

trines are penetrating, if slowly, the minds of increasing numbers. And we are in a position to know.

We are prone to look back to the old Anti-Poverty days and to the wonderful campaign of 1886 when a vote of 68,000 was counted for Henry George in what is now the Borough of Manhattan. But there were few believers in those years. Men followed Henry George as an almost inspired leader. But as far as any knowledge of his philosophy was concerned it is doubtful if more than a few hundred really comprehended it.

Let us recall to Mr. Chodorov a matter of history. From the platform of the Anti-Poverty Society we heard one speaker declare that he always broke the ginger ale bottles in order to provide work for the bottle-makers! We heard another ask in the event of prohibition what all those at work in breweries and elsewhere would do when they were thrown out of employment. It never seems to have occurred to him that the liquor addicts might spend their money for candy. Now remember that these speakers appeared on a Henry George platform and were accredited spokesmen of the Anti-Poverty Society!

We say confidently that this could not happen today in any gathering of men calling themselves Georgists.—Editor LAND AND FREEDOM.

He Was My Friend

EARLY in the World War I wrote a letter to the editor of the New York Sun regarding a tariff article it had published in which I pointed out the absurdity of choking trade in order to encourage industry, since industry and trade were not separate things, but merely separable parts of the same thing, the supplying of human needs and wants. Great was my surprise to get a letter from Theodore H. Price, the "Cotton King," who had been but a name to me, with a clipping of my letter to the editor enclosed, asking me to amplify my views for *Commerce and Finance*. I did so, got a very satisfactory check in return, and an invitation to join him at luncheon at some convenient time, which I soon did. Soon after we entered the war I was persuaded to join him.

How he so long put up with my propensity to "preach" has often puzzled me, though I know that in his heart he sympathized with it to a degree. "Bell," he said to me many years ago, "I thoroughly agree with you that the Georgian economic philosophy is ideal. It affords the only ethically sound and equitable basis for a real civilization, and eventually the world must come to it if civilization is to endure. But I see obstacles in the way of its adoption which you know not of and cannot now realize, and at my time of life I do not feel equal to undertaking a crusade for it."

On another occasion, in objecting to publishing something I had written, he suddenly asked me if my father were a preacher, and on my admitting that both my grandfather and great-grandfather had been clergymen, he exclaimed:

"I knew it! You're a born preacher—it's in your blood!"

Nevertheless, with all the many-sidedness of his genius, sometimes contradictory, he was one of Nature's princes, and my grief at his passing is tempered with a sense of exaltation and thankfulness that I was privileged to know him and can say: "He was my friend."

STEPHEN BELL in *Commerce and Finance*.

NOAH WEBSTER wrote in 1787: "The present generation have no right to say what the next generation shall deem a privilege . . . If our posterity are bound by our constitutions, and can neither alter nor amend them, they are to all intents and purposes slaves."—*An Answer to the Dissenting Members of the Pennsylvania Convention*.

Robert Schalkenbach Report

INTERESTING PUBLICITY

AMONG the interesting clippings that have been sent to us by our News Bureau, should be mentioned a series by Mr. Leslie Eichel of the Central Press Association. Several years ago Mr. Eichel visited the Foundation Office in search of information and material on the gold question, and he asked whether Henry George had written anything on this subject. The late Arthur Pleydell, who happened to be in the office at the time, looked up several references in George's writings for Mr. Eichel. Later Mr. Eichel quoted in syndicated articles from these references. He received material from this office from time to time, including the book, "Social Problems," and our prepared review which mentions Public Debt. Recently we were glad to note a series of four articles written by Mr. Eichel for the Central Press Association, widely syndicated in newspapers throughout the middle west, and east. In the first article, Mr. Eichel says:

"PROGRESS AND POVERTY"

Some students of economics are going back to a book written fifty-years ago to find a way out of present difficulties.

The book is "Social Problems," by the same Henry George who wrote the classic "Progress and Poverty" (which some of our readers would have us re-read).

Henry George bulks larger and larger as the years pass. He may go down into history as the major American prophet—and his words of more than half a century ago still may lead to a new social order.

