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ON THE Campus

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★ HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ★

ECONOMIC EDUCATION PRICE OF PERMANENT WORLD PEACE: SCOTT

The price of permanent peace was thrashed out in an old fashioned Yankee-style town meeting in Park Ridge on October 25.



Lewis F. Scott, Henry George School instructor, one of four speakers, analyzed the problems of war, depression, racial strife, labor trouble, and taxation, declaring that "practically every problem that has defied solution is at root an economic problem. We have sanctioned an area of intellectual darkness where greed and exploitation have festered and grown into a Frankenstein that terrifies the world."

Scott urged leadership in forming economic discussion groups. "Follow the technique on which the Henry George School insists," he counseled, "Be sure of your major premises, stick to your definitions, and use your own open-minded reasoning!"

Schupp Backs Scott
Professor Paul Arthur Schupp, of Northwestern University, concluding speaker, backed Scott by asserting that "the economic cause of war is so overwhelming that if it were removed not much else would be exceedingly troublesome."

Other speakers were Miss Willadell Allen, dean of girls at Maine town-ship high school, and Dr. George Truman Carl, pastor of the Methodist church of Park Ridge.

Mary Bruinke Moderator
Moderator of the town meeting, first to be held in Park Ridge, was Miss Mary Bruinke, managing editor of the Park Ridge Advocate and a Graduate of the School in 1943.

Leonard K. Nitz, airlines research engineer, is teaching a special class of the School which started Wednesday, November 1, at 8 p. m. at Mary Wilson House, where the town meeting was held.

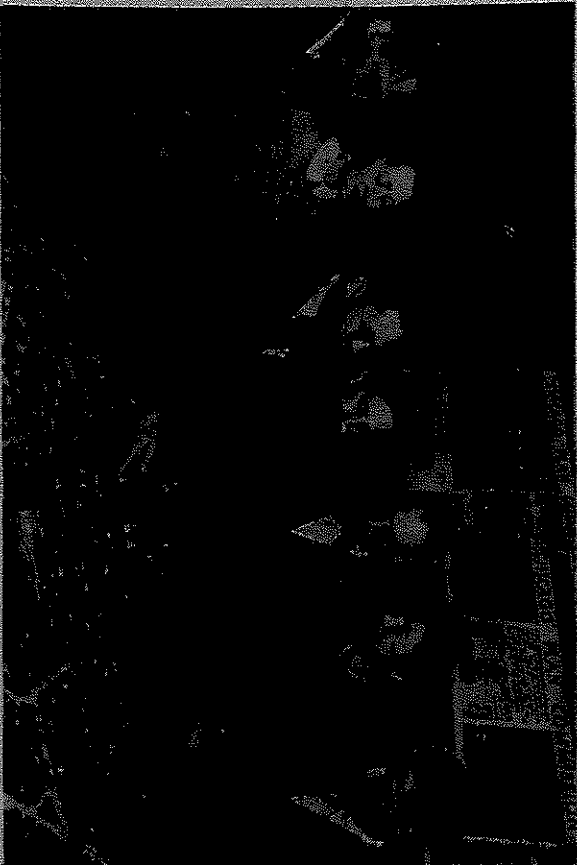
Classes in Session From Coast to Coast

Classes of the Henry George School are meeting this fall in over a dozen cities of the United States and Canada, serviced by the new international headquarters at 50 E. 69th st., New York, where Miss Margaret E. Bateman is director.

LOS ANGELES—An initial enrollment of 229 students in 16 classes was announced by William Beach Truehart, director of the Los Angeles extension, at the close of the first week of fall classes, October 17.

NEWARK—Fourteen classes with an enrollment of 150 students is only the beginning of New Jersey's program for the Henry George School this fall, Mrs. Margaret Tozier Badgley, director, announced October 17. Mrs. Badgley reported 11 more classes in the making.

School Greet 494 New Students; 60 Classes Attack Economic Ills



CHICAGO'S FUTURE CAN BE A BRIGHT ONE
H. Evert Kinnead, executive director of Chicago Plan commission, 29 N. Wacker dr., points out features of planned neighborhood unit in "Chicago of the Future" exhibit, to research staff and guests of Henry George School, left to right: William Johnson, School instructor and writer on housing; Miss Lucille McMillan, research staff; Mr. Kinnead; Mrs. Walter Butler Gartin; lecturer and author, Miss Stephanie Kraiovil, research staff; and Henry P. T. Tideman, School instructor and architect on staff of Medical Center commission. Further study of problems confronting planning of Chicago's future will be undertaken by the research group.

