

He reports being received with the utmost courtesy wherever he went. The noted college professors, authorities in political economy and civil government, and their classes, among them students sure to be great public leaders and thinkers in the coming years, if not already so, showed deep interest in the discussions, and Mr. Goeller was kept busy answering questions and inquiries as to the underlying principles of Single Tax, and sometimes the ensuing conference between lecturer and teacher would last an hour or longer. Mr. Goeller is enthusiastic at the fine reception accorded him and feels the territory visited will prove fruitful of results.

Farewell Dinner to Prof. F. W. Roman

A MEETING of Single Taxers took place at the National Vaudeville Club on April 30th. The occasion was a farewell dinner called by the Manhattan Single Tax Club for Prof. F. W. Roman, on his departure for Europe. Otto Dorn presided and Prof. Roman was the only speaker.

Prof. Roman explained that one of the objects of his visit to Europe was to obtain further facts for the revision of his work on education in Europe. He wanted to visit Ireland, to observe what progress had been made and whether any economic benefits had followed on the acquirement of political freedom. He was anxious to ascertain the workings of the dole in Great Britain, and to what extent the facts bear out the statement that the great estates are being broken up.

Prof. Roman said that if he accepted the Marxian doctrine that we are all creatures of environment he would not believe that it was possible for men to form their own ideals independent of their environment.

He compared the decrease in numbers of those who own land in this country with the increase in the number of landowners in Denmark, and he wanted to ascertain the reason. He wanted to find out the growth of the cooperative movement in Denmark, and what relation that movement had to the increase of landholding. He would ascertain the facts regarding economic conditions and what changes had been made in the tariff.

He told interestingly of his forum work in California, of his battles with the American Federation of Labor, which had brought against him accusations that he was unpatriotic, that he was a representative of Sovietism, and that he was a communist. Of course, said Prof. Roman, they knew I was not a communist. What is the explanation of these attacks? Because the leaders of the Federation know that once the question of exploitation and speculation of various kinds is brought squarely up before the people something must be done about it. And they are not prepared to meet the questions that must then be answered. They have no solution, and somebody or something must be made the "goat" to ward off the approaching problems and the inevitable discussions that must follow. Hence the attacks upon those who

start out to teach. But despite these crazy charges the cause of adult education is here and here to stay.

Prof. Roman stated that he now had nine forums and was addressing three thousand men and women each week. These people come week after week. He had sold over 1500 copies of "Progress and Poverty." He had devoted one series of evenings to Dove and had sold many copies of the Theory of Human Progression. Meetings had also been given over to the discussion of the farm problem.

The speaker thought the Forum idea practical anywhere in the United States, was confident that it would grow and extend to other states, and closed with an expression of hope for democracy to which he hoped that the Forum movement would contribute.

At the conclusion of his very interesting address Dr. Roman answered questions. The meeting broke up about eleven o'clock and nearly all remained to felicitate the speaker and to wish him all success on his mission abroad.

Among the diners were Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Anna George deMille, Edward Polak, A. C. Pleydell, Josiah Dudley, Harold Benedict, Walter Fairchild, Charles T. Root, Miss Antoinette Kaufmann, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Cornick, Dr. Marion Miller, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Brown and others.

After A Half Century

[The Robert Schalkenbach Foundation publishes the Fiftieth Anniversary Edition of Progress and Poverty.]

IN recognition of the fact that it is just fifty years since the appearance of the first edition of "Progress and Poverty," the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation has just produced from new plates a handsome republication of this famous work of Henry George. This is to be known as the FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY EDITION. The book carries a portrait of the author reproduced from the oil painting by Harry Thurston See, recently acquired by the Foundation. There is a notable explanatory "Foreword," as follows:

"The fame won by Henry George as writer, economist and philosopher, has not diminished with the years that have passed since his death in 1897. On the contrary, there has been a steadily broadening recognition of his intellectual eminence. Significant of this was the recent Appreciation by John Dewey, the famous American educator and professor of philosophy at Columbia University, which contained these striking statements:

" 'It would require less than the fingers of the two hands to enumerate those who, from Plato down, rank with Henry George among the world's social philosophers. . . . No man, no graduate of a higher educational institution, has a right to regard himself as an educated man in social thought unless he has some first-hand acquaintance with the theoretical contribution of this great American thinker.'