Among the most striking words in Henry George's "Social Problems" are these (and they might have been written this very hour):

"Upon the assumption that ascendants may bind descendants, that one generation may legislate for another generation, rests the assumed validity of our land titles and public debts.

"If it were possible for the present to borrow of the future, for those now living to draw upon wealth to be created by those who are yet to come, there could be no more dangerous power, none more certain to be abused; and none that would involve in its exercise a more flagrant contempt for the natural and inalienable rights of man.

"But we have no such power, and there is no possible invention by which we can obtain it. When we talk about calling upon future generations to bear their part of the costs and burdens of the present, about imposing upon them a share in expenditures, we take the liberty of assuming they will consider such expenditures to have been made for their benefit as well as for ours—which is an absurdity."

Henry George strikes directly at the present situation with:

"Public debts are not a device for borrowing from the future, for compelling those yet to be, to bear a share in the expenses which a present generation may choose to incur. That is, of course, a physical impossibility. They are merely a device for obtaining control of wealth in the present by promising that a certain distribution of wealth in the future shall be made—a device by which the owners of existing wealth are induced to give it up under promise, not merely that other people shall be taxed to pay them, but that other people's children shall be taxed for the benefit of their children or the children of their assigns."

and he continues to quote at considerable length from George.

The second article reads in part as follows:

"WAR PROFITEERING"

"Share-the-Wealth" ideas are not new. They were more soundly stated in the past.

Yesterday we quoted Henry George on debt burdens. When the noted Single Tax philosopher-economist was writing he was speaking of conditions following the Civil War.

Conditions are not much different now, except that the United States has used up all its primeval expanses and now must "come-back" purely on a sound economic basis, if it is to have a "come-back."

Henry George wrote on sharing income not so fantastically, but much more basically than leaders in such movements today.

We shall quote words of his written fifty-two years ago in his book, "Social Problems"—words that stand out as if they were written this very hour.

Said Henry George, fifty-two years ago.

"The wealth expended in carrying on the war (the American Civil War) did not come from abroad or from the future, but from the existing wealth in the States under the National flag. If, when we called on men to die for their country, we had not shrunk from taking, if necessary, nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars from every millionaire, we need not have created any debt.

"But instead of that, what taxation we did impose was so levied as to fall on the poor more heavily than on the rich, and to incidentally establish monopolies by which the rich could profit at the expense of the poor."

Likewise this article runs on with long quotations and interesting observations.

The third article really should be quoted in full, but space does not permit, and we reproduce here just a few paragraphs to show the tenor of Mr. Eichel's remarks.

"YESTERDAY'S PROBLEMS THE SAME TODAY"

Henry George, American philosopher-economist, author of "Progress and Poverty," in writing fifty-two years ago of problems of post-Civil war period, seems to have been writing of present day problems.

In "Social Problems," a less widely quoted volume than "Progress and Poverty," Henry George wrote these words, which seem to be of the latest first page news:

"Nor do the public misfortune and corruptions of government which arise from the ignorance and contempt of human rights involved in the recognition of public debts, end with the cost of war and war-like preparation, and the corruptions which such vast public expenditures foster."

Another present-day problem was attacked fifty-two years ago by Henry George with these deductions:

"Indirect taxation, the other device by which the people are bled without feeling it, and with which those who could make the most effective resistance to extravagance and corruptions are bribed into acquiescence, is an invention whereby taxes are levied that those who directly pay are enabled to collect again from others, and generally do collect with a profit, in higher prices.

"Those who directly pay the taxes and, still more important, those who desire high prices, are thus interested in the imposition and maintenance of taxation, while those on whom the burden ultimately falls do not realize it.

"The most corrupting extravagances in every department of administration has thus been fostered, and every endeavor used to increase expense.

"We have deliberately substituted a costly currency for a cheap currency.

"We have deliberately added to the cost of paying off the public debt.

"We are digging silver out of certain holes in the ground in Nevada and Colorado and hiding it in other holes in the ground in Washington, New York and San Francisco, where it is not a whit more useful.

