SPANISH CONSUL SPEAKS, FEB. 23rd, 8:00 P.M. AT FELLOWSHIP MEETING

Henry George FELLOWSHIP NEWS

TEACHERS CLASS STARTS FEB. 24, 7:00 P.M. R. 1415, 11 S. LA SALLE

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FELLOWSHIP, SCHOOL GET QUARTERS AS 156 ENROLL

FINE OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1937

By Samuel M. Levin

Well, Jim, What Do You Know About...

the new officers of the Henry George Fellowship? Of course you heard that a whole, brand-new, shining set of them was elected at the January 12 meeting? You didn't? Well, they were. An' I'd like to tell you a couple of things about the fellas and girls into whose hands the good ole Fellowship Ship o' State has been placed for the 1937 year

But first of all, Jim, perhaps you'd like to hear about the enthusiastic ovation (everyone stood up and cheered!) accorded to our outgoin' president, Nathan Hillman; under his able and fightin' leadership, as you know, the Fellowship has expanded tremenjously. Establishing classes; obtaining 24 weeks' radio time; increasin' Treasury assets by several hundred dollars; launching and successfully issuing 16 issues of the Fellowship News; establishing a school headquarters at 180 W. Washington St.; them are only a few of the more important things he done durin' his tenure of office. That boy'll be President of the United States, yet, Jim! Incidentally, he is now the National President of the Federated Chapters of the Henry George Fellowship. Well, I'm ready ta give you some lowdown now on tha incomin' officers. Unnderstand me, Jim, I ain't entirely certain on some o' these statements; but ya know how it is: a fella hears this, an' a fella hears that, so I'm spillin' all the dope I know.

1. Victor Verby, President. 30, married, and likes that state. Not a thing wrong with Vic, exceptin' he likes to get up at ungodly hours in the morning an' 'phone his sleepin' friends.... Playful as a spotty kitten, Jim! A born organizer. Lot's expected from him!

2. George Moyland, Vice-president. Tall, dark, an' handsome. Interested in cooperatives, accounting, and French accents. A fool about writin' letters to everybody. But they don't make 'em finer, Jim!

3. Mrs. Marcella Gwin, Corresponding Secretary. At last the secretarial work'll really be done! Ray Gwin's little blond helpmate may not

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1937 has certainly started with a bang!

One hundred and fifty-six students have enrolled in 13 classes of the Henry George School of Social Science in Chicago, and—and this is BIG NEWS! The School and Fellowship move into Headquarters on February 1st, at 180 West Washington Street. The achievement of headquarters is the culmination of two years of hard work by the Fellowship, and is indeed a long step forward in the progress of our movement. Up to now the offices of Nathan Hillman had been used for a mailing address.

There is over 1,000 square feet of space, making it large enough for meetings of the Fellowship, and conducting classes of the School. A big job lies ahead to equip and furnish the headquarters the way they should be, and the way we want them to be.

A huge housewarming party, sponsored by the Fellowship, will be held Saturday, February 13th. at 8:00 P.M., at headquarters. Entertainment, music and plenty of refreshments are to be served. Anyone having a spare desk, chair, typewriter, lamp, rug or what-not is cordially invited to bring any of these articles to the party. Every friend of the Georgeist Cause is invited to attend, and a rousing good time is assured to all, by our social committee chairman, Esther Davis.

As plans for the Headquarters go forward, the rapid increase in enrollment of the School bids fair to outgrow our space in a short time.

Following is the enrollment of the classes, as of the first week's attendance:

Loop: Monday, 7:30 P.M. at 11 S. LaSalle, M. Welty, instructor, 10 enrolled.
Tuesday, 7:00 P.M. at 30 N. LaSalle, H. L. Tideman, instructor, 13 enrolled.
Wednesday, 7:30 P.M. at 30 N. LaSalle, Raymond Gwin, instructor, 9 enrolled.
Thursday, 7:30 P.M. at 30 N. LaSalle, Carl Nelson, instructor, 9 enrolled.
Friday, 7:30 at 30 N. LaSalle, M. Welty, instructor, 9 enrolled.

This makes a total of 50 enrolled in the downtown classes.

West Side: Sunday, 2:00 P.M. at Duncan Y, 1515 Monroe, J. Edward Jones, teacher, 12 students.
Tuesday, 8:00 P.M. at Austin Y, 501 N.

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FELLOWSHIP, SCHOOL GET QUARTERS AS 156 ENROLL--Continued

Central, Joe Bauer, instructor, 23 students.
Wednesday, 8:00 P.M. at 9 S. Pulaski, Willis E. Shipley, instructor, 20 enrolled.

