"Take Taxes Off Industry!"

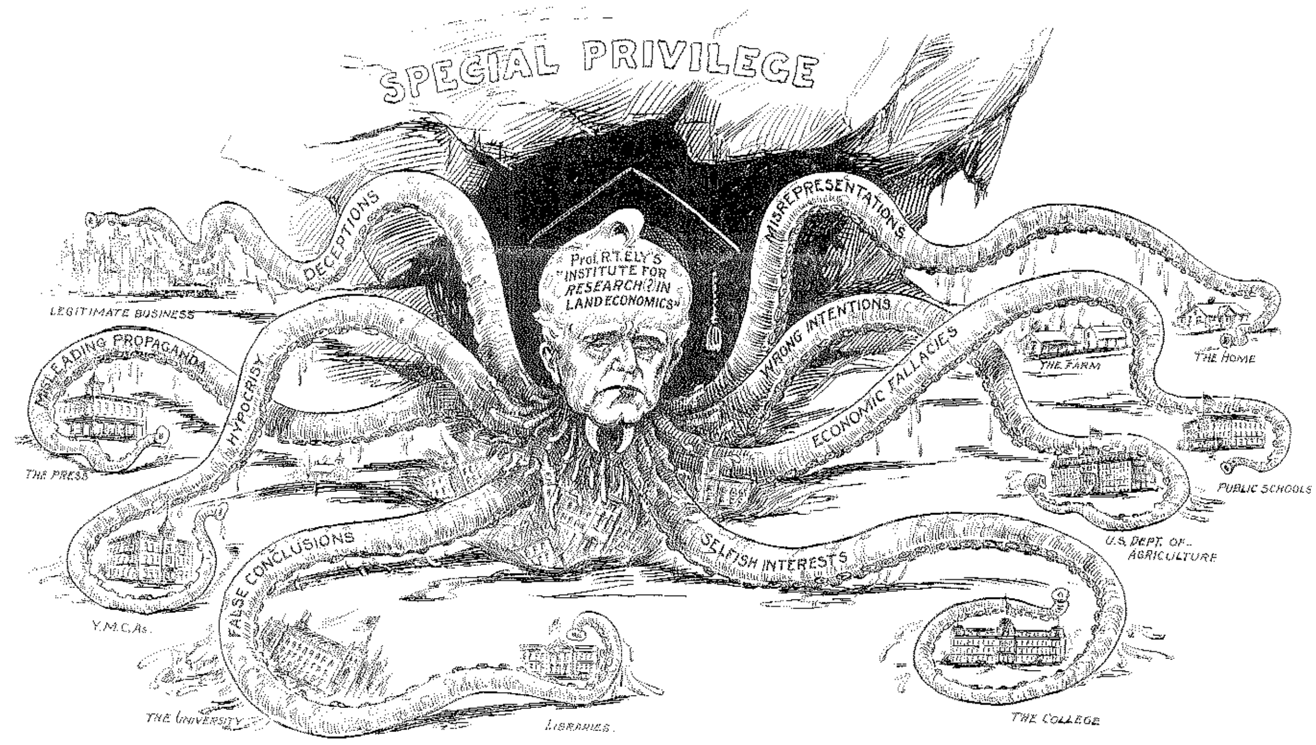
THE BULLETIN

OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS FEDERAL TAX LEAGUE

VOL. IV. CHICAGO, OCT.-NOV.-DEC., 1925 No. 7.

"They are slaves who will not dare, all wrongs to right, all rights to share."
—From the "People's Advocate."

THE PROFESSOR IS PULLING THEM IN



"Our spears and swords are printed words— the mind our battle plain; we've won such victories before, and so we shall again."
—Mackay.

CONGRESS LEANS IN A RIGHT DIRECTION

While Congress has not yet seen the wisdom of adopting the full tax plan proposed by Congressman Oscar E. Keller it seems inclined to gravitate in that direction. In the last session it divided for the first time incomes into two classes—earned and unearned—and taxed the earned incomes (up to $10,000) 25% less than the unearned. Although Secretary Mellon has strangely suggested a discontinuance of this policy the House has this year raised the amount to receive the 25% deduction from $10,000 to $20,000. This is by no means all that could be desired but a tenth of a loaf is better than no bread. May the Senate go still farther than the House has done.