"We are spending great sums in needless 'public improvements,' and we are paying pensions under a law which seems framed but to put a premium upon fraud. . . .

"Any proposition to reduce taxation arouses the most bitter opposition from those who profit, or who imagine they profit, from the imposition of this taxation."

Of course, Henry George had a remedy. We may quote from it. It too, will sound very much up to the minute.

In the fourth and last article of the series, Mr. Eichel writes as follows:

"THE NRA AND MONOPOLIES"

The weakness of the NRA lies in its creation and protection of monopolies. Its strength lies in certain elements of it, that shorten the hours of labor and bar child labor.

Critics of NRA, however, assert that the monopolistic features are too dangerous to be assuaged by the benefits of the other features.

Critics of monopolies, and other problems of the day, are referring to Henry George, noted American economic writer of more than half a century ago.

And the writer of this column has been making a re-analysis of the Henry George works. They seem to touch the problems of today as clear-sightedly as the problems of the post-Civil War period.

Henry George wrote this on monopoly in "Social Problems," fifty-two years ago:

"I am not denouncing the rich, nor seeking, by speaking of these things, to excite envy and hatred. But if we could get a clear understanding of social problems, we must recognize the fact that it is due to monopolies which we permit and create, to advantages which we give one man over another, to methods of extortion sanctioned by law and public opinion, that some men are enabled to get so enormously rich while others remain so miserably poor."

Henry George had a solution, which in this day is not considered by persons "on the left" as sufficient of a solution. This is the nub of the Henry George solution:

"To abolish all taxation except that upon land values."

Said Henry George:

"In every civilized country, even the newest, the value of the land taken as a whole is sufficient to bear the entire expenses of government."

And if you desire to know why Henry George believed that would give every man a fair share of earnings, you are earnestly requested to read "Progress and Poverty."

We thank the reader who suggested that we re-read it.

In making acknowledgement to Mr. Eichel for this unusual series, we learned from him that the demand and response was so favorable that he wrote a fifth article explaining George's position on the land question and the taxation of land values. We cite these fruits of a gift of "Social Problems" to a member of the writing profession because they show what has been done not only in this case but in many others. The Foundation has supplied timely material to a long list of friendly editors and staff writers over a period of about five or six years.

A copy of "Social Problems" was given to Mr. John Chamberlain of the *New York Times* book review section in 1934. Previous to that he, of course, received copies of "Progress and Poverty." On April 10, 1935, in reviewing a book entitled, "The Chart of Plenty," Mr. Chamberlain wrote as follows:

"GO BACK TO HENRY GEORGE"

But too much can be claimed for books like "The Chart of Plenty."

As Murray Godwin once pointed out, there has always been enough in the world for every one. What has always kept most people from getting a good living is monopolization by an elite of land and natural resources, as Henry George long ago explained. "Progress and Poverty" is still a far more important book than "The Chart of Plenty."

Mr. Andrew P. Canning, in visiting the editor of the *Arizona Daily Star*, has interested him in Henry George's solution for depressions, and much space has been given in the Arizona paper as a result. Furthermore, when the editor came East, he started interesting his friends in several large corporations who promptly got in touch with the Foundation for copies of George's books.

Readers of LAND AND FREEDOM will be glad to know that an exhibit of Henry George's books has been arranged in the Palace of Photography at the San Diego Fair, June to November of this year. A placard was designed, stating briefly who Henry George was, the fact that his books are read by millions, and urging those who visit the booth to get in touch with the Foundation for further information. Several other publishers, chief among whom are Macmillan, Doubleday, and Farrar & Rinehart, are represented in this booth. All those who live in San Diego, as well as the fortunate Single Taxers who may visit the Exposition, will have the opportunity to visit this book corner which is under the auspices of the Beacon Book Shop, Mr. Placht, (New York headquarters, Roosevelt Hotel).

