

the suffrage along political party lines. Their official organ, published at 1 Madison Ave., New York, is "The Woman Voter," the September issue of which is full of plans for the City Convention of the Party to be held in Carnegie Hall, October 28.

A. L. G.

PERIODICALS

The Crisis.

This is the name of a monthly magazine, organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to begin publication at 20 Vesey street, New York city, under the editorship of W. E. B. DuBois, in November.

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Single Tax Review.

Following a continuation of "Little Essays on a Big Subject," by J. W. Bengough, in the September-October number of The Single Tax Review (New York), there is part of an unpublished story by W. A. Douglass, and this is followed by a running comment on recent expressions of Socialism. The memorial address on Henry George, delivered to the Scottish League for the Taxation of Land Values by Alexander Mackendrick, which has a place in this number of the Review, is a fine specimen of philosophical oratory. As a memorial address it is a model of tenderness and dignity. A good portrait of Mr. Mackendrick goes with his address.

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The Twentieth Century Magazine.

In this reformers' review, the successor to the old Arena, and under the same editor, B. O. Flower, two papers on government are of special interest—Ex-Governor Garvin's, under the title of "Socialism or Individualism," and the Rev. Edgar F. Blanchard's on "Government—Tribal, Feudal, Individualistic and Socialistic." While Mr. Blanchard's paper treats those four social phases as if they were distinct epochs, the later ones giving way to their predecessors respectively, like a succession of years, Governor Garvin treats individualism and socialism as ever present social forces, like opposite weights of a scale, tending toward equilibrium. Charles E. Page, M. D., contributes to this number a brief article in criticism of the inoculation methods that have recently taken so strong a hold upon his profession.

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Quarterly Journal of Economics.

The issue for August contains a somewhat remarkable supplement by Prof. Edgar H. Johnson to Prof. Davenport's article on "The Single Tax in the English Budget," which appeared in the Journal for February. A more confusing performance along the line of "now you see it and now you don't" would be hard to find, even in the economic literature of the Universities. To appreciate this the whole article must be read. But here is a specimen: "Single Taxers should logically advocate a tax on land rentals rather than on land values"—therein confirming Prof. Davenport's misapprehension—but "in their

use of phrases they have been influenced by their leader who proposed to abolish all taxation save those upon land values." The misquotation is probably not Prof. Johnson's. At any rate it was doubtless only a slip of pen, of memory or of the types. But, Prof. Johnson proceeds: "How careless George sometimes was in his use of economic terms may be seen in his claim that the application of the single tax would increase land values," a statement which this careless economic professor would do well to verify by citation if he can, so that readers may ascertain whether the careless George was speaking of an application of the single tax over a limited arear and in moderate amount (which reasonably might increase land values, and in fact, has done so in Australasia, as we are informed), or that full application which would take for public use approximately the entire actual or potential rental income. But Prof. Johnson's most extraordinary blunder is where he says that "when George spoke of taxing land values he really meant rents." There is a citation intended to support that interpretation, but it reads "rent or land values," and not "rents," as the careless Professor Johnson has it; and since the context shows that George was using the word "rent" as a contraction of the technical term "economic rent," which was then, if it is not yet, used indifferently for rental income or rental capitalization. If Prof. Johnson had really read *Progress and Poverty*, instead of dipping into it here and there for something to cavil at, he would have known that when George spoke of "taxation of rent or land values," he did so with reference to the definition to be found at the beginning of chapter ii. of book iii, where he had described "rent," economic rent, as being not only for land in contradistinction to improvements and regardless of whether the owner was his own tenant or not, but as being "also expressed in a selling price," in "rent commuted or capitalized." Rent commuted or capitalized is "land values" in contradistinction to "land rentals" when the two are distinguished. Both are included in the economic term "rent," as George used it when on page 404 of *Progress and Poverty* he spoke of "the taxation of rent or land values." But apart from Prof. Johnson's manifest guilt of the very kind of carelessness he quite mistakenly attributes to George, it would be interesting to learn, whether from him or Prof. Davenport or any one else, why "single taxers should logically advocate a tax on land rentals rather than on land values. Professor Johnson must have intended to distinguish; and the only distinction is between actual or potential rental income on the one hand, and capitalization on the other. What George plainly implied was that rental values should be taken by taxation estimated on capital values; and perhaps some one can explain why estimating taxes on the basis of capital values would not be "to appropriate rent by taxation," which was what, on that same page 404, George distinctly stated to be the purpose of his proposal. To tax land rentals would be to exempt land speculation if actual rentals are alluded to; and also, where dealings are usually in capital values, to necessitate valuations with the aid of a market. But to tax capital values, would be to get potential as well as actual rentals (thereby abolishing forestalling), and with the aid of the market where dealings on the basis of

capital values are customary. Why, then, should single taxers "logically advocate a tax on land rentals rather than on land values?"

* * *

Mr. Lloyd George has all the fever of the Celtic spirit in his blood, but his passion is ever under

control, and over and above all other things his sense of humor flourishes. "We must give Home Rule not merely to England," he said once, addressing some Welsh miners, "but also to Scotland and Wales." "And Home Rule for hell," interposed an exasperated voice. "Quite right," was the serene re-

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