LET PUBLICITY OF TAX RETURNS GO ON

The outcry against tax publicity is not so much the result of the publicity as it is the result of a wrong tax system. The collection of revenue is a public matter; hence, fairness and equality demand that each citizen know exactly what every other citizen is paying. Under our present revenue methods of course publicity cannot perform its proper functions. It not only furnishes no indication of what each person should fairly pay, but what is worse, it is an invasion into the private affairs of the citizen. But the solution is not to abolish the publicity; the solution is to abolish the present system of taxation and to raise the public revenue in a more scientific manner. When this is done tax publicity will soon shed itself of whatever undesirable features it now has.

If you like **The Bulletin** tell your friends about it.

ARTICLE XIV

Prof. Richard T. Ely Exposed!

(This is the concluding chapter of a series of articles by Mr. Jorgensen showing how a gigantic, nation-wide scheme, backed by special interests, engineered by Prof. Ely of Northwestern University and masquerading under the guise of "research," has been set on foot to lead the people, not TOWARDS the right solution of our economic problems, but AWAY from it.)

By EMIL O. JORGENSEN

[NOTE: The eleven articles of this series which, for lack of space, were omitted in previous issues of the BULLETIN have now been published in the author's book "False Education in Our Colleges and Universities." See page 4 of this paper.]

Conclusion

Our task is done.

We have now laid bare the "Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities" founded and directed by Prof. Richard T. Ely of Northwestern University and observed it to be a fraud from first to last.

We have learned where the Institute was organized; when it was formed; who is on its Board of Trustees; how it is being financed; and what its main object is.

We have examined with care the three basic books written by Prof. Ely for the guidance of his Institute and upon which the future work of the organization is to be built—seen the inconsistency of his terminology, the fallacy of his arguments, the inaccuracy of his statements, the unsoundness of his proposals to say nothing of the absurdity of laying down his conclusions before gathering his facts and of condemning great public policies in advance of his investigations.

Recapitulation

We have shown his partiality to monopoly and special privilege and his hostility to industry and enterprise, observed his bias in favor of the vacant land speculator as against the land user, heard his pleadings for lower taxes on non-producers and higher taxes on producers, and seen him openly go to the defense of "vested interests" and monopoly groups and help to defeat legislation that had for its object the shifting of a portion of the revenue burden from the earnings of human industry to the unearned value of natural opportunities.

In short, we have conclusively proved that the Institute of which Prof. Ely is the founder and director is not, as he claims, an 'impartial' and "disinterested" research organization established for the purpose of disclosing the true solution of our economic problems, but a biased and prejudiced organization, established in our colleges and universities for the deliberate purpose of guiding the public mind away from what demonstrably is the true solution—namely, the taxation of land values as proposed by Henry George.

But one more point remains. It may be said that the professors of economics in colleges and universities always **have opposed** the taxation of land values as proposed by Henry George. Why, then, this great commotion now?

It is true that most professors of economics in colleges and universities always have opposed the philosophy of Henry George. But

(Continued on page 2)

BULK OF PROFIT MADE BY FEW, TAXES REVEAL

In an analysis of the tax returns for 1923 for the Chicago Daily News William P. Helm, Jr., gives business men something to think about. He says:

"A little group of 168 corporations, less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the country's 400,000, made $2,294,000,000 in total net profits, or about 36 per cent of all the money made by all the corporations of the country.

Another group of 858 corporations, or about one-fifth of 1 per cent of the total, made profits totaling $1,695,000,000, or upward of 26 per cent of the total net profits.

Taking these groups together the showing discloses this remarkable state of affairs in American business:

Out of net profits of $6,300,000,000 made by all the 400,000 corporations in the United States in 1923, a prosperous year, nearly 63 per cent, or $3,990,000,000, represents net profits in 1,026 companies, or about one-fourth of 1 per cent of all the companies in business.

The other 99¾ per cent of the corporations divided the remaining 37 per cent of the net profits.

A thousand companies, with a handful to spare, averaged the handsome net income of more than $3,750,000 apiece during the year. Three hundred and ninety-seven thousand smaller companies averaged the small net income of about $5,800 apiece.

Here, then, the figures shed light on the two extremes: A multiplicity of small corporations, struggling along without much hope for the future, many of them losing rather than making, and a small, compact, group of giant companies, about one out of every 2,500 in the business, making money hand over fist, closing the year with 36 per cent of all corporations' net profits locked in their vaults.

The country has never seen the like before, not even in the palmiest days of the trust-busting Roosevelt. Big business has grown so big that it is crowding its little playmates out of the field. The figures show it—and they are official."

Not a very comforting situation, is it? Yet it is a situation that must go from bad to worse until the basic cause is removed. Henry George has shown what that basic cause is; what is more he has pointed out the remedy. Business men hold their destiny in their own hands.