On the Campus Photo by Grignon

Graduates in Service Plugging Economics

TN battleship bunks, in training camps, on the battlefield, Henry George School graduates are thinking of the future in terms of fundamental economic and ethical principles. And they are counting the days until they can get back to teaching.



"I promise you one night a week when I return," writes Lt. Clifford C. O'Neal, former U. S. Navy traffic manager, from the invasion front. "And I believe I am much better qualified to teach now than when I went away."

Lt. Sydney A. Mayers of the Army Air Forces says, "One compensation for the war is that my experiences have provided me with plenty of ammunition for teaching and discussion."

Writes WAVE Ruth Ann Behrens, "My only chance is in talking with people. The grapes one hears prompts me to give the causes—all from Henry George—and the cures, too!"

In liberated France, Cpl. Robert Clancy has used spare minutes to write an article for the Christmas **ON THE CAMPUS** in tribute to Oscar H. Geiger, founder of the School, under whom Clancy studied in the original New York classes.

Enrollments Are Cross Section of All Chicagoland

Economics is now more than a word to 494 students of the Henry George School of Social Science who enrolled in 60 classes throughout Chicagoland during October.

Two-fifths of the students are men—a United Airlines pilot who saw duty in Guadalcanal, a broadcast technician, a livestock buyer, sales managers, accountants, pipe fitters and plumbers, a currency exchange manager, a gas station owner, and seven civil engineers.

The women include a WAC, four nurses, a public relations director, secretaries, housewives, garment operators, teachers, and librarians.

"But it doesn't matter whether the students are men or women—just so they study," says Mrs. E. R. Hendrickson, instructor of the only morning class, held at St. Francis Xavier school in Wilmette.

Class representatives will be chosen this month to meet in the Bismarck hotel on Saturday, December 2, at 2 o'clock, to counsel on plans for commencement to be held Monday evening, December 18.

"I'm all enthused again," said John A. DeVos after opening his class of stewards of the Illinois union of telephone workers.

Mrs. Juliette Keister has the largest number of individually secured students—fourteen meeting in the executive offices of a northside bowling alley.

Joseph Venturilla has a Sunday afternoon class of members of the Foam Blowers club, meeting at the Palm tavern, 6361 S. Kedzie ave.

Stag Class at Church

A stag class at Hope Evangelical Lutheran church at 64th and West-tenav, grew out of a talk by Mr. DeVos to the men's club. Other talks by the speakers bureau, Manuel Seideman, chairman, have brought students into many classes.

Classes within the city have a higher average enrollment than in the suburbs. Classes in 8 public libraries, the highest average enrollment; 13 church locations are next, with 5 private residences trailing the list.

Printed vs. Spoken Word

The printed word—mail, posters, newspapers—brought 51 per cent of the students; the spoken word—personal contact and speakers bureau—38 per cent; miscellaneous—11 per cent.

Fourteen advanced classes have an additional 79 students.

The Winter Term WILL OPEN JANUARY 15

Plan now to enroll your friends . . . to have a speaker from the School address your church, school, or civic club . . . to have a class in your home or office.

**CLASS ANNOUNCEMENTS
GO TO PRESS NOVEMBER 27**

ON THE Campus

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Peace and Poverty

"Peace and poverty," wrote Howard Vincent O'Brien recently, "are incompatible. War and poverty are hands that wash each other." Mr. O'Brien then says that, if this is so, we might do well to put our faith in the abolition of poverty rather than in leagues to enforce peace. "But how," Mr. O'Brien asks his readers, "can we abolish poverty?"

That poverty persisted and depression struck alike in Canada with 2.5 people per square mile, in the United States with 40 people per square mile, in England and Wales with 742 people per square mile, and in Germany with 368 people per square mile, suggests that whatever may be the causes of depression and poverty, density of population is not one of them. Famine-furrowed India, with rich natural resources, has a density of 247 people per square mile. New York State, 271. No cries of *lebensraum* come from Switzerland with a density of 2,111 people per square mile of agriculturally usable land, compared on the same basis with 1,470 in Japan and 811 in Germany.

