

a millionaires' luncheon club. But our statement appears to be regarded in Pittsburgh as libelous. It was not always so. The Pittsburgh rich have, however, been getting found out, and the thing has an odor. It seems that "if there is one thing in the world which the Hungry Club is not, it is 'a millionaires' luncheon club.'" What it is may be inferred from this description: "When Chas. F. Weller, the general secretary of the Associated Charities of Pittsburgh, came to Pittsburgh from Washington in September, 1908, he brought with him the idea of a weekly conference of men interested in civic and social work, at which, as he expressed it, 'the half-baked ideas of the members of the club might be worked out.' This 'get-together' idea was something of a novelty in Pittsburgh, and it took hold immediately. From a membership of six or eight, the Hungry Club slowly grew until now there is an average attendance at its Monday luncheons of forty or fifty, comprising men in various lines of social and civic work in Pittsburgh, as well as young professional and business men interested in those problems. The first argument in defense of the charge that the Hungry Club is composed of millionaires, appears in the statement that it is largely made up of social and civic workers. As additional defense, is the fact that if the table d'hôte luncheon which is served the members of the Hungry Club once a week cost more than 50c, it would be a serious matter to keep the club going. The Hungry Club has an aspiration, tempered with due humility, to some day become a full-fledged City Club, an institution which many of us feel would be a great thing for Pittsburgh. When that time arrives, we may, in order that there may be no question as to the real democracy of the club, admit to our membership millionaires. However, they will only be such millionaires as give evidence of a desire to reform."

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Death of Estella Bachman Brokaw.

All readers of Henry George's "Standard" in the early nineties, knew of W. E. Brokaw, and his devoted work in "spreading the light" that had come to him; and few of them but knew also of Estella Bachman, whom he married in 1894, and who died on the 26th of last month in California—"escaped from her life-long hampered body," as Mr. Brokaw describes her passing away. She was the author of "The Soul of the World" (vol. xii, p. 909), a book in which she used the fiction form to explain and propagate economic theories which she and her husband had developed together. At one time, early in their married

life, they edited and published at St. Louis the Single Tax Courier, an organ of the organized single tax movement, of which Mr. Brokaw was the official editor, and which has now come to be the Single Tax Review. This devoted woman, hampered through life by deafness and latterly by the progressive paralysis of which she died, gave herself freely and unreservedly to the service of her moral convictions. And she and her husband were one. Neither of them counted the cost, either to pocket or person, when things they believed in needed volunteers. It is not impertinent to say what all their friends well knew, that their whole married life was passed in poverty; nor is it out of place to add that this need not have been so, if they had selfishly preferred physical comfort to the promotion of their ideals.

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The British Land Values Movement.

Readers interested in the tremendous and successful work of the British leagues for the taxation of land values, should send for copies of the third annual report of The United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values. The Committee offices are at Broad Sanctuary Chambers, 20 Tothill street, Westminster, London, S. W. This report is an illuminating side history of the Budget fight, from the introduction of that historic measure by Lloyd George on April 29, 1909, to and including the organization of the "land values group" in the present Parliament. The names of this group, numbering 105, are given, as are reports of meetings, conferences, and Budget demonstrations in which the Committee took part. There are also sketches of the general election and the London County Council election, showing the active, strenuous and effective work undertaken by the United Committee. An account is given too of the municipalities and associations that supported the Budget and the taxation of land values. Short reports from the leagues and branches of leagues for the taxation of land values show how the activities of the United Committee have been supported all over Great Britain. The report closes with the plan of campaign for the future, from which we quote:

We have secured, in the Budget, provisions for a complete valuation of all land. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the land values taxes of the Budget are small and discriminating and do not put the principle for which we stand into operation. When the business men and the masses of the people raise their voices insistently for the taxation of land values then will the political leaders examine the principle and find its worth, and not until then. There is yet a hundred times as much ground to cover and a hundred times as many vic-