THE BULLETIN

of the Manufacturers and Merchants Federal Tax League

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THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES

We are advised that the date of the Third International Conference on the Taxation of Land Values which is to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1926, has been changed from August to the latter part of July. Friends who contemplate attending this conference should bear this fact in mind and make their arrangements accordingly.

Meanwhile we urge all who possibly can to be present at this conference. It promises to be, not merely the largest but the most enjoyable and instructive that has yet been held. The Second International Conference was held in Oxford, England, in 1923. Representatives from fourteen different nations were present and the value of the information assembled in the Report is beyond calculation. The importance of the Denmark Conference cannot therefore be overestimated.

The Manufacturers and Merchants Federal Tax League will be glad to hear from anyone in the United States who plans to attend this world gathering in July.

BUILD FROM THE GROUND UP

Any great reform that is not rightly understood by the people has little or no chance of being adopted.

This is a truth that is too often overlooked. Reformers have been too prone to expect results from the election of certain men to office, from the introduction of bills and from mere noise and shouting, all forgetful of the fact that public opinion, like houses, must be built from the bottom up.

The Manufacturers and Merchants Federal Tax League has never deluded itself on this point. It has had its bill for the taxation of land values introduced into Congress and will continue for educational purposes to have it introduced but it never expects to see this bill passed until the public demand for it has grown to a sufficient extent.

To create this demand has been and is the main purpose of the League. Distinct headway in this direction has already been made, much more headway can and will be made, if each reader will give the League his earnest backing and support.

PROF. RICHARD T. ELY EXPOSED! — Continued

Why most professors have opposed singletax

there is this fundamental difference between the hostility of the average professor of economics in the past and the hostility of Prof. Ely's so-called "Institute for Research in Land Economics" at the present. In the past the hostility of the professors has been passive instead of active and has been based upon pusillanimity and ignorance of George's teachings rather than upon any moral turpitude on their part.

This has certainly been the case with the writer of the average text book on economics. Timidity and fear have unquestionably had more to do with such a writer's opposition to the singletax than any imaginary weakness found in the theory itself or any real desire on his part to miseducate.

The element of fear

For, as colleges and universities are now organized, their final control rests in the hands of those who profit, directly or indirectly, by the unjust economic system we now have—the very system that the singletax will destroy. Hence, only a few professors have had the courage to stand out boldly and squarely for the singletax.

In the "Christian Science Monitor" of April 27, 1925, for instance, we read:

"Dr. F. W. Roman of New York University who presided over the dinner [given by the Manhattan Single Tax Club on April 26] pleaded for greater tolerance for the economists who ventured to express their opinions in favor of singletax. He could mention, he said, half a dozen well-known economists who had been 'ousted from their positions as many as six times because the trustees of their institutions disapproved of their views.'"

On the other hand, just as few professors have been courageous enough to advocate openly the great remedy that George gave to the world, so the majority of text book writers on economics in our colleges and universities have taken the "easier road" and have either ignored this remedy entirely, or where this was not possible, argued against it with as much plausibility as they could. As Dr. Harry Gunnison Brown, himself a professor of economics in the University of Missouri, truly says in his recent book:[145]

"The writer feels that they [the Henry George conclusions] have never received anything like fair consideration in most text books on economics or anything like a fair presentation to the students of economics in most universities and colleges. Indeed, a majority of specialists of reputation in the field of public finance have opposed these conclusions with arguments which are logically fallacious, historically inaccurate, mathematically inconsistent, and sometimes grotesque."

Precisely so! Not daring, for reasons of their own, to endorse the singletax publicly, the majority of text book writers have opposed it, as Dr. Brown well says, with arguments which are "logically fallacious, historically inaccurate, mathematically inconsistent and sometimes grotesque."

The element of misunderstanding

Since this has been the character of the opposition to the singletax on the part of those who have written most of our text books on economics, what must be the character of the opposition on the part of the young men and women who read and study these text books and who invariably accept the views passed on to them by their teachers? Must not the opposition of these young men and women naturally be based

[145] "The Taxation of Unearned Incomes," (Lucas Brothers, Columbia, Mo., 1925), preface.

(Continued on page 3)

NEWS NOTES

"The sheriff makes a levy on your goods if you bust, and the treasury makes a levy on your profits if you don't."—A. F.