Quite the most important publicity from the point of view of space and attention value, is the remarkable interview and visit which Mrs. Roosevelt made to Arden, Del. Pictures of Arden showing Mrs. Roosevelt, Frank Stephens, and others, made the first page of practically all the large newspapers, and the column matter was concerned with information about Arden, the subsistence homestead possibilities, and Arden's Single Tax methods of raising revenue.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Fiske Warren, an advertisement was placed in the *Motion Pictures of the World* magazine, entitled, "Andorra The Hidden Republic, No Customs Tariff, No Life Lost in Battle for 1,000 Years, No Public Debt, No Unemployment, No Depression, Andorra Exemplifies the Teachings of Henry George." In the lower left corner Mr. Warren inserted an advertisement for "Progress and Poverty;" in the center a special offer of one copy of his book, "Enclaves of Economic Rent," free to each purchaser of "Progress and Poverty" who sends in to the Foundation for the book; in the right hand corner, a reference to the Henry George School. In addition to placing the advertisement in the magazine, Mr. Warren supplied upwards of 3,000 "tear-sheets" which we sent out to a number of people on our list as a matter of information.

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL

DEVELOPMENT OF EXTENSION CLASSES

In addition to the contacts reported in the last issue of LAND AND FREEDOM, with leaders who were organizing Extension Classes of the Henry George School, we report the following:

Mr. Darwin Smith, president of California College of Commerce, has experienced such a large response to his plan for classes in "Progress and Poverty" that he reports the enrollment of about forty-five students. He said: "I had no idea there would be so many new people who would want books."

Mr. Schwartz, in reporting the conclusion of his classes in Minneapolis, tells us that he is going to have a banquet and commencement evening, and that out of his class he expects to prepare three or four teachers who will open classes of their own. He asks us to send free literature to his lists of names, and this we are doing, but we would like to make an appeal here to any of our Single Tax friends who may be in a position to help, for funds to continue this kind of distribution. Our resources are just large enough to print the books and carry the overhead of maintaining their distribution together with the other services that the Foundation is offering. Supplying free literature is expensive because of printing and postage involved. If, however, we had a fund of \$100 or \$200 it would help us to maintain a separate distribution for just such purposes as the sending out of pamphlet literature to graduating classes.

Mr. Lincoln Crowell informed us that he has spoken to four economics classes in high schools in Sandwich, Mass., and to four adult groups, and that he has brought to conclusion his own class of thirteen.

It will be remembered that we reported on a gift of books to the First Unitarian Church, Los Angeles, following their series of lectures on Henry George and the Single Tax, under the auspices of their minister, the Rev. Ernest Caldecott. After correspondence with Rev. Caldecott and others, an Extension Class was formed and upwards of forty pupils have enrolled for a course in the church. We have received a friendly letter from Mr. Woodhead who is in touch with the group, and he says that Mrs. de Mille attended the first meeting, giving it a splendid start. He states that Mr. George Lee is conducting a class of thirty students in Pasadena.

Mr. Noah D. Alper of St. Louis, has been conducting Henry George groups and sending out questionnaires to business men in an endeavor to arouse interest in the further study of "Progress and Poverty." From a recent visit by Jackson Ralston, we learn that henceforth Mr. Alper will be associated with Mr. Ralston in the California campaign.

Mr. James G. Blauvelt, president of The Henry George League of New Jersey, has arranged to supply the Pater-

son Library with the following books: six copies of "Progress and Poverty," six copies of "Social Problems," and six copies of "The Land Question." The Foundation is supplying three copies of "Protection or Free Trade," six copies of "The Life of Henry George," and six copies of "The Philosophy of Henry George," to match the donation which Mr. Blauvelt is making. Some notice of this may appear in the local Jersey papers, as the librarian has evinced friendly interest in seeing that the people of Paterson and environs know where they can get Henry George's books.

From Mr. White of Kansas City, Mo., we learn that a class of twenty teachers are studying "Basic Facts of Economics," by Louis F. Post, which books were placed at the disposal of these teachers through the cooperation of Mr. White and the Foundation.

Mr. H. C. Harris of Cordele, Ga., has placed "Progress and Poverty," "Significant Paragraphs from Progress and Poverty," and copies of "The Philosophy of Henry George" in libraries in Georgia, and is now starting to place "Social Problems."