North Side: Tuesday, 8:00 P.M. at 2220 N. Kedzie, Edward Atlas, instructor, 15 students.
Wednesday, 8:00 P.M. at Lincoln-Belmont Y, 3333 N. Marshfield, 10 students, George Tideman, instructor.

South Side: Tuesday, at 8:00 P.M. at Roseland Y, 4 E. 111th, 9 students, Thomas Meyer, instructor.
Wednesday, at 8:00 P.M., Englewood Y, 6545 S. Union, Clayton J. Ewing, instructor, 6 students.
Friday, 8:00 P.M. at Hyde Park Y, at 1400 E. 53rd St., Harry Donaldson, instructor, 11 students.

More enrollments were expected as we go to press. Business men, doctors, lawyers, teachers and principals are some of those already taking the course this semester. A great deal of intelligence has been shown by the class members, and a high percentage of them are expected to graduate.

The revised teacher's manual is now being used. All of the questions have been simplified and the first two lessons have been made easier, so that the students can be accustomed to thinking in terms of political economy.

The new manual is chiefly the work of John Monroe, Field Director of the School, and Frank Chodorov, Comptroller. They have certainly done an important piece of work for the movement.

FINE OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1937--Concluded

say much, but what she starts she finishes. Wowed 'em as an "innocent girlie" at the last Fellowship banquet. 'Member, Jim?

4. Esther Meinecke, Financial Secretary. Good move, that--makin' a girl the dough collector. She just flashes that famous Meinecke, smile--oh, boy!

5. Myron "Rock o' Gibraltar" Goldenberg, Treasurer. Myron once locked horns with J. P. Morgan over an eastern network of railroads; for once J. P. was outsmarted! (Some day I'll have ta give ya tha whole yarn, Jim.) In addition to bein' a financial wizard, Myron also plays the gazingus.

6. "Queen" Esther Davis, Vice-president of Social Activities. All-American palsy-walsy champ. Knows more people by their first names than Jim Farley. As a greeter, she's a natural. Only thing wrong with her--lives in Berwyn....

7. Betty Feldbein, Secretary of Social Activities. Petite in person but no pygmy in mentality! Authority on the Pittsburgh graded tax plan, child delinquency, and the precise shade of brown at which to stop roasting a weenie. When closely questioned one Tuesday, she stoutly denied ever having swum the English Channel.

(Concluded in next column)

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

With our new headquarters in operation, it will be important that all the members pay their dues as promptly as possible, and that every one of our friends who have been so generous in the past year continue their substantial generosity, in the form of their pledges of $1.00 a month or more.

If you want to help, please fill out the pledge below, and mail to our financial secretary, Miss Meinecke.

Esther Meinecke
Financial Secretary
Henry George Fellowship
3910 W. Monroe
Chicago, Ill.

I want to see the good work of the Henry George School of Social Science, as sponsored by the Henry George Fellowship, kept up.

I pledge $ ________ per month, as my support for maintenance of the headquarters.

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

Phone ______________________

FINE OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1937--Continued

8. Edmund Vance, Sergeant-At-Arms. The incomparable! When he sings at the Sunday Evening Club, Jim. rafters rumble! When he thrums his guitar at Fellowship meetings, tears tremble! Ah, Vancey, Rhapsodies will yet immortalize you!

Well, anyway, Jim, that about completes the list of officers I know anything about. There's three newcomers, Wenzel Love, Paul Kantrowitz, and Tom Meyer; North, West and South Side leaders, respectively. Still have to show their mettle; go to it, boys!

Besides the officers, Jim, 9 Council members were elected:--Jean Berry, John L. Daly, John Furty, J. E. Jones, S. M. Levin, John Moskal, Harry Mueller, Harold Smith, Harry Tolen.

SUCCESS FOR 1937!

PUBLIC SPEAKING AND ADVANCED CLASSES WELL ATTENDED

Showing their continued interest, 25 have enrolled in the Monday night public speaking class, under Col. Victor A. Rule.

The class is now being held at the new headquarters, and promises to develop some good material for the movement.

The advance class under the expert guidance of Maurice Welty, has 16 students, and already is full of some exciting discussion. The class is spending six weeks on Protection and Free Trade, by Henry George, and is finding out the appalling fallacies of "Protective Tariffs".

This will be followed by a ten week review of Progress and Poverty for the purpose of training new teachers.

Henry George

FELLOWSHIP NEWS

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PRIVILEGE MARCHES ON
Or
Labor Fooled

As 1937 goes merrily on its way into February, all of the forces of privilege that makes for strikes, wars, famines, depressions, continue deeply rooted in our economic systems throughout the world.