A pamphlet entitled "Dark Days in England," by Charles O'Connor Hennessey is a splendid review of fundamental economic conditions in Great Britain. The pamphlet may be secured from the author at 15 Park Row, New York.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the increasing number of letters written to the press from persons having the singletax point of view. Names are too numerous to mention but H. H. Holmes of Ohio, Capt. Patrick Kelliher of Illinois, N. A. Vyne of Arizona, John B. McGauran of Denver, Alex Pernod of Chicago, S. S. Taber of California, James B. Ellery of Pennsylvania and Henry S. Ford of New Jersey are always busy. May their tribe increase!

On December 18 a joint dinner was held in Chicago by members of the Manufacturers and Merchants Federal Tax League and the Liberal Club in honor of George H. Duncan, representative of the New Hampshire State Legislature and field Lecturer for the Henry George Lecture Association. Mr. Duncan had just returned from a three months lecture tour throughout the Pacific Coast States and Canada, filling during this time more than sixty speaking engagements. He reported great interest in the proposition to shift taxes from industry to land values wherever he was heard.

"At least once in my life I was glad to be down and out."
"And when was that?"
"After my first trip in an airplane."

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of **Bulletin of the Manufacturers and Merchants Federal Tax League**, published monthly at Chicago, Illinois, for October 1, 1925.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF COOK. } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Emil O. Jorgensen who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the **Bulletin of the Manufacturers and Merchants Federal Tax League**, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Manufacturers and Merchants Federal Tax League, 1346 Altgeld Street, Chicago.

Editor, Emil O. Jorgensen, 1346 Altgeld St., Chicago.

Managing Editor, none.
Business Managers, none.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

EMIL O. JORGENSEN, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of October, 1925.

(SEAL) F. C. RATAJCZAK,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires Jan. 23, 1929.

PROF. RICHARD T. ELY EXPOSED! — Continued

upon ignorance of what the singletax is and what it will accomplish, rather than upon anything else? As Dr. Brown further goes on to say:[146]

"Young economists not infrequently get the impression from their teachers that certain views are commonly rejected by reputable members of the craft, and deem it not worth while to investigate them. Subconsciously they come to feel that these views would be likely to put them 'outside the pale.' For it is not alone through inducing the fear of loss of teaching positions (although this is a sufficiently common means) that the defenders of the existing regime control the teaching of economic principles and problems."

It is, therefore, safe to say that the hostility of college and university professors to the singletax in the past has been due more to timidity, ignorance and misunderstanding of the subject than to any deliberate intention to mislead.

Prof. Ely's opposition not based on fear or ignorance

But this cannot be said of Prof. Ely and his "Institute for Research in Land Economics." Prof. Ely is financially independent and, notwithstanding his illogical arguments, is thoroughly informed. His personal fortune is handsome, his teaching career will soon be over, and his reputation as a "great economist" has already been made. The hostility he evinces to the Henry George philosophy cannot, therefore, be due either to fear or to a lack of knowledge regarding that philosophy, but only to a desire to prevent its central truth from becoming generally known.

A difference in methods

A still greater difference, however, between the opposition of most college and university professors to the singletax, and the opposition of Prof. Ely and his "Institute for Research in Land Economics," is to be seen in their methods. Up to the present time the opposition of college and university professors has chiefly been passive. That is to say, their antagonism to the Henry George idea, when not based upon misunderstanding, has been displayed in text books, class room discourses, etc., more for the purpose of protecting themselves from the charge of "radicalism" than to head off any advance of the idea in the public mind. And while this antagonism has indeed done much to check progress it has not been sufficiently strong to keep public sentiment in favor of the idea from spreading.

But the opposition of Prof. Ely is of a different order. His opposition to the singletax is not negative; it is positive. Where the average professor of economics in the past has merely gone on record against the singletax and then stopped, Prof. Ely has outlined for his Institute a hundred-year program of hostility—a program that for sheer ingenuity and magnitude staggers the imagination.

Prof. Ely's program of hostility

Prof. Ely proposes not merely to lend the influence of his "impartial" Institute, as he has done repeatedly for the National Association of Real Estate Boards, to groups and organizations whenever their special privileges are endangered by legislation, but he proposes also to carry on, under the cloak of "disinterested research" a subtle but steady campaign against the further taxation of land values in any shape or manner—a campaign of misleading ideas, half-truths and fallacies dished out to the people in varying quantities through the current channels of education—through text and reference books, pamphlets, reports, speeches, classrooms, journals, newspapers and the like—and to have these misleading ideas, half-truths and fallacies so skillfully disguised and loaded down with the weight of professional authority that there will be no doubt about their general acceptance.

