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PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

Our subscribers will please take note of the date stamped upon the wrapper. If this shows that subscriptions have expired, they are urged to remit with any arrears that may be due. They are also asked to bear in mind our club rates of ten subscriptions for \$5. Let all our friends help swell the circulation of the REVIEW.

Will our correspondents bear in mind that what we want above all things is news, more particularly that sort of news that illustrates the progress of the movement?

The Manhattan Single Tax Club has purchased a permanent home at 226 East 62nd street, this city, and will remove on May 15th, at which time the new club house will be dedicated.

THE COOPER UNION DEBATE.

The REVIEW is pleased to present a report in full of the debate between Louis F. Post and Prof. Clark, of Columbia, in this city in February, together with sketches that follow of the lives and work of the principals in that debate.

It is important to call attention to one point raised at the close of the debate, when Mr. Post asked his adversary a question, to which Prof. Clark frankly replied. We call especial attention to the answer, because Prof. Clark here makes a concession which is absolutely fatal to his principal contention—viz., that the abolition of land monopoly would be unjust unless landlords were compensated for their loss of land

values. The distinguished professor admitted that slavery might justly be abolished without compensation to the masters, because slaves are men and have rights. But he made a distinction as to land, saying that land has no rights.

What Prof. Clark ignored in making this distinction was the fact that chattel slavery and land monopoly are but different modes of depriving some men of their personal rights for the benefit of other men. You can enslave a man by decreeing that he shall be a chattel; but you can also enslave him by decreeing that he shall have no opportunity for using land except as he bargains for it of a land monopolist. Henry George illustrates this in "Progress and Poverty" when he says: "Place one hundred men on an island from which there is no escape, and whether you make one of these men the absolute owner of the other ninety-nine or the absolute owner of the soil of the island, will make no difference either to him or to them."

It is not for the sake of the land, as Prof. Clark apparently supposes, that single taxers would abolish land monopoly. It is for the sake of disinherited men, of men whose natural and social rights are thereby withheld. Though the land is not a man and has no rights, the landless are men and have rights. If, then, chattel slavery may be justly abolished without compensation, because it deprives men of rights (which Prof. Clark concedes), it follows that land monopoly may be justly abolished without compensation, for it also deprives men of rights.

THE TWO PRINCIPALS IN THE COOPER UNION DEBATE.

LOUIS FREELAND POST.

(See Frontispiece.)

Louis Freeland Post, eldest son of Eugene J. Post and Elizabeth L. Freeland, born near Vienna, a small village in northern New Jersey, November 15th, 1849, has been closely associated with the single tax movement since 1881. At that time the movement had no name, but as it grew it took on successively such names as "land nationalization," "land and labor," "anti-poverty," and, in 1888, the "single tax." Mr. Post turned his attention to the subject while an editorial writer on *Truth*, a New York daily paper of the early eighties.

Prior to joining the editorial staff of *Truth* he had practiced law in New York, having been admitted to the New York Bar in 1870. His education was obtained at the village schools near his birthplace, partly at Vienna and partly at the neighboring village of Danville, and also at the old Twentieth street school in New York, under the principalship of David B. Scott. He left