. m., with Mr. O. K. Dorn, managing director, in the chair. A welcome address was delivered by Admiral Henry Pott McKenney, of Suffern. Mr. Dan Beard, well known in Single Tax circles and founder of the Boy Scouts of America, addressed the meeting, much to the delight of those present. Mr. Walter Fairchild, host of the Mahwah River Yacht Club, then announced the programme for the afternoon, and all adjourned to partake of an outdoor camp fire luncheon, served by a committee appointed by the club.

At 2:00 p. m. the second session was called to order with Mr. Dorn in the chair. Mr. Dorn gave a brief outline of the work being done, and Mr. Fairchild gave an explanation of the project the club wishes to sponsor. The Henry George professorship will involve the raising of an endowment fund for the establishment of a traveling professorship to teach the economic principles of Henry George in the leading colleges and universities in the United States. At least one man well grounded in the theory of Single Tax, of qualified academic status, will be provided to lecture in as many institutions as may be covered in one person in the academic year. Annual lectures on Single Tax will be given to economic classes year after year in the same institutions, so that each college generation will be educated in the Single Tax plan. This project will be sponsored by the Manhattan Single Tax Club until such time as it may be placed on a self-sustaining basis. Several persons were called upon to state their actions to this proposition, and the meeting adjourned promptly at 3:30.

The balance of the day was devoted to sports, and courtesies of the grounds of the Mahwah River Yacht Club were at the disposal of the guests. There was boating, tennis, swimming, and at 4:00 p. m. a hikers' party was formed to climb the Ramapo Mountains. It is needed

to say that everyone expressed himself as having had an excellent and profitable time.

On Tuesday, June 28, a special meeting of the members of the Manhattan Single Tax Club was called at 8:30 p. m., for the purpose of electing a president. The meeting was preceded by a Get-Together Dinner at the Actors' Dinner Club in New York City. During the dinner the Actors' Dinner Club provided theatrical talent to entertain, and at 8:30 the business meeting was called to order, Mr. H. J. Maguire in the chair. Some forty guests attended, and Mr. Walter Fairchild was unanimously elected president of the club. Mr. Fairchild has been actively connected with the Manhattan Single Tax Club, having served in the capacity of general secretary for many years. The club is to be congratulated upon Mr. Fairchild's willingness to serve as president of this organization.

Mr. Fairchild, in his acceptance address, outlined the origin of the Manhattan Single Tax Club and its historic place in the Single Tax movement. He pledged himself to uphold the traditions of the Manhattan Club as an educational institution, quoting Henry George:

"Social reform is not to be secured by noise and shouting, by complaints and denunciations, by the formation of parties, or the making of revolutions; but by awakening of thought and the progress of ideas. Until there be correct thought there cannot be right action; and when there is correct thought, right action will follow."

Mr. Fairchild also outlined some major activities recommended for the Manhattan Single Tax Club:

1. The Henry George professorship, which will be officially launched within a short period.
2. A Single Tax board of lectureship, arranging field lectures and meetings, very much on the plan already in operation at the club.
3. A committee on publication, sending letters to the press and taking care of the printing and circularization of literature.
4. A national association of Single Tax clubs, for the purpose of coordinating all Single Tax activities, working from a central nucleus.

Further developments will be reported from time to time, stating plans and progress made toward this objective. Anyone wishing to receive these news letters may have them by sending his name and address to the Manhattan Single Tax Club.

B. C.

True Christianity

NATIONS are isolating themselves. St. Paul said 'No man liveth unto himself,' and that applied to nations, too. International barriers must be broken down to assure permanent peace and prosperity."—General Higgins, Salvation Army, interview at Sydney, Australia. General Booth, speaking at the Melbourne Exhibition building on the unemployment question, and referring to the relation between Land and Labor, said: "Those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

WHAT happens when an unanswerable argument meets an impenetrable skull? Just present the argument to an average legislator and note the result.

—*The Standard*, Sydney, Australia.

Taxation of Land Values

BY DAVID BELLIN, SANTA MONICA JUNIOR COLLEGE,
WINNING FIRST PRIZE IN THE ANNA GEORGE DE MILLE
ESSAY CONTEST.

TODAY we are in the midst of a depression from which the entire world is suffering. Millions of men are unemployed, their families reduced to poverty, their children going without proper food and clothing. And even in times when there is no depression there are still people who barely make a living; people who spend all of their lives in toil and receive nothing but a bare subsistence for their labors. While on the other hand there are some who live in luxury who do not create that which they receive. Why is it that many who toil receive but a bare living while many who do not toil enjoy a life of luxury and ease?

If we but stop to consider the marvels of our machine age we are perplexed in finding the reason for poverty. With all our great machines and our great advance in science we still have poverty. Production has greatly increased not only in the aggregate but per capita. But has this done away with poverty? On the contrary, it has increased it. Poverty is greatest where population is thickest and methods of production greatly advanced. How is it possible that in the midst of increasing wealth we have increasing poverty? Henry George contends that the reason for our unequal distribution of wealth and income is our bad land system, and advances a very strong argument to prove his case. It will be my purpose to explain his idea of handling the land situation to correct our social evils which arise from the one-sided distribution of wealth and income.

The reason why poverty has existed is because in spite of increase in productive power wages have tended to a minimum which give but a bare living. (Henry George, "Progress and Poverty," p.17). If we go back to a newly settled community where the best land can be had for the taking, land has no value. A man will receive all he produces, or the full return of his labor. If capital is applied the full return will go to capital and labor. But as the better land is taken up and only the poor land remains, the better land yields more than the poorer land and has a price. The holders of the better land can sell their lands because of the economic rent they yield. By merely holding the better land until all the land of that grade is appropriated a man may secure a monopolistic price for his share in production. As more and more land is needed and poorer and poorer land is used the rent will rise and consequently the price. That is, the farther down the margin of production is pushed the greater the rent of the better land becomes. The rent is determined by the excess of the production of any given land over that of the poorest land in use. Wages will always be determined by what laborer would receive on no-rent land or the poorest land in use. Interest on capital will be determined by the return to