

State convention of the United Labor party of New York held at Syracuse in August, 1887. He was also chairman of the first National Single Tax conference, held in Cooper Union, New York, in the Summer of 1890, and of the second National Single Tax conference, held in the Art Institute, Chicago, in 1893.

The first of these conferences was a memorable occasion. Among the 200 delegates from widely separated parts of the Union were Henry George, William T. Croasdale and Robert Baker, of New York; Arthur H. Stephenson, of Pennsylvania; William Lloyd Garrison, of Massachusetts; L. E. Hoch, of Michigan; Tom L. Johnson, L. E. Russell and William Radcliffe, of Ohio; Edward Osgood Brown and John Z. White, of Illinois; C. J. Buell, of Minnesota; Martin Williams and "Pa" Chase, of Missouri; W. E. Brokaw, of South Dakota; James W. Bucklin, of Colorado; H. F. Ring, of Texas, and James G. Maguire, of California. Judge Maguire had but recently left the judicial bench in San Francisco, and Mr. Hoch was at the time mayor of Adrian; but with these exceptions there was not a public man in the convention, and Mr. George was the only one whose fame was extensive. Even Tom L. Johnson, though reputed to be a millionaire, was unknown outside of financial circles. Since then both Johnson and Maguire have made strong records in Congress; Maguire has been a Democratic candidate for governor of California; Bucklin has served with honor and usefulness in both houses of the Colorado legislature; Baker has just passed into the lower house of Congress, and Johnson has come into national notice as a leader in the Democratic party. The platform adopted at this conference was drawn by Henry George and reported by a committee of which he was chairman.

Though the Chicago conference lacked some of the impressive features of that at New York, it was made notable by the appearance of Dr. Edward McGlynn before a national single tax gathering. Photographs of both conferences have been preserved, McGlynn being a figure in one, and George in both.

Since starting the publication of *The Public*, Mr. Post has done but little public speaking, except at meetings in Chicago and the immediate neighborhood. Among his few speaking trips to distant points was his visit to New York in February for the purpose of the debate with Prof. Clark, which is reported in this issue of the REVIEW.

PROF. JOHN B. CLARK.

(See Portrait.)

Prof. John Bates Clark, Post's adversary in the Cooper Union debate, was born at Providence, R. I., in 1847, and was edu-

cated in the public school, Brown University, Amherst College, University of Heidelberg, and the University of Zurich.

He has held professorships of Political Economy at Carleton College, Amherst College, and Columbia College, where he now is, and besides has held a lectureship at Johns Hopkins. He was for two years president of the American Economic Association.

Prof. Clark has published a number of works, among which are "The Philosophy of Wealth," "The Modern Distributive Process," "The Distribution of Wealth," "The Control of Trusts," and perhaps over a hundred monographs and contributions to the economic journals.

"My work," writes Prof. Clark to the REVIEW, "has been chiefly in formulating a system of economic theory in which static phenomena, or those that do not depend on progress and on change in the form of society, are first studied by themselves, and dynamic phenomena, which result entirely from change and progress, are also studied by themselves. Wages, interest, and profits are the chief subjects of these works, and an effort is made to show that they depend, respectively on the productive powers of labor and capital and on changes in the manner of utilizing them which result in increasing their efficiency." In this way Prof. Clark states the economic aim of his many writings.

Prof. Clark is probably in advance of most of his fellow thinkers on economics.

Many of the philosophic generalizations in his writings will seem hardly worth the trouble it takes to impart to them the air of scientific method. But he really believes in economic freedom, as he understands it; is opposed to monopoly, as he understands that, and is much further out of the jungle than most of the professors who occupy chairs of political economy in our universities.

#### WOMEN'S NATIONAL SINGLE TAX LEAGUE—THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

At the invitation of the Women's Single Tax Club of New Haven, Conn., the Third Annual Conference of the Women's National Single Tax League will be held in that city on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 25, 26 and 27, 1903. In view of the success attending the last conference, it is but reasonable to anticipate a much larger gathering this year. An interesting programme is being prepared, and the delegates will be given a reception by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox at her Summer residence, Short Beach.

Single tax women of the country are invited to join the League and attend the con-