

formers before him, but none had built the bridge over which in a much feebler way inferior thinkers had stumbled, or walked uncertainly. It is not surprising that Prof. Wallis found "considerable difficulty in working with those who regarded Henry George as their master." It is clear that he has only imperfectly sensed the teachings of Henry George in all their implications.

We are sad to learn that "Progress and Poverty" is "an obstacle in the way of sane economic readjustment." The remark is amusing, for it is doubtful indeed if Mr. Wallis' present volume would have emerged at all if Henry George had not inspired it.

But let us be grateful for small things. This book will be read by many who have not the intellectual capacity, nor perhaps the leisure, to examine what Henry George really taught. Much that precedes what we have quoted is well worth while. In this we include his examination of Marx, his explanation of the nature of capital, his relation of land to production, and the evils wrought by land speculation. These are all well done, and other comments of Prof. Wallis call for commendation.

Prof. Wallis suggests as a substitute for the name Single Tax, "Capretax," which strikes us as a name of equal futility.

It may be said, too, that the rejection of rights, or "Natural rights," on which George laid peculiar emphasis, forces Prof. Wallis to an acceptance of Bentham's principle of "The greatest good to the greatest number," the fallacy of which was pointed out by the clear-eyed Alexander H. Stephens many years ago.

All the points raised quite admirably by Prof. Wallis will find further augmentation in a better knowledge of Henry George, to whom all these arguments may be traced. And for the benefit of the student let us say that Henry George did not teach that land was "peculiarly able to bear taxation." It is not the taxation of land that he taught, and we wonder if it would not have been just as well to insist upon this throughout in the interest of truth and a better understanding. Indeed this has been done in what precedes the passage we have quoted and which is a negation of what has gone before.

All in all, it will still have to be said that this little work will do good among those who prefer to get their knowledge in derivative form.

J. D. M.

*"Safeguard Productive Capital. Tax Ground Values and Untax Industry." By Louis Wallis. 12mo. Doubleday, Doran, Garden City, N. Y.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

"Social Democracy" is the title of a twelve page pamphlet issued by the Order of Social Democracy of Georgia. It is signed by Howell Clopton Harris as secretary and he is presumably the author of this little work stating the aims and principles of the order.

The recommendations include political as well as economic changes. Of course, the collection of land values, or economic rent for public purposes, forms the first of these demands. We might be critical of some of the suggestions, but Mr. Harris is too good a Democrat to insist that his demands (in this instance the demands of the Order of Social Democracy of Georgia) are the last words of wisdom on the subject.

It should be said that on the fundamentals of economics Mr. Harris stands "four square." Wage and price-fixing, regimentation, tariffs, etc., are rejected for reasons that have been tested by experience. Certainly no party will go to the polls with a better programme than the Order of Social Democracy.

* * *

"A Printer Tells the President," is a pamphlet of 32 pages by H. Ellenoff, consisting of questions and answers. This compact little arsenal of fact and reason is published by the author at 916 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. at twenty-five cents a copy. The number of questions are forty-five and the answers include figures and statistics, with statement of authorities from many and varied sources.

We have no hesitation in saying that of all the pamphlets that have reached this office in a long period this is the most admirable and weighty. The answers to some of the President's statements are keen and searching. We cannot refrain from this single quotation "When man is denied his natural rights, the common reaction of governments the world over is to take on the functions not originally intended, such as prying into private affairs, the creation of jobs the exalted idea that it is the duty of government to make people happy. Man who is the product, the result of countless ages of evolution, can well take care of himself, provided he has free access to nature."

Perhaps because this little pamphlet is issued by an advertising man its typographical appearance is peculiarly appealing.

* * * * *

Donald L. Thompson, of Spokane, Wash., is the author of a number of thoughtful pamphlets. The one before us is captioned "Our Deluded Over-Productionists" and is sold for fifteen cents a copy. It is written simply and is a sufficient answer to those who would reduce crops and limit production. The doctrine Mr. Thompson attacks and which is widespread he calls "an economic illusion," and proves it to any one who can be induced to peruse this easily read and easily understood little brochure.

* * * * *

Here is another larger pamphlet which we heartily recommend though it is quite different from the three that have been noted in the foregoing. It is entitled "America's Tax Dilemma" and is published and presumably written by Herbert Atkinson, 148 Eighth Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. It consists of 48 pages and can be had for 25 cents a copy.—J. D. M.

Correspondence

NOTICE TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS

With this number we bring to an end, so far as these columns are concerned, the controversy on Interest, whether Rent enters into Price, or whether under the full collection of Economic Rent any of the selling price of land remains.

The world is approaching a tragic hour. We are trembling on the brink of another World War. Whatever the outcome of the Italian Ethiopian squabble the danger is still upon us.

We are bringers of a World Peace. Our gospel is the gospel of plenty, of liberty throughout the world. We bring a message that will make war forever impossible. We preach the concord of nations the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man. And we know how to attain that condition. The future is ours if we will but obey the call.

Let us pray that it may not be too late. In the meantime the clouds are gathering. Civilization, such as it is, cannot survive a recurrence of what came upon us in 1914. Henry George has given us a great message, a message of emancipation from the terrors that are threatening, the dangers in which no household is safe, the loss of all that is generous and fine, the destruction of the culture and beauty that have taken centuries to build.

What shall be said of those of us who at such a time stop to discuss whether rent enters into price, or whether under the full collection of economic rent more or less shall be asked for the use of capital. Whether one or other of these schools be right matters but little. Our duty and responsibility are greater than these.

Editor LAND AND FREEDOM.

CONDITIONS IN KOREA

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

In the July number of *Asia* there appeared an article on Korea under twenty-five years of Japanese control. It is entitled "Japan

d the Korcan Farmer." The author is C. Martin Wilbur. Accord-
to *Asia* Mr. Wilbur has lived in Japan, China and Korea since the
e of one, and was Reference Librarian at the College of Chinese
udies in Peiping during 1932-1934. Accordingly he should know
subject. It is quite evident that he knows the facts, but as to the
ical relation of cause and effect he is utterly at sea.

He points out the terrible condition of the Korean farmer after
quarter of a century of guidance from the Yankees of the East.
or instance: fifty-three per cent of the farmers are tenants. The
verage yearly income of tenant farmers after rent is paid, amounts
the equivalent of \$15.80, or about seventy-five per cent of what is
ecessary to support life by the lowest standard prevalent in Korea,
twenty-five per cent below the cost of living. Rents equal from
ty to eighty per cent of the harvest. In addition to this the tenant
ys the land tax, and also gives presents in feudal fashion to the
ndlord and his family. More and more farmers are becoming
nants each year, going from bad to worse, and Japanese and city
reans are getting possession of the ancestral acres. On top of this
have the astounding fact of an increase of over one hundred per
nt in rice production, due to more efficient methods of farming.
ill seventy-four per cent of the entire population are in decline in
economic way.

To what does Mr. Wilbur attribute this depression of Korea? He
ames it upon the fecundity of the Koreans! He asserts that in
enty-three years these improvident people have had the audacity
increase in number fifty-three per cent! Think of it! While the
ff of life has increased one hundred per cent in twenty-five years,
gestive systems to handle that rice have increased but one-half!
nd in consequence three-quarters of the population are worse off
an they were under the petrified civilization of the Hermit King-
om twenty-five years ago. And yet Mr. Wilbur knows that the
ndlords get from fifty to eighty per cent of the Korean farmer's
oduct of his labor in rent, and give in return absolutely nothing.
nd does Mr. Wilbur believe that if the population had increased
at one-quarter or had even remained static, or declined, that the
of the farmer would be any better when fifty per cent to eighty
r cent of his labor is lost to a parasite?

I have written to the editors of *Asia* showing the fallacy in Mr.
ilbur's reasoning, and pointing out the true cause, and they have
tified me that they are interested in my conclusions and are sending
y letter to Mr. Wilbur so that he may reply to it himself.
ooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN LUXTON.

WE THINK MR. LOOMIS IS IN ERROR

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

My main contention in the discussion in which I have been taking
art is that under the full Single Tax it is quite possible that land
ill have a genuine selling value. May I be allowed just a little more
ance?

If the landowner received only WAGES for the collection of taxes
m sub-tenants or for other actual work, his retention of part of the
nt would not show itself in a selling value of the land. I personally
lieve it will pay the State to allow him more than this, to allow
m enough to give the land an acutal selling value. How else will
e State attain the objective referred to by Henry George of "avoid-
g the attempt to rent land through State agency?" This can be
omplished only by having land bought and sold as it is now. And
r this purpose land must have a real selling value.

It is true that the State will get a service. I believe it will get it
eaper thus than in any other way. But it will get it by allowing
nd to have a selling value. On the other hand, the landowner will
et get something for nothing, for the portion of the rent that he gets
r this will tend to equal the interest on his investment.

I return now to my main contention, that it is quite possible for
nd to have a selling value under the full Sngle Tax.

Chicago, Ill.

H. B. LOOMIS.

NOTE—The selling value of land is an untaxed value. If there-

fore any selling value of land remains after we get the Single Tax
it is proof we have fallen short of our purpose and that something
is still due the community.

A typographical error crept into John Luxton's reply to Mr.
Loomis on page 132 of the July-August issue, second column, 8th
line. It should read one hundred per cent minus X per cent, *not*
plus.—Editor LAND AND FREEDOM.

TOUCHES A PROFOUNDER QUESTION

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

May I add a few words to the memorial article on "The Passing
of Frank Stephens" and of his views which may not be known to all
of his friends.

His mother designed him for the ministry but due to theological
differences he did not enter it. The only person with him to the last
was the beloved nurse, Mrs. Marguerite Shanklin Wood, who has
ministered to so many people in Arden.

Frank Stephens view of life was always intensely ethical and doubt-
less he took death in the stride. His service to ethical issues was
marked—the popular nickname for him was "The Pope." His motto
was action.

Perhaps religion will make no real advance until we so far progress
as to have bona fide communication with those who have passed
on. Advances in religion have always taken place with uphill effort
against the opposition of cotemporary theology. Ignorance in
official religions have retarded spiritual progress.

Lonsdale, R. I.

FLORENCE GARVIN.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANK STEPHENS

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

A severe illness, which has kept me flat on my back for months,
and from which I have not yet recovered, has delayed my tribute to
Frank Stephens.

He was one of the whitest souls ever created and spent his life in
unselfish devotion to his fellows.

In 1884 Frank Stephens, A. H. Stephenson, A. N. Chandler, R. L.
Atkinson and Will Atkinson formed the Henry George Club of Phila-
delphia.

Stephenson was a very able speaker and debater, but exulted in
making mince meat of those he met in debate and Stephen's time
was largely taken up by trying to heal the wounds made by Stephenson.

When I started *Justice*, a Single Tax weekly, Stephens, Stephenson
and Chandler were all associate editors.

That the Club was a vital force in the Single Tax movement for
many years was very largely due to Frank Stephens.

Frank was staying at the Union Square Hotel and was the first
to respond to Mrs. Henry George's call for help when Mr. George
died.

I had gone that night to the George home at Fort Hamilton, at
Henry George's request, to escort Anna George home. She had been
at Father Ducey's meeting at Cooper Union at which he came out
flatly for Henry George.

Capon Springs, Va.

WILL ATKINSON.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONALS

RABBI MICHAEL AARONSOHN writes: "I have been keenly interested
in Frank Chodorov's article in May-June issue of LAND AND FREEDOM,
'Wanted One Thousand Teachers.'"

DR. ADOLPH DAMASCHKE, leading land reformer of Germany, died
July 31. He differed from Henry George in his teachings. He was
the editor of the "Year Book of Land Reform and Social Questions,"
and founder of the Society for German Land Reform. In June, 1931,
he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize won that year by Eric
Karefeldt, Swedish poet, and in 1919 and 1920 he was urged as a
candidate for President of Germany. His published works are