We have been in constant touch, of course, with Mr. Monroe, field director for the Henry George School, in getting together a representative list of people in Ohio. His success in organizing four classes totaling 232 pupils in Cleveland has been amazing, and he reports that Messrs. Allen, Danaceau, Mickey, and Crudele are the instructors. In addition to supplying books we sent 850 pamphlets to Mr. Downer who will distribute them in connection with a radio speech by Peter Witt.

NEW PRINTINGS

Since the last report in LAND AND FREEDOM, two new and, we believe, interesting pieces of printed matter have been prepared and issued by the Foundation. First, a pamphlet by Mr. George L. Rusby entitled, "Smaller Profits, Reduced Salaries, and Lower Wages, The Condition, The Cause, The Cure." Mr. Rusby has formerly published under his own imprint upwards of 150,000 copies. This sixth edition bears the Foundation imprint. Already 2,000 copies have been sold. The booklet presents a digest of "Progress and Poverty" with charts and other easily visualized material, and is therefore extremely popular with those who want to hand to a friend a thorough, yet short explanation of the Single Tax. Second, 15,000 copies of a book catalogue. Practically that number have been distributed within the short space of one month. This catalogue is the most complete catalogue issued by the Foundation to date, since it lists all of the books, smaller writings, and pamphlets that are available in any sizeable quantities from our shelves.

Following a mailing of the Rusby pamphlet to a few picked names on our list of professors and teachers, we received several requests for this booklet in quantities.

From the James Monroe High School in the Bronx, we received the following letter:

"If you will send me copies of the books and pamphlets which you have listed on your recent Book Catalogue List for April, 1935, I shall be glad to have them reviewed by at least two members of the appropriate departments."

Temple University in Philadelphia has ordered twenty copies of "Progress and Poverty" for classroom study.

A high school in West Lawn, Pa., has been supplied with pamphlets for its Economics Club.

Hundreds of orders for books have been received from libraries and book dealers as a result of the catalogue mailing. The orders that come from book dealers represent in large part a demand from local educational groups as well as an increased demand from the general public. We notice that whenever we send out a mailing, the indirect orders from book dealers immediately increase, which shows that our material is receiving effective attention from the public. During the last month, besides sending the catalogue and incidental pamphlets to all of the people on our main list, to professors and high school teachers, to recently enrolled students in the Henry George Extension Classes, and to editors, we circularized a list of officers of civic organizations interested in municipal betterment, and the result from this specialized list, as well as from the large mailing to the other lists mentioned, has been gratifying in that the demand for information and books on Henry George has been practically trebled.

In conclusion, and after taking inventory, we report the following distribution of 5,706 copies of George's works and miscellaneous books from May 10, 1934, to May 16, 1935: 2,837 "Progress and Poverty" unabridged; 7 "Progress and Poverty" abridged; 268 "Significant Paragraphs from Progress and Poverty;" 422 "Protection or Free Trade;" 881 "Social Problems;" 163 "The Land Question;" 195 "What Is the Single Tax?"; 55 "Basic Facts of Economics;" 146 "Science of Political Economy;" 82 "The Life of Henry George;" 110 "The Condition of Labor;" 158 "The Philosophy of Henry George;" 11 "The Prophet of San Francisco;" 43 "What's Wrong With Taxation?" 28 "The Story of My Dictatorship;" 300 Miscellaneous books.

Pamphlets distributed, 32,000, and advertising pieces distributed, 100,000.

During this time the following campaigns were launched; a total of 42,940 direct mail letters sent out during the year: 7,000 to launch "Social Problems;" 1,300 to book dealers in October; 3,000 to book dealers in May, 1935; 890 to business colleges in October; 4,000 to high schools in October; 1,500 to college professors in October; 250 in July re Rusby pamphlet; 8,000 enclosing "One Hundred Years of Land Gambling" in October; 7,000 Christ-

mas offer in December, 1934; 10,000 main list teachers, editors, etc., May, 1935, enclosing catalogue.

Estimating a daily correspondence of an average of twenty letters would fix the yearly correspondence rate at 6,000 letters.

ANTOINETTE KAUFMANN,
Executive Secretary.

