

ment in Parliament to the early introduction of a measure for establishing this land valuation and has declared that this is preliminary to the inclusion in the next budget of a taxation and rating of land values in Great Britain.

Our Danish friends inform us that continued progress is being made in that country, thanks to the existence of a progressive government in which the Finance Minister, Mr. Bransnaes, is an acknowledged Georgist.

Just here I may mention the revival of activities in Spain by our devoted friend, Antonio Albendin, translator into Spanish of "Progress and Poverty," who is now located at Cadiz. He sends us regular copies of a newspaper that seems to be under his editorial direction, in the advocacy of the Single Tax. Also a copy of an address before the Spanish Association for Scientific Progress. At a recent congress of this scientific body, at Cadiz, Mr. Albendin read a paper in explanation of the Single Tax.

It is not out of place to mention that from India, which is filling the newspapers these days, comes a fine review of our Fiftieth Anniversary Edition of "Progress and Poverty," printed in English in the publication entitled "United India," and in a recent issue of the *Hindustan Review* published in Calcutta, is also a generous review of the book.

It may also be of interest to learn that Dr. S. Y. Wu, who, with Mr. Sun Fo, a son of Sun Yat Sen, is enrolled in our International Union, has written to say that the land laws of the new Chinese Republic are to be drafted by a committee of which he is Chairman. This work, it is assumed, has been unfortunately suspended by the Civil War in China.

Annual Meeting of Woman's Single Tax Club of Washington

ON Sunday, June 1, nearly sixty Single Taxers and their friends held their nineteenth annual meeting at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. James Hugh Keeley, in Riverdale, Maryland, under the auspices of the Woman's Single Tax Club of Washington, D. C.

After a picnic luncheon, the guests distributed themselves about the lawn and porch to enjoy a programme of brief addresses.

Before the speaking began, Mrs. Jesse Lane Keeley, Vice-President of the Woman's Single Tax Club, read two letters. The first letter was from Mrs. Alice Thacher Post, widow of the former Assistant Secretary of Labor, Louis F. Post, expressing her regret at not being able to be present, and announcing the death of Alice George, niece of Henry George, a former resident of Washington and first woman to hold the position of secretary to a district commissioner. The second letter was from Spencer M. DeGolier, Mayor of Bradford, Pa., who had accepted an invitation to be one of the speakers but had been unexpectedly called back home; his letter however

declared his adherence to the principles of Henry George and stated that he had endeavored to put them into practice as opportunity offered, during his three terms as Mayor.

First on the list of speakers introduced by Mr. Keeley as chairman of the programme was Miss Jeanette Rankin, gratefully remembered by peace lovers for her memorable declaration in Congress on that fateful April 6, 1917, "I love my country, but I cannot vote for war." Miss Rankin analyzed the Kellogg Peace Pact, which, now that it had, under the provisions of the Constitution, become the law of the land, had made it patriotic instead of treasonable to work for peace, and she urged that all make use of this opportunity to impress upon our representatives in Congress the fact that compulsory military training and the continued construction of armaments, whether permitted by the Naval Conference or not, were in direct violation of the treaty which the United States has signed renouncing war as a means of settling any and all international disputes.

Francis I. Mooney, an attorney of Baltimore, expressed his regret that in so many gatherings of that nature, no explanation of the Single Tax was made, it being taken for granted that all present were followers of Henry George and therefore familiar with the simple principle, as expounded in his "Progress and Poverty," of shifting the burden of taxation from labor to privilege by taxing into the public treasury the rental value which the public had created, instead of allowing it to go into the pockets of private owners and speculators as is done today.

Howard T. Colvin, President of the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., spoke on "The Golden Age of Labor," which he showed could not come in reality, however much gilding there might be on the surface, until there was free land upon which the worker could employ himself, with taxes removed from industry and its products, when wages would automatically rise with increased demand for labor and a decrease in the army of the unemployed, now numbering millions in this country alone.

Linn A. E. Gale, President of the Washington Open Forum, spoke on the necessity for all branches of the army of progress, both economic and religious, to work together without faltering, remembering that the minority of today may be the majority of tomorrow, and closed his talk by the reading of an original poem entitled "Pitiless Progress."

Joseph B. Chamberlain, of Kensington, Md., long an active worker for the cause, advocated a headquarters in Washington, D. C., which should serve, among other purposes, as a central clearing house for Single Tax activities throughout the country.

Daniel O'Brien, "King of the Hoboes," related personal experiences in various cities, expressed his regret that such a large majority of people in comfortable circumstances became content and indifferent to the misery of

those sunk in the depths of poverty, and closed with some characteristic dynamic advice to Single Taxers.

Will Atkinson, after explaining that his name was not William, paid tribute to the work of leaders with whom he had been associated in years past in the movement to bring about a better social order based on justice, making special mention of Colonel H. Martin Williams, affectionately known to nearly all present as "Uncle Martin," uncle of Mrs. Keeley, and former reading clerk of the House of Representatives who had been converted to the Single Tax by reading "Progress and Poverty" and had devoted the remainder of his long and active life to the endeavor to make others see the light.

John A. Savage, President of the American Equity Association, spoke on the work of that organization in helping victims of the maladministration of our laws, citing instances in which civil service protection and even Constitutional guarantees had been utterly disregarded in cases where there was not sufficient influence to prevent.

Following the speaking, the guests were invited into the dining room for a farewell refreshing drink of fruit punch, after which the meeting adjourned until their next annual reunion.—(Mrs.) GERTRUDE E. MACKENZIE, Assistant Secretary, W. S. T. C.

The Annie C. George Prize Essay Contest

MR. WALTER FAIRCHILD, chairman of the Annie C. George Prize Essay Contest, which is conducted by the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, reports as follows:

Essay Contests were announced in four institutions for the academic year just closed—Berea College, Berea, Kentucky; University of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia; University of Virginia, University, Va., and Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Maryland.

The number of essays returned has been disappointing except from the University of Richmond, from which 34 essays were received. Berea College submitted 8, the University of Virginia, 6, and Johns Hopkins none. Professor Mitchell of that institution wrote that only three or four pupils had indicated a desire, and therefore, could not come within the rules prescribed by the Committee that not less than twenty should compete in each institution. With respect to Berea College and the University of Richmond, a partial prize payment has been awarded to encourage those who did submit essays.

Mr. Oscar H. Geiger was engaged by the Committee to read and grade the essays. After consideration of his very thoughtful report and the essays submitted the committee has made the following awards:

University of Richmond:—First prize, Gerhard Chester Henricksen, \$100. Second prize, Winfred C. Bloom, \$50. Honorable Mention prizes of \$10 each: Dorothy Smith, Leone Cooper, John E. Hamilton, M. J. Hoover, Frances Farmer, Mary Lee McCracken and Eugene Karfoot Ritter.

University of Virginia:—First prize, R. C. Wight, \$100. Second prize, William C. Cooke, \$25. Second prize, Murray Ferguson, \$25. Honorable Mention prizes of \$10 each, G. Wentworth Haley and W. A. Henry.

Berea College:—No first or second prizes were awarded. Three Honorable Mention prizes of \$10 each were awarded as follows: Myrtle Metcalf, W. E. Manning and Harlan Booker.

In addition to the contests mentioned above, the Schalkenbach Foundation has assisted in an Essay Contest, to the extent of \$25 to pay for expenses of a lecturer for a prize essay contest held in Cedar Springs, Michigan, conducted by J. S. Tindall, in which Mr. Polak and the trustees of the Hussey Fund took an active interest. The Hussey Fund paid for 45 "Progress and Poverty," 25 Significant Paragraphs, and 10 Basic Facts of Economics, which they donated to the Cedar Springs schools.

The Essay Contest is a valuable feature, provided the Department in the School, College or University, directly sponsors it, as a part of the academic work. The offering of prizes to students for essays, without the direct supervision of the Professor or other responsible person in the school, is of doubtful advantage.

—WALTER FAIRCHILD.

Mr. Oscar Geiger accompanied his admirable report as Judge of Essays with the following comment:

"In reading and re-reading these essays the conclusion that this prize essay work among colleges is a work of highest merit was continually borne in upon me. Indeed the spirit of the thing quite overpowered me at times as I visioned a new generation rising that knew "The Truth" and was willing and able to follow where it led, and to keep to its realization.

I cannot do better (if I may draw upon your patience) than to quote a few lines from some of the essays themselves, to help you in forming an opinion as to the effect their reading has had upon these contestants.

"As benighted ignorance gives way to the light of education all classes will realize the advantages of taxation on land values. Until that day arrives we, as missionaries, must carry the divine message of poverty relief to the far corners of the world, knowing that of all forms of philanthropy and charity ours is the best—the best because it is based on fundamental truth."—ROBERT FARMER, University of Virginia.

"In this coming generation rests the answer to this question. The children must be taught the movement; and the necessity and benefit of the change must be imprinted upon their minds. The present younger generation will be the law makers of tomorrow, they will be the civic leaders and they shall carry on the plan to its triumph."

—JOHN ARTHUR, University of Richmond.

"It is liberty which invites virtue, wealth, knowledge and strength. The course is hard, demanding the lives of