In the countries where population has most rapidly increased, even Malthusian alarmists agree production *per capita* has also increased. The poverty answer is evidently not to be found in population statistics but in an explanation of why the greater *per capita* production that increasing population can and does bring fails to benefit all but a small segment of people. To find this explanation must be the first objective of those who would build for peace.

Dr. Temple

Dr. William Temple, England's late Archbishop of Canterbury, who died October 26, repeatedly focused the influence of his position upon the need for correcting economic wrongs. Last February, speaking at the Holborn Chamber of Commerce, he said that "a profiteer in land values after the war should be considered a traitor." In 1941 he was chairman of the Malvern conference which declared that "we must recover reverence for the earth and its resources, treating it no longer as a reservoir of potential wealth to be exploited, but as a storehouse of divine bounty on which we utterly depend."

Orchids

To the newspapers of *Chicagoland*. On this 111th anniversary of the publishing of the first newspaper in Chicago (on the site of the Henry George School), the School expresses its appreciation for the good will shown it by the press of *Chicagoland*.

To *Progress Guide* magazine. Lesson seven of the course in "Progress and Poverty" appears in the November "Progress Guide" as an article by William W. Newcomb, associate editor, written in collaboration with Lewis F. Scott, School instructor. Reading the varied articles in one issue will explain the popularity of this magazine, now selling 100,000 copies monthly, principally on newsstands. Publisher Victor Yackman and Editor John J. Miller have dedicated "Progress Guide" to authoritative interpretation of popular scientific subjects—including economics.

To the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation. Miss V. G. Peterson, executive secretary, has scored a direct hit with the typographical perfection of the Foundation's latest book, "In Quest of Justice." Its beauty is in fitting harmony with the value of its contents, six lectures by Francis Nelson given under School auspices at the Bismarck hotel in Chicago last winter. "In Quest of Justice" heads the Foundation's Christmas offerings, announcement of which will soon be in the mails.

Book Review

by Ruthanne Bassler

The Way Our People Lived. An intimate American history. By W. E. Woodward. 402 pp. with a supplement of illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1944. \$3.95.

NCE again, W. E. Woodward puts American history into the best seller class. "The Way Our People Lived" is history told in terms of the quaintness, humor, and pathos of everyday people doing everyday jobs and thinking everyday thoughts. Not a political or military figure is found in its pages.

Based on a bibliography of nearly 80 books and drawing also from the well-stocked storehouse of the author's mind, it is a source book of great value and a profound social document.

We breathe again the law-ridden atmosphere of Boston 300 years ago, when price-fixing, forced labor, and wage regulations were taken as a matter of course, when money was scarce but went a long way. We hear the "thankee, sir" and the "oh, ho's" of the indentured servants crowded into New England taverns.

We walk down the unpaved streets of Sudbury, Mass., in 1680, and meet one of its typical characters, Waitstill Walling. The story of Waitstill is a novella in itself. Honest, kindly, and helpful, Waitstill had patience as rare as jobs. But like others in this Puritan time, he never learned to use a fork—though he kept two in a case on the curio cabinet. Said he:

I eat my pees with honey;
I've done it all my life.
It makes the peas taste funny.

But it keeps them on the knife.

We learn all about the kinds of houses people lived in, the foods eaten, the fashions in dress, the home life, and the life in public. We travel through Georgia in 1807, accompany four men in the Gold Rush, visit young giant Chicago in the '80s, see New York when young in 1750, and later in 1908, when ladies wondered whether the automobile "had really come to stay."

The book with its illustrations brings us what Henry George speaks of as "those mementos of the life and thought of other times and other peoples, which, translated into our language today, are like glimpses of our own lives and gleams of our own thought."

We realize that "we of modern civilization are raised above those who have preceded us" not because our stature has increased, but because the centuries have built "a structure on which we may plant our feet."

40 Years Ago In "The Public"

Compiled by Alexander Greene

Nov. 26, 1904. Chinese mothers, to see their daughters well married, resort to having the feet of their daughters squeezed to an unnatural size. One of our best emperors, about 200 years ago, issued an edict abolishing the binding of feet. That edict cost a rebellion. All the women instigated their husbands to rebel and the emperor had to recall it. But of late the fashion is changing . . . it would not surprise me if in 20 years foot-binding will be dropped entirely.—Wong Kai-Kah, Chinese vice commissioner general.

