

---

## PAMPHLETS

---

### Pamphlets Received.

Message of George W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona, to the First Legislature of the State of Arizona, March 18, 1912. Printed by the Arizona State Press.

The New Columbia, or the Re-United States. By Patrick Quinn Tangent. Published by the New-Columbia Publishing Co., Findlay, O., 1909. Price, 50 cents.

The High Cost of Living: A Problem in Transportation—Relief to Consumers Through a System of Postal Express. Speech of David J. Lewis of Maryland in the House of Representatives, February 3, 1912.

A German City Worthy of Emulation: A Study of Frankfort-on-the-Main. By William Dudley Foulke. Reprint from "The American City" of an Address made before the American Civic Association at Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1911. Published by the American Civic Association, Union Trust B'ldg, Washington, D. C.

---

## PERIODICALS

---

### For Farmers and M. P.'s.

"Land Values," always steadily and effectively at work, publishes with its April number (376 Strand, London, W. C.) two supplements: One contains extracts from the Commons debates on Mr. Wedgwood's Resolution for Local Option in Taxation and on Sir Griffith-Boscawen's Housing of the Working Classes bill. The other is "Rural News, Volume I, Number 1," to be used in the land values taxation campaign through the country districts of England, a pamphlet well planned for both farmer and campaigner.

A. L. G.



### For the Single Tax in Ontario.

Julian Sale contributes to the Canadian Courier of March 30th (Toronto), an article on "The Battle for Equitable Taxation." Concerning progress in Ontario he writes that petitions from a large number of individuals, from 217 municipalities and 198 labor unions, with the support of 170 newspapers, are urging the Government to pass a bill which shall give to municipalities "the power to tax improvements, incomes and business, at a lower rate than land values." "The Premier makes no secret of his personal antipathy to the proposed change." [See current volume, page 249.]

A. L. G.



### Land Reform in Germany.

The March-April Single Tax Review (150 Nassau St., New York) is a "Special Number for Germany" full of short articles on the different phases of their work by the best-known German land reformers, and illustrated with portraits. The translating is the work of Grace Isabel Colbron—well-known to readers of The Public—who herself contributes a most instructive survey of "The Land Reform Movement in Germany at the Present Day." "The test of a great Truth," writes Miss Colbron commenting on German methods, "lies herein, that it may be taught

and practiced in many different ways without sacrificing its fundamental qualities. . . . The Land Reformers, as the German Single Taxers style themselves, have had to make their fight along different lines from the methods used by the followers of Henry George in his own country. . . . The fight has been made in Germany largely through organization, —and through an organization, at that, which has kept itself rigorously aloof from all affiliation with party politics. . . . Events have proved the wisdom of the course, even if we here cannot always sympathize with its expression." For this number also, the editor, Joseph Dana Miller ably reviews Oberholtzer's important book, "The Referendum, Initiative and Recall in America," rightly finding that the author's conclusions against Direct Legislation lack the premise of true democracy.

A. L. G.



### Bodenreform.

One cannot read Bodenreform from month to month without realizing how, German-like, the campaign is being carried into the school system. The school masters' associations are being frequently addressed and are joining the Land Reform League. A special appeal made, is the gain to education from the added revenue. For example, Bodenreform of February 20 noted that "in the year 1910 alone, the revenue from the increment tax in Saxony was almost enough to pay for the proposed extensive school-reforms there," and that "this enormous sum will even be greatly increased when, instead of the present few, all the towns tax the land, as under the new Imperial Increment Tax they must."—There comes with Bodenreform of March 5 a leaflet, as interesting as it is unassuming, entitled, "What I Learned in Welfare Work." Frau Sophie Susmann tells concretely therein how, during her charity-organization hygiene work among the poor, she came to see the futility of preaching fresh air to basement dwellers, and how the housing problem loomed always larger and more gloomy before her, resisting all philanthropic attempts at solution, until finally, Land Reform showed her the way out. This simple, personal narration of an experience more common than confessed would find sympathetic readers among American social workers.

A. L. G.



### Budkavlen.

The last number of the Swedish Single Tax organ, Budkavlen (Stockholm), is an exceptionally fine one, laid out for propaganda. But then it is a Henry George number, too, which explains why the editor has surpassed himself. It contains three portraits of George, one of Mrs. George and a picture of the monument on George's grave. "Henry George, Some Views of His Life," by the editor, is a condensed and interesting account of George's life from childhood until his death. "Henry George's Reform Program" is an admirably chosen quotation from George's writings, explaining the practical and ethical value of the Singletax system. "What They Say About Henry George" is a symposium of opinions about the man and his work, from the pens of Ellen Key, Sven Brismann, George Brandes, Svend Hogsbro, Leo Tolstoy, Adolf Damaschke, Jan Stoffel, G. Bernard Shaw, Wil-

liam J. Bryan, Tom L. Johnson and Dr. Edward McGlynn. Next follow three contributed articles: "What I Owe to Henry George," by Arne Garborg (of Norway); "Henry George, a Prince in the World of Thought," by S. Tideman; and "Among Henry George's Friends," by Erik Oberg. Arne Garborg, writing of himself, shows interestingly how a searching mind, seeing the defects in the socialistic program, at last finds entire satisfaction in George's teachings. The article contains some trenchant observations, and I can not refrain from quoting part of his concluding paragraph: "Henry George, a genial power, acting through a clear, noble, solid personality, stands forth to me as something almost unbelievable in these monstrously split and broken times, and I rely on it that a race capable of producing such a figure, is not yet finished. To such a people the best must yet remain, in spite of all." Tideman, in introducing his subject, says "Some of Henry George's friends like to call him 'statesman.' He was not such. It would not have been natural. The qualities required for his work were of a different kind. He was to statesmen what the great master architect is to masons, stone cutters and building engineers." Erik Oberg's article is a delightful description of George's personality as gathered from friends. "Great and high stands Henry George, as one of the greatest men America has produced—and America has produced more great men than Europe understands. . . . America, hitherto rather poor in great scientists, brought forth the grandest social economic thinker and philosopher, Henry George."

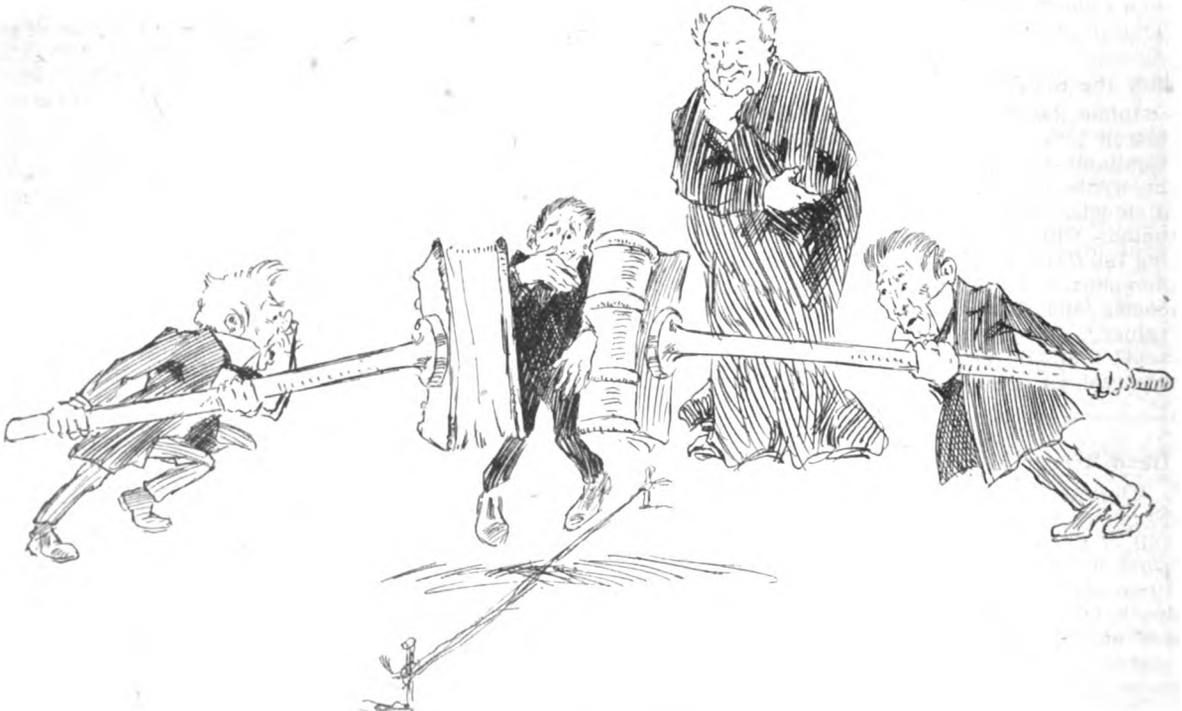
S. T.

"What did you tell that man just now?"  
 "I told him to hurry."  
 "What right have you to tell him to hurry?"  
 "I pay him to hurry."  
 "What do you pay him?"  
 "A dollar a day."  
 "Where do you get the money to pay him with?"  
 "I sell bricks."  
 "Who makes the bricks."  
 "He does."  
 "How many bricks does he make?"  
 "Twenty-four men can make 24,000 bricks in a day."  
 "Then instead of you paying him, he pays you six dollars a day for standing around and telling him to hurry."  
 "Well, but I own the machines."  
 "How did you get the machines?"  
 "Sold brick and bought them."  
 "Who made the bricks?"  
 "Shut up. The fools may wake up."—Nashville Advocate.



The noted actor who had consented to give a reading for the benefit of a certain charity arrived home late that night with a very worried look on his face. "Why, my dear," said his wife, "wasn't the reading a success?"  
 "No; didn't do it at all," he replied, dropping into a chair, moodily.  
 "Didn't read it at all?"  
 "No. You see, the chairman of the reception committee first made a speech introducing the chair-

### The Game—The Law.



Sketch by Charles Johnson Post.