His progress in five years

Let the facts speak for themselves. It was in October of 1920—just five years ago—that Prof. Ely founded his "Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities" in the University of Wisconsin.[147] Since this time he has enlarged his Board of Trustees to nine members,[148] one of whom is a former presidential candidate of reactionary bent and another the General Counsel for the National Association of Real Estate Boards; has built up the income of his Institute from nothing to an amount somewhere between $100,000 and $200,000 a year;[149] has added to his "research" staff fifteen innocent but short-sighted young men and women;[150] has obtained from the United Y. M. C. A. Schools, as a means of securing public confidence in his work, the use of their stamp;[151] and has fortified his literature with a so-called "Advisory Research Council" representing eight of the largest universities in America.[152]

But this is not all. In this same period of five years Prof. Ely has turned out three crops of graduate students, most of whom have gone to teach in other institutions of learning; has introduced into Northwestern University—his new and permanent home—a special group of eleven courses dealing exclusively with land and taxation;[153] has launched one monthly paper[154] and one large quarterly journal;[155] has written and edited eleven of his proposed fifty volumes on land economics and public utilities, with sixteen more volumes in actual preparation;[156] and has definitely established, via the National Association of Real Estate Boards, connections with more than one hundred schools, colleges and universities throughout the United States.[157]

We repeat, never has so cunning or so stupendous a scheme to

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[146] Ibid., pp. 4, 5.

[147] See "Institute News," June, 1923, p. 4.

[148] "False Education in our Colleges and Universities," p. 190.

[149] In January of 1924 Prof. Ely stated publicly that his Institute was then "spending between $40,000 and $50,000 a year." Since this time other donations such as that from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial are known to have been received. In the March, 1925, issue of the "Institute News" we read: "Plans are now under way to raise the first million dollars of the endowment fund." And in the June, 1925, issue of the same paper the Executive Secretary of the Institute, Mr. A. J. Mertzke, writes: "Within a few years we trust there will be substantial contributions toward a permanent endowment, sufficient to assure the Institute an income of $250,000 a year."

[150] "False Education in our Colleges and Universities," p. 190.

[151] Ibid., p. 188.

[152] Ibid., p. 190.

[153] "The official announcement in June that the Institute would be moved from Madison to Chicago led to wide and favorable comment.

"The actual transfer is now an accomplished fact, and the Institute this year is operating in generous quarters consisting of six rooms especially remodeled and equipped for its use in the Commerce Building of Northwestern University in Evanston. This location, however, is temporary. As soon as the Northwestern buildings, now under construction on the McKinlock Memorial Campus at Chicago Avenue and Lake Shore Drive, are completed, the Institute will be given a floor at Wieboldt Hall of Commerce, which will be especially designed to accommodate its staff and special research library and equipment.

* * * * *

"The affiliation of the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities with Northwestern University has made it possible to develop a curriculum of courses in Land Economics and Public Utilities which, added to the courses already offered by Northwestern University, is more complete than any that has heretofore been given. . . . They are planned primarily to meet the needs of those who wish to prepare for a career of teaching or research and for those who wish to qualify themselves to engage in Real Estate as a career, and to graduates of colleges of arts and sciences and colleges of agriculture who wish to pursue advanced study in this field.

"The courses conducted by members of the Institute Staff in the field of Land Economics are as follows:

"'National Land Policies' by Prof. Richard T. Ely; 'Round Table in Economic Theory,' Prof. Ely; 'Elements of Land Economics,' Professors George S. Wehrwein and Wm. Ten Haken; 'Principles of Land Economics,' Prof. Wehrwein; 'Economic Institutions,' Prof. Herbert D. Simpson; 'Taxation of Land,' Prof. Simpson; 'Land Systems,' Prof. Mary L. Shine; 'Urban Land Economics,' Prof. Albert G. Hinman; 'Real Estate Practice,' Prof. Hinman; 'Seminar in Land Problems,' Prof. Wehrwein; and 'Seminar in Urban Land,' by Prof. Herbert B. Dorau."—From the "Institute News," September, 1925.

[154] The "Institute News," Commerce Building, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

[155] The "Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics," published for the Institute by A. W. Shaw Company, Cass, Huron and Erie Streets, Chicago.

[156] "False Education in our Colleges and Universities," p. 188.

[157] "In 125 cities of the United States courses in real estate practice are being offered under the auspices of real estate boards affiliated with the National Association. In 37 other cities member boards have under consideration the opening of such courses. Less than two years ago there were not a dozen cities in which organized study in real estate principles and in practical real estate methods was being carried out.