1944. The days of foot-binding are positively over. There are no Chinese women under forty whose feet are bound.—World Book Encyclopedia.



FOR ONE thing we can be profoundly thankful—and that is the institution of the "Australian" form of secret ballot. When we have done our best to come to a just decision, we are able to record that decision privately, without fear or favor. And we should remember that this form of ballot was first used in America at the suggestion of a great and good American, Henry George—ALEXANDER McQUEEN, in November "Progress Guide" magazine.

As The Dean Sees It

by Henry L. T. Tideman

My Breakfast

"Men work together," I told him from the heart, "Whether they work together or apart."

—ROBERT FROST

IT IS morning. Responding to the alarm clock I waken, stretch and yawn and "oh how I hate to get up in the morning!" but the grindstone calls. Soon I have bathed, shaved, dressed, and come to breakfast.

Breakfast! How agreeably the orange juice, the bacon and eggs, and the toast and coffee appeal to me!



Thousands of farmers raised corn, fed it to hogs and then sent them to a sales agency, which sold them to packers, whose employees slaughtered them and made the sides into bacon. Other men delivered the bacon to the local meat mart, where the man at the counter eagerly served me. Other men raised chickens, gathered the eggs and sent them to market, where eventually a H. L. T. Tideman grocer was pleased to wait on me. In both these transactions I gave in exchange for what I took out, orders on the market which the merchants would use to replenish and increase their stock so that they would be ready to serve me again and to serve others.

* * *

More farmers raised wheat, which, delivered to elevator operators, was sent to the great mills where thousands of men attended to its milling and processing; which done, through a complex of exchanges, some of it was delivered to the local baker who made it into bread, hoping that I would come into his shop for it.

Men perspired on the hills of Brazil raising and harvesting coffee, which others brought to wharves where it was loaded into ships. Then transported across great seas, it was unloaded, to be piled in freight cars, moved across a continent and again unloaded and taken to great coffee warehouses where it was stored, and then roasted—just right—so that I should really enjoy my cup of breakfast coffee.

* * *

Everywhere that the work was done, men watched market trends, bought and sold and delivered freight cars of oranges and eggs, and stored them in cold storage warehouses; bought thousands of hogs and processed them, bought and sold wheat, milled it, and made barrels and bags for the flour so it could be delivered upon demand. In offices, stores, in freight yards and cabooses and in locomotive cabs, men bore the heat of summer and winter chill to make it possible for me to enjoy my breakfast. But this is only the beginning, for when we will have traced the web we shall find that all over the world, men have worked above and under the ground, fished the seas and lakes, and travelled through the air to serve those who served me, so that they too could enjoy life.

* * *

Do these thousands care about me and my breakfast? Do they even know I exist? They do not. Still all cooperate as though my breakfast were important to them. Why do they? Is the work done for the "benefit of humanity" or even because of a will to cooperate? It is not.

Each worker seeks to gratify his desires with the least exertion—desires that change and expand and which he alone can understand and appreciate.

But is it any less a most magnificent system of cooperation?

In Henry George Town

BORN: At 9 a. m., October 30, daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Levin, School leaders, who live at 1027 E. 53rd st.

MOVED: Sam Venturella, former School assistant, to 1721 Central, Cheyenne, Wyo.

MARRIED: J. Edward Jones, instructor, October 21, to Miss Evelyn Siego. They will be at home November 15 at 826 Jackson av., River Forest.

GUEST BOOK. October visitors at School headquarters included Mrs. Gertrude Mackenzie, past president of Woman's Single Tax Club of Washington, D. C.; Lawrence W. Rathbun, forester and class sponsor of Concord, N. H.; Richard E. Howe, former School extension secretary and now assistant foreman at Westinghouse Manufacturing Co. in Pittsburgh. With him were Mrs. Howe, their 2½ year old son, Ronald Lee, Mrs. John R. Hendrickson and her daughter, Linda Joyce; Robert C. Bryant, investment counselor of Los Angeles, and Hollywood Henry George School instructor; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Moyland, en route from Kane, Pa., to Wald Port, Ore.; Mr. W. H. Plummer, retired Swift & Co. research worker en route from Australia to Argentina with greetings from Dr. E. W. Culey and Mrs. Laura Dell Long, Melbourne; Louis D. Weitzman, School trustee, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Mark Wolin, by phone from airport en route to New York.

Charles F. Goldstone Killed in Action

Charles Frederick Goldstone—"Goldie"—to his School friends—was killed in action in France August 27. He was a medical corps litter bearer in the D-Day invasion.



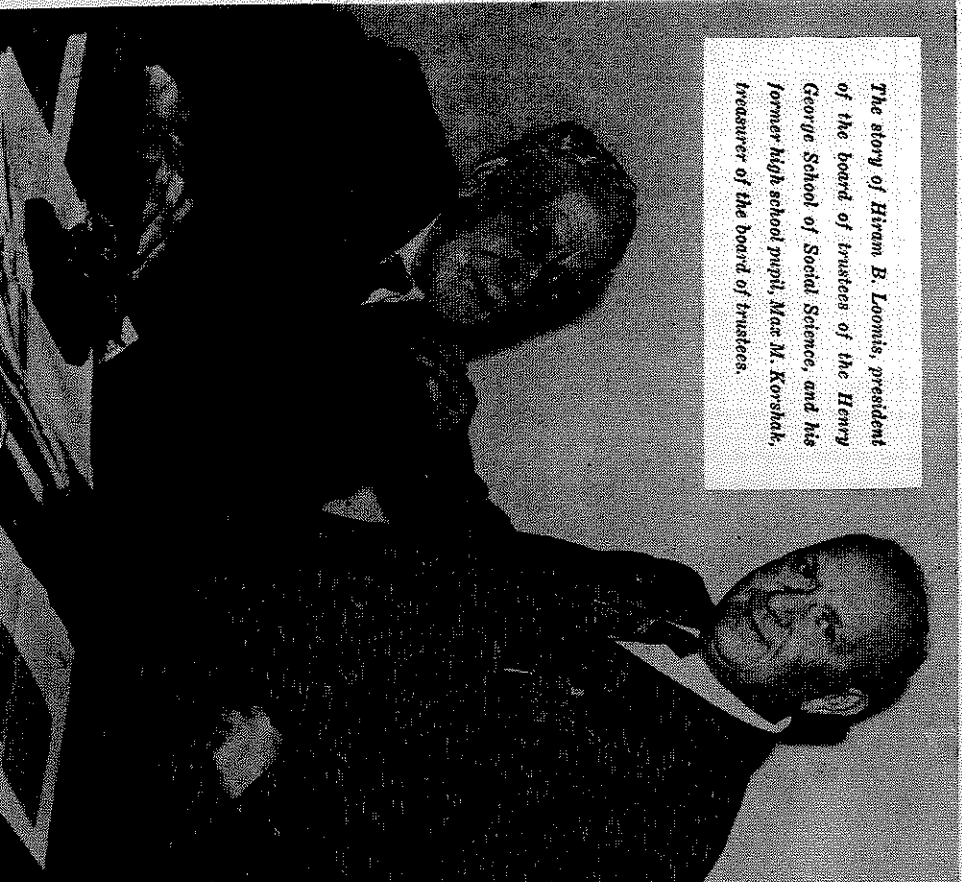
Born August 16, 1919, Pvt. Goldstone graduated from the University of Illinois in 1941 and from the Henry George School in 1942. He taught at Parkway Community center in 1943. He is survived by a brother, Richard, now in France; his C. F. Goldstone aunt, Mrs. Maude Darnell, Galesburg; and his uncle, Carl Sandburg, the poet.

The School lost a talented supporter in the passing of Kurt Wohlgemuth September 27. Born in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, April 16, 1910, he received his master's degree in the theater from Wolfgang von Goethe university, soon becoming director of two of Germany's largest theaters. With Hitler's advent, Mr. Wohlgemuth, in 1934, came to America where he directed small theater groups and worked as assistant director in Hollywood for three summers, one summer with Max Reinhardt. Since a year ago July he was program director and broadcaster for WGES. In 1942 he studied "Progress and Poverty" at the School accompanied by Irene Fox, whom he married during the term on May 3. Both then served as instructors and sponsors. Mr. Wohlgemuth's mother, Mrs. Julie Wohlgemuth, is also a graduate.

William J. Palmer, the School's Detroit extension secretary and always a backer of the Chicago classwork, died September 26 of a heart ailment. He was a Henry George speaker on the nation-wide radio program, "Wake Up America!"

CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE

The story of Hiram B. Loomis, president of the board of trustees of the Henry George School of Social Science, and his former high school pupil, Max M. Korshak, treasurer of the board of trustees.



On the Campus Photo by Hal Cox

IT WAS BACK in 1901, Max M. Korshak was a senior at Medill high school and Hiram B. Loomis was teacher of political economy.

"I still had four credits to go," Mr. Korshak recalled to Mr. Loomis when they met at Mr. Korshak's law office at 11 S. La Salle st. the other day. "As I had already three years of Latin my natural impulse was to take Virgil. But instead of Virgil I took political economy . . . not that I had any particular fascination for the subject, which I had heard was dry, but the fact was that I was fascinated with the instructor of the course.

"I had seen you in the halls on many occasions," Mr. Korshak confided to Mr. Loomis as the two were getting set to have their photograph taken for *On the Campus*. "I had heard you talk to the student body. You appeared to me to be the very embodiment of 'democracy.' Then, too, you were genial and friendly, despite your rough and unruly beard."

Mr. Korshak turned to his interviewer. "I formed a liking for Professor Loomis from the moment I first met him. In his class I learned a social philosophy that made an idealist of me and created in me a burning desire to help in whatever way I could to make this world a better world to live in. . . . I swallowed the Henry George philosophy from the very first, hook, line, sinker, and all.

Became His Buddy

"This chance acquaintance with Mr. Loomis has had a greater influence in moulding my thinking on political and social problems than anything else in my life," testified Mr. Korshak. "At Medill I became his 'buddy.' After school I would listen to him for hours. I came to know him well since he was coach of my high school debating team."

Today Mr. Loomis is president of the board of trustees of the Henry George School of Social Science, and Mr. Korshak is treasurer.

Hiram B. Loomis has had an active life, and he is still active though his years number eighty-one. "I'll live until I'm ninety-six," said he, "so I can collect on my insurance policies."

Fourth of a Series of Interviews by Eileen Campbell

Mr. Loomis was born in Hartford, Conn., June 29, 1863. He received his doctor's degree at Johns Hopkins in 1890, taught physics in the University of Wisconsin for three years, and then came to Northwestern university where he was assistant professor of physics. In Chicago he taught for six years at Medill high school, then became principal of Moose elementary school, later of Garfield. In 1905 he went as principal to Hyde Park high school, retiring—much against his liking—in 1933.

Mr. Loomis read "Progress and Poverty," but it was John Z. White, back in the '90s, "who really boxed me into Henry George's ideas." *The Condition of Labor* is his favorite among Henry George's books.

Spoke on Street Corners

In the days around the turn of the century, while Mr. Korshak was still in high school, Hiram B. did a lot of street talking. "It was the fashion," Mr. Loomis reminisced. "Frederick Monroe and I would meet downtown two or three nights a week and go around to various street corners. He would sell George's books. I would talk for a while, then we'd move on to another corner. Quite an experience!"

Mr. Loomis chuckled over the time John Z. White came along and they hired a hack. "I spoke first while a crowd was gathering. Someone said to me, 'My goodness! You make a good speech before anyone comes! I couldn't talk without an audience. . . . Yes, all

sorts of people were doing this. Our worst competitors were the Gospel wagons that would drive up. They had an advantage because of their height."

At one time Hiram B. Loomis thought he would become a lawyer. But after studying for a year, he decided he didn't want to collect "bad debts." As a teacher he felt he would be able to do what he "blamed pleased."

How to Become a Lawyer!

At this observation, Mr. Korshak interrupted to clear up a point.

"If you think I deliberately chose the law as my profession, you'll have to revise your thinking. . . . In looking for ads for my school magazine, the *Medill Light*, I decided to approach the John Marshall law school. There I met the dean, Edward T. Lee, who in the years that followed became not only my teacher, but, like Mr. Loomis, a revered friend."

Mr. Korshak learned that John Marshall did not pay cash for its ads, but offered scholarships in payment. "Mr. Lee told me that he did not care about the size of the ad; he would give a 'due bill' which would entitle any student to a half-year scholarship. This was worth \$62.50.