Capital and Labor are fighting bitterly in the automobile industry, each blaming the other for conditions, caused by neither. Labor blames Capital for low wages, apparently knowing nothing about how the Margin of Production determines wages. Their wages will never be in accordance with the amount of wealth they produce until the Margin is brought Up, by the shattering of the meanest of all privileges, Land Monopoly.

Labor seems to know little of the fact that if they win strikes under our present economic set-up, they lose anyhow. Georgists know that when labor gets an increase in wages, there is a corresponding increase in Rent, and Labor is as bad off as before, getting the benefit of the increase only for a little while.

Only when Labor and its Unions see the dog in the manger, the Landlord, who gets all of Labor's earnings over a bare living, only then will they begin to solve their problem.

Privilege is so deeply entrenched, that Labor is completely fooled. Let Labor demand abolishment of land monopoly, and oppressive taxation, then will it see wages rise. Then let a Capitalist exploit Labor. It couldn't be done. Why?

Because with access to Land, the source of all wealth, they would never work for the so-called Capitalist, unless he was paid more than he could make for himself on God's green earth. If Labor could make $25.00 per day on free land, the employer would have to pay at least $26.00 to induce labor to work for him.

Labor awake! The parasite on your back is the Landlord, not Capital.

EXTENSION CLASSES ESTABLISHED IN ELEVEN CITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON (HGNS)--The British Section of the Henry George School of Social Science has been advancing by leaps and bounds since it was first launched here last September. Within three months classes have been established in eleven cities and the School is now accepted as an important part of the movement.

Four classes have completed the course and thirteen others are working away at the study of Progress and Poverty, with the prospects for additional classes in new districts after the New Year.

There are Henry George organizations in some nine centers in Great Britain. A number of these have helped the School nobly, says Miss Frances Levy, Honorary Secretary of the British Section, and others have pledged their help in January.

NEWARK FELLOWSHIP CONTRIBUTES TO NATIONAL SCHOOL FUND

NEWARK (HGNS)--Dr. Bowen announced that the Newark Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship had voted a contribution of $100 to the National Extension Fund of the Henry George School of Social Science. Dr. Bowen's third class held its commencement exercises recently. The principal speaker was Alexander M. Goldfinger, Vice-President of the Newark Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship.

Arthur H. Vetterman, President of the New York Chapter of the Fellowship and John L. Monroe, Field Director of the Henry George School also addressed the graduates.

The term started with forty-eight students and averaged a weekly attendance of forty-two.

DETECTIVES WANTED

Lost, strayed or stolen, are the following members, whose mail is being returned. Do you know their new addresses? If so, please mail them in at once to the editorial offices.

Richard Hubbard, 1706 S. 5th, Maywood, Ill.
V. L. Johnson, 410 Sigel St.
A. O. Turner, 12 Van Buren St., Oak Park, Ill.
F. J. Denney, 3301 Washington Blvd.
Glen E. Weist, 5220 Kenmore.
Ida Mae Kason, 5929 Kenmore.

MY TWO ISLANDS
By Lee Francis Lybarger

(Editor's note: The following is part of an article appearing in The People's Advocate, a Georgist paper published in Adelaide, Australia. We think it is a great article, and only regret space limitations prevent us from publishing it in full.)

I can best illustrate the Law of Trade by asking the reader to imagine two islands separated several miles from each other. Number 1, we

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will call the "Wheat Island," because its soil and climate are favorable to the production of wheat. On the average it yields a bushel a day to labor--six bushels a week. But it is unfavorable to the production of coal; while it has mines, yet the veins are so thin that it takes a week's labor to produce a single ton.

On Island No. 2 all the conditions are reversed. It is favorable to coal but unfavorable to wheat. And so we will call it our "Coal Island." The average returns to labor are a ton a day--six tons a week. And so while on Island No. 1 the natural wages of coal diggers is one ton a week, on Island Number 2 they are six tons a week.

But on the Coal Island the wages of those engaged in the growing of WHEAT are the reverse. While the wages of wheat growers on Island No. 2 are one bushel a week, on Island No. 1 they are six bushels a week--six times the wages on No. 1. That is to say, the average returns of labor on Island No. 2 are 52 bushels a year, while on Island No. 1 they are six times this amount, or 312 bushels a year.

Nor is this difference due in any degree to the productiveness of the laborers themselves. IT IS DUE TO THE DIFFERENCE IN THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE LAND. The same amount of labor expended on one island in the production of a given product will produce SIX TIMES THE AMOUNT OF PRODUCT that it will on the other island. And here lies the first and primary law of TRADE.