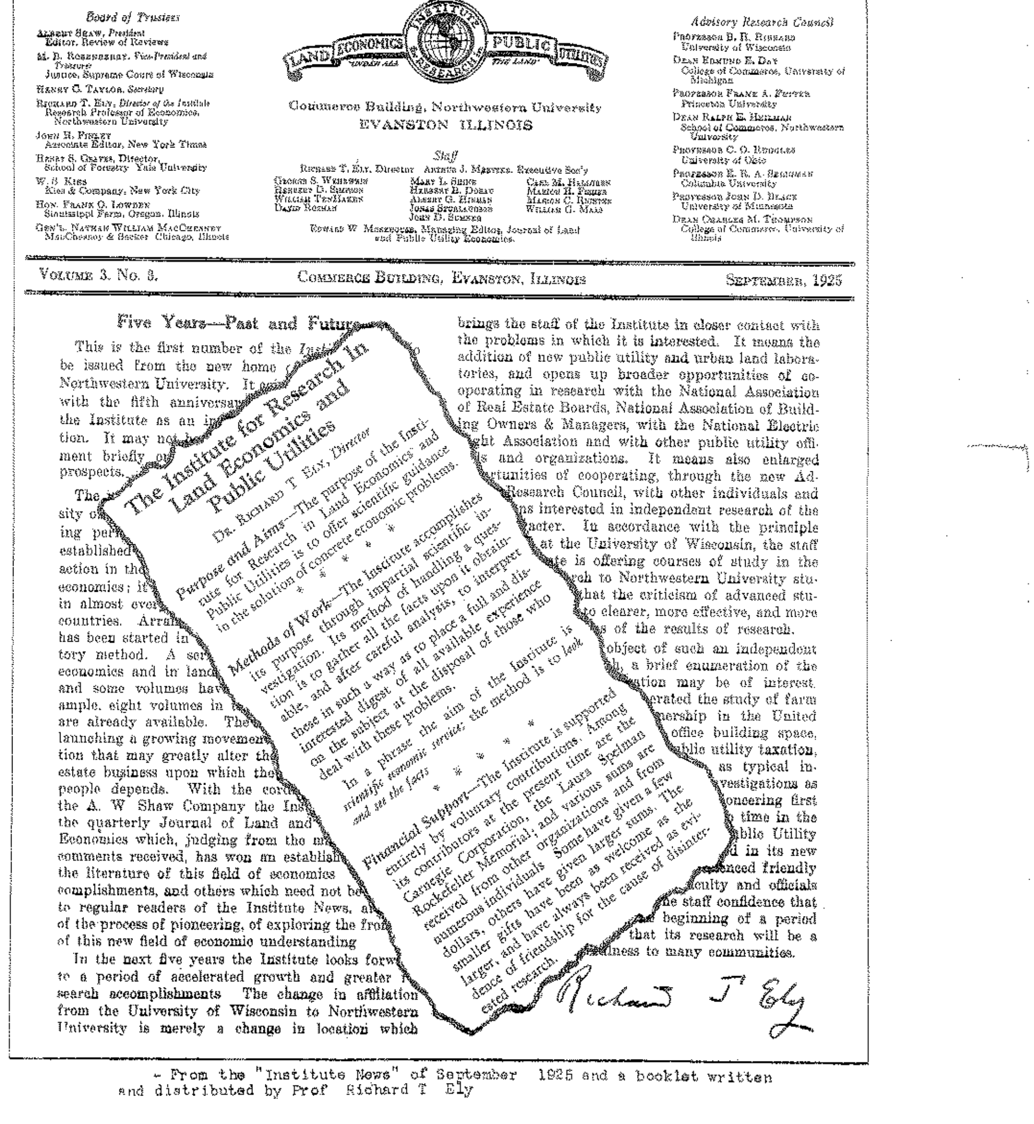
"Courses in real estate and supplementary courses in the allied subjects in the fields of land economics, law and finance were opened this fall in 33 of the

(Continued on page 4)

POISONING THE SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Showing how Prof. Ely, supported by private funds and backed by special interests, is building up his machine for the miseducation of the public and the connection he has made with nine of America's largest universities.

Note the stress the Professor lays on the Institute's impartial (?) methods of investigation; its hunt (?) for all the facts; its disinterested (?) research, etc.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Volume 3. No. 3. — Commerce Building, Evanston, Illinois — September, 1925

Five Years—Past and Future

This is the first number of the Insti... be issued from the new home ... Northwestern University. It ... with the fifth anniversary ... the Institute as an i... tion. It may no... ment briefly o... prospects.