For Sale: One Scholarship

"I felt that in my graduating class I might find someone who would be interested in buying the scholarship for \$25.00. To obtain my commission, I had to secure a customer. But I was doomed to disappointment. No one wanted the scholarship."

Believing that a legal course would be of some benefit to him in business, Mr. Korshak took the six-months scholarship himself—and then went on to get his LL. B. in 1908 and his J.L.D. in 1909. Today he is master in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county, and a trustee of John Marshall law school. From 1911 to 1915 he was assistant corporation counsel for Chicago. He was born in Chicago, April 15, 1884.

Politics takes much of Mr. Korshak's attention. He has traveled widely in Europe, Russia, Egypt, and Mexico. He plays golf and fishes, spending his winters at Miami Beach. "But Henry George is my first interest . . . my real hobby."

Helped to Cheat Gallows

One day Mr. Korshak came into his office and saw a newspaper several days old. It was face up, "If it had been face down," Mr. Korshak reflected, "the story I read would never have reached my attention. It was a story about a man who was to be hung in record time."

Mr. Korshak knew enough of the story to believe that the man was innocent. "I interested myself in the case, went to the governor, and finally succeeded in having the decision changed to a prison sentence."

For twenty-five years Mr. Korshak worked on the case. Ultimately the prisoner was paroled and for years was Mr. Korshak's gardener.

This is but one of Mr. Korshak's "chance" experiences. Because he believes so much in the part that chance has played in his life, he is writing a book on that theme. "I've learned a lot in my life time. I've had a rich experience. But all my trips and encounters have only served to confirm the philosophy I obtained from Professor Loomis when I was a kid. Nothing has diminished my belief in the soundness of that philosophy."

The School is listed in the directory of the Adult Education Council of Chicago.

Chicago's First Newspaper Published In 1833 On Henry George School Site

ONE HUNDRED AND eleven years ago, on November 26, 1833, the first Chicago newspaper came from the press of John Calhoun, first Chicago editor and printer, on the present site of the Henry George School of Social Science, at the southwest corner of Clark street and what was then South Water street, now Wacker drive.

"Chicago, may the very spot of ground where we are now writing," runs Calhoun's editorial in the maiden issue of the *Chicago Democrat*, "a few months since was the abode of the savage, and where is now seen a long line of habitations for white men, a short time ago was unoccupied save by the wigwam of the Indian. The change has been wrought by magic. More than eight hundred souls may now be found within the limits that within a few short months since included less than one-tenth of that number."



We have kept our paper back one day, in hopes of getting news from N. York. But we have received no mail since Saturday morning last, and the mail boat had not arrived, Wednesday at 8 a. m., when we went to press.

100 years ago in the *Chicago Democrat* [Nov. 13, 1844]. *Chicago Historical Society*

Fort Dearborn, where now loom the London Guarantee building and Mather tower, could be seen from the *Democrat* office.

"NOTICE," reads an advertisement in the first issue of the *Democrat*. "Will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday next, the 2d of December, at Fort Dearborn, the following articles of property of the United States, to wit: Two yokes of OXEN; one OX WAGON."

Log cabins, primitive frame buildings, four churches, a private school, a half dozen stores, a butcher shop, a few tavern-hotels—and, when it rained, mud, and when it didn't, ruts and dust!

Subscription List 140

Such was the village in which was launched the thin four page, 6-column weekly newspaper of John Calhoun, with a subscription list of less than 140.

But John Calhoun had a vision of Chicago of the future.

"What will be the limit to commerce," he asked in Volume I, Number 1 of the *Democrat*, "when our population shall have increased (as it surely will in a short period of time) ten fold... Let those who can set bounds to the industry and enterprise of America freemen answer."

As evidence of the potentialities of Chicago he pointed to the "high prices" brought by the sale of the school lands one month before publication of the *Democrat*. Section 16, bounded by State, Madison, Halsted, and Twelfth streets, "alone produced the sum of \$38,700." [1937 valuation of the annual ground rent of one acre in this section at the southwest corner of State and Madison: \$381.159].

Hit by Land Craze

Not bargained for was the four-year orgy of land speculation set off by the public auction of the school lands. The *Democrat* took its stand against wild-goose money that fed the flames of land speculation, and supported President Jackson in his battle for "hard money"—gold and silver—payment for public lands as a sedative for the speculative fever.

In 1856, when Chicago was at the crest of another land boom, Calhoun warned, "I think it is not impossible that we may yet see another revulsion like that of 1836." The depression of 1857 sustained his fears.

Emblazoned across the flag of the paper was the motto, "Where Liberty dwells, there is my country.—Franklin."

The *Democrat* encouraged education. Heatedly writes vox populi J. Orville Taylor in 1836: "What do our Common Schools now teach that makes THE MAN? ... There should be a textbook on the first simple truths of 'Political Economy.' ... The relation of rich and poor; the nature of the earth without labor; what constitutes value and price; or the cause of wealth and happiness, and safety, are not taught. No, none of these things are yet dreamed of in a common education. Yet these simple, attractive truths might be taught in a very short time were there right books and teachers."

A poetry department, household hints, serials, historical anecdotes, how to hold your husband—and make him behave, advice to young men, details of trunk murders, all run side by side with emigration statistics and debate on nullification.

"To young men: The society of well educated ladies is sure to add dignity and refinement to the character of a young man. Without such society his manners can never have the true polish of a gentleman, nor his mind and heart the truest and noblest sentiments of man. Make it an object, therefore, to spend some portion of your leisure time in the company of intelligent and virtuous ladies."

Paging Mr. Steinbeck!

This also from the first issue: A gentleman traveling in one of our back towns a few weeks since, observed a red-headed urchin hoeing corn near the road side, when the following dialogue ensued:

Gent. My boy, your corn looks rather yellow.

Boy. Yes, we planted yellor corn this year.

Gent. But it's very small; I think you will not have more than half a crop.

Boy. We don't expect to have, for we planted it on shares.

* * *

John Calhoun came from New York State to start the *Democrat* when he was 25. After three years he sold the paper to "Long" John Wentworth, then 21, who later became Congressman, Mayor of Chicago and a pioneer Republican. Long John made the paper into a daily in 1840 and sold it to the *Chicago Tribune* in 1861.

"Of late years," John Calhoun wrote at the close of his life, "I have felt the want of riches more for the good I could do with them, than for any benefit to be derived to myself in their possession."

WOMAN'S CLUB MEETS AT SCHOOL NOVEMBER 17th

The monthly meeting of the Henry George Woman's club will be at the School headquarters, 236 N. Clark street, Friday, November 17, at 8 p. m. George T. Tideman will discuss the bill of rights of the Constitution. Rev. Margaret Blair Johnstone will speak on the foundation of the home. "The Faith That Is America," an original poem, will be read by Mrs. Edith Belle Matts. A members' hobby show will be on exhibition.

Eleven New Members

New members of the club are Miss Julia Carson, Mrs. W. O. Cromwell, Mrs. H. P. Heanel, Miss Martha E. Heanel, Mrs. Mina Jones, Miss Marion Kappes, Miss Ruth Key, Mrs. Leonard K. Nitz, Mrs. Julia B. Nielsen, Mrs. Harry W. Trout, and Miss Lina J. Tucker.

Malhus Pays Off \$500 Fur Coat

Mrs. S. O. Erikson, 1849 E. 79th st., won a \$500 fur coat on October 24, for correctly answering the question, "What is the name of the theory that deals with overpopulation?" She knew Malhus had written on the subject. Announcer Tom Moore had asked the question three times a week for three months before getting the answer on WCFL's "Ladies Be Smart" program sponsored by Evans Fur company.



Photo Courtesy of Chicago Sun

Alice Winslow Tideman, Henry George School volunteer and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Tideman, 2119 Waveland ave., rejoices with **Merrill Mason Gaffney**, Alice attained her twentieth birthday on October 13 which she celebrated by joining the WAVES and left for Hunter College on October 18. ... Mason was home in time for his twenty-first birthday October 20, having won his bars as second lieutenant in the air forces after five months at Yale university and twelve months previously at the University of Virginia. He is in communications. He was a sophomore at Harvard university when inducted January 22, 1943. A graduate of a Winnetka class in 1940, he has spoken and taught for the School.

Hardinge in Daily News "Stories of the Day"

Henry H. Hardinge, interviewed by Eileen Campbell in the October *On the Campus*, was the subject of John Craig's "Stories of the Day" in the *Chicago Daily News* on October 16. Craig speaks of Mr. Hardinge's teaching at the Henry George School and quotes him in tribute to Henry George.

F. A. LONG

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