Let us introduce the fact of TRADE between the two islands and see the manifold benefits that will come to each. The people on the Wheat Island must have coal as well as wheat. If, instead of producing coal for themselves, they produced wheat and traded it with their neighbours for coal, THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF THEIR LABOR WILL BE INCREASED SIX FOLD. In other words, by the fact of Trade the normal, natural wages of their labor will be increased 600 per cent. They now have six tons of coal as a result of the work, instead of ONE.

How stands the case with the people on Island Number 2. They must have wheat as well as coal in order to live. If, instead of producing wheat directly for themselves, they produce coal and trade it for wheat, they will have six bushels of wheat instead of one as a result of their week's labor. And so Free Trade has also increased their wages 600 per cent. And these are the results which follow from Trade EVERYWHERE.

Again we see that Trade in itself is a producer of wealth. And this fact mankind discovered CENTURIES ago. Again we see how TRADE EQUALIZES CONDITIONS. Or, rather, how trade makes each land A COMPOSITE of all lands and climes, so that--barring the cost of transportation--THE RESULT IS THE SAME AS IF EACH ISLAND PRODUCED EQUALLY WELL BOTH WHEAT AND COAL.

We also see that Trade does not enable a people to live from the labor of others, but that EACH PRODUCES ALL THAT IS CONSUMED. It is the labor of the men in the wheat fields of Island Number 1 that produces the coal on Island Number 2, which they themselves consume. And for the reason that the people on Island Number 2 would not devote themselves EXCLUSIVELY to the production of coal, did not the people on Island Number 1 produce the wheat which they desire in EXCHANGE? The people on Island Number 2 as certainly produced the wheat on Island Number 1 which they consume, as though they went over there and sowed the seed and reaped the harvest for themselves.

Now let us introduce a Protective Tariff. Suppose the owners of the coal land on Island Number 1 should come forth and say: "Why should we 'buy' our coal? Why not PRODUCE it for ourselves? Let us start a new industry, keep this money at home, and give employment to our OWN labor by PRODUCING our coal instead of BUYING it. Why give employment to the laborers on Island Number 2 by having them produce it for us? Give us a tariff of 700 per cent and we will start a new industry and produce our own coal instead of buying it." (Gentle reader, is that not a familiar argument?)

And now at the end of the year the owners of the coal land can "point with pride" to a new industry. No question about that. There it stands. The island now PRODUCES its coal instead of BUYING it. But what is the result? WHAT EFFECT UPON THE TOTAL WEALTH OF THE ISLAND?

This appalling result: Measured in terms of COAL, they have only one-sixth as much wealth as they would have had by producing WHEAT and TRADING for coal. In other words, the NATURAL wage of labor is only ONE-SIXTH under a Protective Tariff what it would be under Free Trade. Has labor been given more employment than before? Not at all. It has simply been DIVERTED, diverted from the MOST productive channels of employment into the LEAST productive channels. And by so doing it has diminished its wages to a sixth.

Apply the same principle to Island Number 2 and the same results. The labor which was formerly engaged in the production of coal is now employed in the production of wheat. But the rewards of labor are only one-sixth of what they were under Free Trade. At the end of a year THE WEALTH OF THE ISLAND IS ONLY ONE-SIXTH WHAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN HAD THE PEOPLE PRODUCED THAT WHICH THEY CAN PRODUCE TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE.

This simple illustration enables us to see the full working of the PRINCIPLE of Trade. And to this law there is no exception. THERE CAN BE NONE. It is as universal as the law of gravitation. Substitute continents for islands. Substitute hundreds of products for only two products, and THE RESULT IS STILL THE SAME. Here, again, we see the great principle that there are only two ways by which a people can obtain the necessities of life. One way is to produce them for themselves. The other way is to produce something else and TRADE for them. And they will take whichever course gives them THE GREATEST RESULTS FOR A GIVEN AMOUNT OF LABOR.

Whatever obstructs the free working of this law is to the detriment of the human race. And whoever favors its obstruction, whoever advocates maintenance of a Protective Tariff, is doing all in his power TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF TOIL WHICH MANKIND MUST PERFORM IN ORDER TO LIVE. HE IS NOT A FRIEND BUT A FOE TO THE RACE. And while his ignorance of the fact that this IS the effect may exempt him from moral condemnation, UNFORTUNATELY, IT DOES NOT EXEMPT THE HUMAN RACE FROM THE DISASTROUS EFFECT OF HIS "PROTECTION" POLICY.