On the March With John Lawrence Monroe

ITINERARY

Indianapolis and vicinity, May 20-26, inclusive.

Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton, O., May 27-June 9, inclusive.

Columbus, Coshocton, Youngstown, O., June 10-June 23, inclusive.

CLEVELAND, O.

THE spirit of Tom L. Johnson is alive in Cleveland thirty-four years after his taking office as mayor and twenty-four years after his death.

Between April 2 and 12, Peter Witt, leading disciple of Cleveland's great Single Tax mayor, delivered seven addresses on the philosophy of Henry George over the Cleveland radio station, WGAR. The response of over 800 listeners asking for copies of the speeches is some indication of the large audience Mr. Witt must have had, and of the great interest in his message.

These names together with those of the Schalkenbach Foundation and the Ohio Economic League were immediately circularized with an announcement of a ten-weeks course in "Progress and Poverty" to commence Friday evening, April 19, and to be given under the auspices of the Henry George School of Social Science in Cleveland College. Cleveland College is the downtown branch of Western Reserve University. Its building is on the Public Square within a stone's throw of the statue of Tom L. Johnson which shows him sitting and holding a copy of "Progress and Poverty."

A surprise enrollment of over 230 made it necessary to form four classes (each one larger than it should have been). Three instructors had to be drafted in addition to Virgil D. Allen, extension secretary of the School and secretary of the Ohio Economic League. These were Karl B. Mickey, publicity director of the Cleveland Railway Company, and Saul S. Danaceau and Edward C. Crudele, prominent young attorneys. Mr. Allen himself is a civil engineer by profession and a former candidate for governor of Ohio on the Commonwealth Land Party ticket.

Former State Senator Marvin C. Harrison made an inspiring talk at the first meeting, recounting the story of how Tom Johnson drew the inspiration of his career from the book that was to be studied in the course, and emphasizing the need in Ohio and in the Nation for men and women who know its fundamental truths.

In the nine subsequent meetings the instructors are conducting their classes on a discussion basis, being guided by the Teacher's Manual of the School. Each lesson's questions are mimeographed and distributed as assignments. Page references in "Progress and Poverty" are included with the questions, indicating where the answers are discussed.

The students are a cross-section of the thinking people of Cleveland. Only a few have given any previous consideration to the subject though about thirty had copies of "Progress and Poverty" in their libraries and brought them. The average age of the students is probably little over thirty.

A survey of their occupations shows twenty-eight clerks, twenty-six in trades (such as mechanics, carpenters, printers, boilermakers, etc.), twenty-five salesmen and solicitors, thirteen secretaries and stenographers, twelve teachers, eleven engineers (civil, mechanical, etc.), eleven housewives, eleven accountants, ten business executives and managers, ten in professions (doctors, druggists, architects, musicians, clergymen, etc.), seven students, seven merchants and business men, six lawyers, six postal employees, five foremen, three librarians, and three social workers. Twenty-six were without occupations, four being unemployed and two retired.

A questionnaire answered by the students at the first meeting showed that thirty-four per cent had studied economics in high school, thirty-one per cent in college, forty-nine per cent "on their own," and thirty-one per cent not at all.

Other questions answered on this questionnaire give a cross-section of the thought of the students on such questions as What is wealth? What is capital? etc. The answers are being tabulated and at the close of the course the same questionnaire will be answered by the students. A comparison of the answers will show the progress of the class as a whole in economic thought. No check is made on any individual's answers. This questionnaire was based on the one prepared and used successfully by Noah D. Alper in St. Louis.

A commencement dinner is being planned to take place shortly after the close of the course on June 21. The Cleveland Extension Committee of the School is Peter Witt, Edward W. Doty, Marvin C. Harrison, Edgar S. Byers, and Edward S. Crudele.

* * * *

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Cedar Springs, Mich., April 25. Mr. J. S. Tindall writes: "We have twenty-five enrolled in the class now. . . . All have books and read more or less, and discuss with me quite frequently. Some are deeply interested and by talking with others have been induced to join. . . . We are to meet at my house this evening as we have done for the past three meetings."

Detroit, Mich., April 30. Mr. Frank L. Morris writes: