

nowhere in the United States has Henry George's dream been realized is not their fault. They are entitled to say with the character in Addison's play—

"'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more, Sempronius: we'll deserve it."

Public opinion has been profoundly, if unconsciously, modified. More and more is the principle recognized that the landowner should justly be called upon to pay for public improvements which enhance the value of his land. At least half the states have separate assessments of all lands. In states where this is not obligatory by law, city ordinances or action taken by assessors require it. Many states publish tabulations showing separately land and building values.

A BERLIN correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* tells a sad story of the alleged cruel treatment of political prisoners in Hungary. The Hungarian Socialist leaders and Deputies Alex Propper and Anna Kethly recently filed a memorandum of protest with the Hungarian Minister of Justice, complaining of the sufferings of the political prisoners, not only in the matter of lack of food and rigidity of discipline, but that books sent to the prisoners from outside are not allowed to reach them. Among the books which the memorandum enumerates as having been sent to the prisoners and returned to the senders were Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" and Kropotkin's "Mutual Aid."

IT is the international view of tariffs which is growing and sapping the foundations of the protectionist philosophy, revealing it as a useless and mischievous superstition. Trade is seen to be barter and restricting imports necessarily limits exports, thus lessening the trade and industry that all nations might enjoy. We can't spend our money abroad for cheap imports, for it isn't legal tender abroad. We *must* export in order to import. Cut off imports and you cut off exports. What, then, is the use of this policy, which is seen to be creating international jealousies and antagonisms while it chokes some nations well-nigh to economic death? Nobody really profits by it.
—STEPHEN BELL in *Commerce and Finance*.

WE have faith—that our Father in Heaven did not decree poverty, but that it exists because of the violation of His law. We have a belief—that poverty can be abolished by conforming human laws and institutions to the great principle of equal justice. And having this faith, and having this belief, we have a destiny. That destiny is to abolish poverty, and, in doing so, to fire a beacon that will light the whole world.

—HENRY GEORGE.

Professor Dewey Honored

THERE were many tributes to John Dewey on the attainment of his seventieth birthday, but none in such well chosen words as an editorial in the *New York World* which said in part:

It is what Dr. Dewey represents in the American line of thinkers from Jonathan Edwards and Emerson down to our time that makes his seventieth birthday notable. Yet one personal aspect should not be overlooked. It is refreshing sometimes for a country to turn from its more popular heroes, its Lindberghs, Edisons and Hoovers, to a man like this. We should not forget the mere example he has given us of a quiet, steadfast and exceedingly simple man intent on just one thing—truth. He has sought truth in the library, the classroom, the experimental shop, in China and Russia; when he saw her assailed he has not shrunk from battle, be it with conservative educators or the Civic Federation or Matthew Woll. But he has never sought mere reclame for a minute, and has been content to let his ideas seep out through books devoid of ornament, lectures devoid of rhetoric, and experiments devoid of sensation. It is encouraging to think we have a society in which such a man has gained such an influence.

The *New York Evening Post* said of him:

The tributes which are now being paid to his work are of significant interest, not only because they represent well deserved recognition of the place he has won in the history of American thought, but also because they indicate that America does honor its thinkers. For all our absorption in material things, there are some among us who can turn aside to pay homage where homage is deserved, even if John Dewey is only a philosopher.

Pages of LAND AND FREEDOM would be needed to print even a small portion of the tributes showered upon him. Usually we delay to recognize the greatness of all really great Americans until they are dead, and we rejoice in the fact that John Dewey, scholar and thinker, has his true place assigned him ere he is ready to depart.

The Grandest Advance Since the World Began

BY a singular coincidence, Premier MacDonald's visit to America was almost simultaneous with the appearance of an Anniversary Edition of the American book which inspired him, "Progress and Poverty," of which no less a personage than John Dewey of Columbia University has said that no one ignorant of its contents can be said to be truly educated. In this book Henry George claimed to have entirely recast the "Dismal Science," and transformed it from a cold and soulless abstraction into a warm-blooded philosophy "radiant with hope for all mankind."

He demonstrated in detail that the taxation practiced by the nations is a deterrent upon economic endeavor, making the conduct of business more costly, enhancing prices, diminishing the public buying power, creating

unemployment and bringing about periodic business depressions. He urged the abolition of all taxes except the one single tax upon the value of land. He justified the singling out of this class of property to bear the burden of taxation on the ground that private ownership of land is not a natural right, like the ownership of things made by men, but an artificial right, created by and maintained by the state, and that the power that created and maintained this right can properly prescribe the terms upon which it shall be exercised; that the value of land is a communal value, created by the community, and that those who are privileged to "own" what is really the property of all should bear the burden of taxation in return for the privilege.

By thus relieving industry and trade from tax burdens, and at the same time breaking up the forestalling of land and "bulling" its price by speculation, Henry George believed the way could be cleared for a new advance in civilization, the greatest and grandest advance made since the world began.

From a review of the Anniversary Edition of "Progress and Poverty," by Stephen Bell, in *Commerce and Finance*.

James R. Brown in Ontario

IT is an inspiring report that James R. Brown gives of his lecture tour in Ontario during the month of October.

Mr. Brown filled engagements at the Kiwanis Club, of Toronto, where he had spoken two years before; at the Lions' Club in the same city; then at the Welland Rotary Club, and at the Technical School to about 300 students; at the Western High School of Commerce to about 1,100 and at the Central Technical School to 2,000 students and members of the faculty.

At Peterboro Mr. Brown addressed the Insurance Men, about 100 in attendance. At the Ontario University, Toronto, he had about 150 hearers in a large class room, and a luncheon with members of the faculty.

Nor were the church clubs neglected. At the Mt. Dennis Union Church in Toronto a small but attentive and interested audience listened to an exposition on rational taxation.

Many other addresses were delivered by our lecturer on his Canadian tour and are briefly summarized as follows:

Service Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	14
Univ., Col. & H. S.	-	-	-	-	-	11
Mens' Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	1
Church Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	2
Taxpayers	-	-	-	-	-	2
Board of Trade	-	-	-	-	-	1
Single Tax Assn.	-	-	-	-	-	1

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Mr. Brown wound up this month of continuous speaking at the Glen Falls, N. Y., Rotary Club on October 31.

During the entire trip there was a general favorable response and much interest exhibited. The number of testimonials accompanying this report is evidence that the President of the Manhattan Single Tax Club made friends everywhere for himself and the cause he represents.

Progress and Poverty in Braille

RECENTLY, the Trustees of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, 11 Park Palace, New York, completed the production in interpoint Braille for the blind, of the book "Significant Paragraphs from Progress and Poverty by Henry George," with its introduction by Professor John Dewey. This book has now been distributed, with the compliments of the Foundation, to 70 institutions throughout the country which maintain libraries for the blind. The book is introduced by a raised Bookplate, containing this inscription:

THIS BOOK

An Abridgment of the most
famous of the books of
HENRY GEORGE

Philosopher and economist,
is donated by the

ROBERT SCHALKENBACH FOUNDATION

11 Park Place New York

A non-profit organization, formed
to encourage among people of all
countries a wider acquaintance
with the writings of a great
American who was as well a citizen
of the world and a lover of human-
ity. 1929.

The officers of the Foundation are informed that this is the first effort to make available any of the writings of Henry George in Braille for the blind.

Goeller Resumes Lectures

IN October Mr. Chas. LeBaron Goeller resumed his illustrated lecture presentation to college classes of the economics of "Progress and Poverty," making a trip through Ohio. His first engagement was at Marietta College, where he gave five addresses to as many classes in one day, speaking in all about six hours. About one-quarter of those present were young women, and Mr. Goeller estimates about the same proportion of young women auditors for his Ohio series of talks.

At Wilberforce University, the second college in the United States for colored students, Mr. Goeller addressed the assembled classes in the chapel, and in the afternoon gave a blackboard lecture to the economic class. Mr. V. V. Oak told Mr. Goeller that the students were inclined to be a little boisterous at times from sheer animal spirits, and he was accordingly much surprised that they