The ... sity o... ing per... established ... action in th... economics; it... in almost eve... countries. Arra... has been started in ... tory method. A se... economics and in land ... and some volumes hav... ample, eight volumes in ... are already available. The ... launching a growing movemen... tion that may greatly alter th... estate business upon which the... people depends. With the cor... the A. W. Shaw Company the Ins... the quarterly Journal of Land and ... Economics which, judging from the m... comments received, has won an establish... the literature of this field of economics ... complishments, and others which need not be ... to regular readers of the Institute News, a... of the process of pioneering, of exploring the fro... of this new field of economic understanding

In the next five years the Institute looks forw... to a period of accelerated growth and greater ... search accomplishments The change in affiliation from the University of Wisconsin to Northwestern University is merely a change in location which brings the staff of the Institute in closer contact with the problems in which it is interested. It means the addition of new public utility and urban land laboratories, and opens up broader opportunities of cooperating in research with the National Association of Real Estate Boards, National Association of Building Owners & Managers, with the National Electric ...ght Association and with other public utility offi... ...s and organizations. It means also enlarged ...rtunities of cooperating, through the new Ad... Research Council, with other individuals and ...ns interested in independent research of the ...acter. In accordance with the principle ... at the University of Wisconsin, the staff ...te is offering courses of study in the ...rch to Northwestern University stu... ...hat the criticism of advanced stu... ...to clearer, more effective, and more ...s of the results of research.

...object of such an independent ...h, a brief enumeration of the ...ation may be of interest. ...erated the study of farm ...nership in the United ... office building space, ...blic utility taxation, ... as typical in... ...vestigations as ...oncering first ... time in the ...blic Utility ...d in its new ...enced friendly ...culty and officials ...he staff confidence that ... beginning of a period ... that its research will be a ...ness to many communities.

The Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities

Dr. Richard T Ely, Director

Purpose and Aims—The purpose of the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities is to offer scientific guidance in the solution of concrete economic problems.

* * *

Methods of Work—The Institute accomplishes its purpose through impartial scientific investigation. Its method of handling a question is to gather all the facts upon it obtainable, and after careful analysis, to interpret these in such a way as to place a full and disinterested digest of all available experience on the subject at the disposal of those who deal with these problems.

In a phrase the aim of the Institute is *scientific economic service;* the method is to *look and see the facts*

* * * *

Financial Support—The Institute is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Among its contributors at the present time are the Carnegie Corporation, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, and various sums from received from other organizations and from numerous individuals Some have given a few dollars, others have given larger sums. The smaller gifts have been as welcome as the larger, and have always been received as evidence of friendship for the cause of disinterested research.

Richard T Ely

- From the "Institute News" of September 1925 and a booklet written and distributed by Prof Richard T Ely

SPECIAL HENRY GEORGE NUMBER OF "THE LIBERTARIAN"

Magazines have often had special articles telling of Henry George and his great work. So far as our memory serves us however no magazine, outside of those devoted exclusively to popularizing the singletax theory, has ever published a whole issue on Henry George and the movement begun by him.

Now comes "The Libertarian" of Greenville, South Carolina—a southern magazine upholding the principles of liberty—with just such an issue. Its November number totaling almost a hundred pages (price per copy 35c) is devoted entirely to the "Prophet of San Francisco," his life and labors, the world-wide movement to which he gave the breath of life and the results in actual legislation that have so far been achieved. Prof. Harry G. Brown, Hamlin Garland, Alfred Hines, Tolstoy, Henry H. Hardinge, Emil O. Jorgensen and Joseph Dana Miller are among the contributors.

We do not believe it possible to speak of this special Henry George number of "The Libertarian" in terms that are too strong. All the articles included in the number are unique in character and exceptional in quality, the information they carry is impressive, the facts they submit are irrefutable, and the whole furnishes one of the finest pieces of literature on Henry George and the singletax movement which he commenced, that has ever been published.

PROF. HARRY G. BROWN STUMPS HIS OPPONENTS

"Comments on Some Current Criticisms of Land-Value Taxation" is the title of a pamphlet written by Prof. Harry G. Brown of the University of Missouri. It is a reprint from his recent book "The Taxation of Unearned Incomes," wherein he subjects the arguments of his professional brethren who are opposed to the singletax to the acid test of analysis. Since Prof. Brown is a scientist and not merely a jobholder in a university the result is rather tragical—for the brethren. The Manufacturers and Merchants Federal Tax League will be glad to supply anyone with copies of this scholarly pamphlet for 25c each.

PROF. RICHARD T. ELY EXPOSED!—Continued

poison the fountains of knowledge and to lead the people away from their own best interests ever been conceived in the human mind!