"In this fiftieth year after the first publication of "Progress and Poverty," it must appear to that growing body of workers for social justice who in many lands are spreading George's gospel, that there is at this time as great a need as ever for the comprehension of the truth he sought to make plain. For, as in 1879, there is widespread social unrest in the world. Industrial depression and unemployment are conditions common to many lands, and even in the nominally prosperous atmosphere of the United States, vast numbers are compelled to live in poverty or close to its border line. It would appear that in the half century since "Progress and Poverty" was published, there has been little abatement of the social and economic ills that have afflicted the human family everywhere, and that recur, with unfailing regularity, in cycles that seem unexplainable except to the followers of Henry George. And, at a time when world opinion is demanding that statesmanship shall outlaw war, it is important to recall that the World Economic Conference, held at Geneva in 1927 at the call of the League of Nations, found a definite interdependence of the economic causes of war and industrial depression. It seems like a vindication of the philosophy of Henry George to find that this Conference, to which the representatives of fifty nations were called, unanimously arrived at the conclusion that:

"The main trouble now is neither any material shortage of the resources of nature nor any inadequacy in man's power to exploit them. It is all, in one form or another, a maladjustment; not an insufficient productive capacity, but a series of impediments to the full utilization of that capacity. The main obstacles to economic revival have been the hindrances opposed to the free flow of labor, capital, and goods."

"This, in effect, is what Henry George maintained fifty years ago, contrary to the teachings of the accepted political economy.

"Greater need than ever exists for a re-examination by mankind of the remedy for the world's social and economic ills that is involved in the fundamental proposals of Henry George—proposals which Tolstoy declared must ultimately be accepted by the world because they are so logical and so unanswerable.

"Therefore, the Trustees of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation of New York, which was formed to bring about a wider acquaintance with the social and economic philosophy of Henry George, have considered this an appropriate time to produce from new plates this Fiftieth Anniversary Edition of "Progress and Poverty."

NOT since 1924 has there been anything like the politicians' enthusiasm for the farmer, and nothing like it will be seen again until 1932.

—Nashville Banner.

Oregon

J. R. HERMANN, of Portland, filed a thousand names to the Single Tax Petition on May 23rd, all of them secured by himself. It is his hope to rouse in Oregon the spirit of the Great Adventure which in California produced a record-breaking vote. He is ably assisted in the work by George Bylander, Louis Bowerman, S. L. Casto, R. D. Merchant and others of the faithful.

Some effective literature has been printed and circulated. An increased fare having been asked for by the company operating the transportation systems of Portland one of these circulars says that the main reasoning adding strength to this demand is that cars must travel past miles and miles of unimproved or half improved lots, and asks

WHY SHOULD WE:

Build miles and miles of paved streets past vacant lots?
 Build miles and miles of sewer pipe past vacant lots?
 Build miles and miles of gas mains past vacant lots?
 Build miles and miles of water mains past vacant lots?
 Run miles and miles of electric cables past vacant lots?
 Run miles and miles of telephone lines past vacant lots?
 Have the fire departments run miles and miles past vacant lots?

Have an army of policemen to guard and protect vacant lots?

The following resolutions have been passed by the Building Trades Council of Portland without a dissenting voice; and these have been referred to the Oregon State Federation of Labor which meets some time in August.

"Whereas:

The eternal Tax Muddle is ever present and further from solution than ever.

And Whereas:

A question is never settled until it is settled right.

And whereas:

The only scientific system of taxation and land reform ever presented to the world was presented by a workman, a printer, by the name of Henry George in his immortal work "Progress and Poverty" fifty years ago.

And Whereas:

Organized labor of Oregon has four times helped the Oregon Single Tax League to present the measure to the people of Oregon.

Therefore be it resolved:

That the Building Trades Council of Portland renews allegiance to the principle that all men have an equal right to the use of the earth and that human industry should not be taxed, to the end that the labor problem may reach final solution, and the world live in peace, we call upon the central labor council and the State Federation of Labor to bend every effort to finance and assist the Oregon Single Tax League to again submit the same measure that was submitted in 1920 and '22 and that all funds be sent to