The wide influence of schools

This prostitution of our educational institutions for the special benefit of a few plainly cannot be allowed to go on. The dictates of freedom and national safety forbid it. Common sense forbids it. For schools, colleges and universities are, however much we may criticise them, the recognized lamp-posts of knowledge. It is to them that the public most looks for guidance and light, for straight thinking and logical reasoning. Hence, if the analysis of the great problems that confront society—problems which, with each passing decade, are growing more and more acute—if the analysis of these problems in our schools, colleges and universities be not correct, how can it be correct among the people as a whole?

Right action can only follow right thinking

Of all dangers to organized society, therefore, the corruption of our institutions of learning in behalf of self-seeking groups and organizations is the gravest. For a public whose thinking is inaccurate and whose mind is confused cannot be expected to take action that is right; it can only be expected to take action that is wrong. The costly blunders of the centuries all testify to this fact and the ruins of dead civilizations prove it. Hence they, who, for selfish purposes, seek to control the economic thought of our schools commit a crime of the first magnitude, while that teacher who, yielding to temptation, deliberately allows his talents to be used for the distortion of principles and facts, for the warping of the judgment and for the turning of men's thoughts from their logical course—that teacher, no matter how high the honors or how vast the riches that may be heaped upon him, is not an educator, but a traitor to his profession and an enemy to society!

The future—its hopes and fears

Let there be no mistake about it. The enigma of the ages has already been answered. The great social and economic problems which the Sphinx of Fate has put into our midst—the problems of unequal opportunities for men, of involuntary unemployment while human wants are unfilled, of poverty by the side of advancing wealth, of the recurring clashes between capital and labor, of war in the face of the desire for peace—these problems have, through the science of political economy, already been solved. The practical means by which society may elevate itself to a higher, grander and nobler civilization is known—known here and now—and when rightly presented and properly understood will be hailed by the people with gladness and joy. But so long as those who live on the sweat of other men's faces are able, through the existing channels of education, to befuddle the mind and mislead the judgment of the masses, all efforts to apply this means must end in disastrous failure. For as Henry George has truly said, "Until there be correct thought, there cannot be right action; and when there is correct thought, right action will follow."

The call to battle

We have lately been trying, at a frightful cost of blood and treasure, to "make the world safe for democracy." It is now time, as someone has said, to "make the world unsafe for hypocrisy." To do this will take a larger amount of courage but what battle is worth winning, what victory is worth having, that does not require courage?

Therefore, let the banner be raised that all may see it; let the advance be sounded that all may hear it. Let those who would draw back, draw back. Let those who would oppose, oppose. Everywhere are those who will rally. The stars in their courses fight against Sisera!

leading universities and colleges. This includes Columbia University, the University of Maryland, the University of Virginia, New York University, Boston University, the University of Indiana, Northwestern University, the University of Michigan, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Iowa, Georgia Institute of Technology, the University of Nebraska, the University of California, the University of Southern California, the University of Detroit, Buffalo University, the University of Cincinnati, Syracuse University, Akron University, Temple University, Vanderbilt University, Drake University, Marquette University, Northeastern University, Rollins College, Washington University, and the Southern Methodist University.

"The Boston Real Estate Exchange is co-operating closely with Boston University in the course in 'The Profession of Real Estate' and in real estate law which the University has been giving for two years. Six hundred persons have taken the courses. The Baltimore Real Estate Board co-operates similarly with the University of Maryland, and the Detroit Real Estate Board with the University of Detroit in a two year course which this year includes city planning, subdivision development, general brokerage and real estate publicity. The Madison Real Estate Board is working closely with the University of Wisconsin in its new real estate work.

"The Chicago Real Estate Board is adding a course in property management to the extensive work it is giving through the Chicago Y. M. C. A. College of Commerce. The San Francisco Realty Board, with a class conducted in co-operation with the University of California, has an enrollment of 175.

"The University of Southern California, which is co-operating with the educational committee of the California Real Estate Association, giving extension courses for local real estate boards, has enrolled 800 students in such courses.

"The Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, in co-operation with the East Liberty Y. M. C. A., has started a course in the practice of real estate.

"Professional training for engaging in the business of real estate was given a notable impetus by national conferences called in April and November of 1923, at which representatives of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, the United Y. M. C. A. Schools and deans of the schools of business in leading colleges and universities took part. These conferences outlined a definite two-year vocational course in real estate which is being very generally followed. They also outlined a suggestive four-year college course."—From a press bulletin sent out by the National Association of Real Estate Boards and printed in "The Pittsburgh Realtor" of Nov. 4, 1924.