

## Lecture Work of Anna George de Mille

YOU have asked me to tell you of my recent lecturing experiences in the colleges.

They are not only encouraging but inspiring.

I went into the thing with fear and trembling—quite scared, in fact, of the scholastic atmosphere; but it proved so pleasant that I am happy in it.

I have only been at work a few weeks. I had become almost desperate over the unemployment situation. It seemed to me that we Single Taxers should be shouting from the housetops, and yet we are apparently doing little to make the great masses of groping, fumbling humans see the way out of this evil economic muddle. I felt as though I'd have to climb on an apple box and shriek to the multitude our solution of this problem. Instead, I offered my services to the Schalkenbach Foundation, and accordingly Mr. Walter Fairchild and Miss Antoinette Kaufmann arranged with Prof. Broadus Mitchell, of Johns Hopkins; Professors S. C. Mitchell and H. H. Seay, of the University of Richmond, and Prof. A. G. Taylor, of the College of William and Mary, for me to talk to their classes in economics.

The following week at Columbia University I spoke to the classes of Dr. George S. Mitchell and Dr. A. F. Cutler.

Later I went back to Baltimore, where, under the auspices of the Dean, Dr. Elinor Pancoast, I talked to her groups; following next day at Rutgers, where I was sponsored by Dr. Thos. W. Holland. I am booked by Prof. Raymond C. Moley to speak on March 31st, at Barnard, to some ninety-five students.

I lecture for at least fifty minutes and sometimes as long as an hour and a quarter. I give straight, unadulterated Single Tax. If they ask it, I give a brief biographical sketch of Henry George, but always I give his message first, for that is as he would have it.

Everywhere I have been the professors have been more than courteous; they have been graciously hospitable, usually doing the honors of their campus. Their interest in my subject is intensely gratifying to me. And the students, too, seem interested. Out of the nearly six hundred I have talked to—as far as I could perceive (and having been a mother for some years I possess a roving and far-seeing eye)—only one youth consistently drew pictures in his note book and only one smirked and squirmed, and only two went to sleep. Rather a fine record when one considers how weary the poor children must get, being, as the old lady said, "teached and torched" all day long!

The most complimentary audience of all was the one at the University of Richmond. My lecture was held at the noon hour and the attendance was not compulsory, yet so many students crowded into the big room that seats gave out, boys perched on window sills and stood along

the sides of the long walls, and some twenty in the corridor, where no supervising, professorial glance could reach them, stood through my hour's talk. They could so easily have cut and run. I do not know whether to attribute this attention on their part to Southern chivalry or to a real interest in our cause. I prefer to think the latter.

Certainly it is gratifying to know that the young idea is "getting on the job," and I am more than ever enthused over the prize essay contest scheme. It costs \$200 to hold a contest in a college, and it means that from twenty to perhaps more than a hundred students, as the case may be, are actively striving to understand this philosophy and economic reform of ours—*striving to understand it well enough to write about it*. I wish I knew some way of enthusing Single Taxers to donate funds to the Annie C. George Prize Essay Fund—to help in this great work. Certainly doubters would see the far-reaching effect of it if they had but a little of my recent experience with the college student.

Certainly they would feel, as I now do, more optimistic concerning the future of these our United States.

ANNA GEORGE DE MILLE.

## The Work of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation

SOMETIMES extracts from correspondence express more clearly than long recitals of "activities" just what progress is being made in gaining the attention of newcomers and reviving the interest of old-time friends in the life and writings of Henry George.

The following are brief extracts from a few of the many letters that pass daily across our desk. Each letter is given careful attention, assortments of literature are made up to suit the individual circumstances, and the interest aroused is fostered by appropriate "follow-ups" from time to time:

Severance Union Medical College, Korea:—"Gentlemen: I have noticed in a recent number of the *Literary Digest* that you are handling Henry George's books. I have probably the best collection in Korea of the works of Henry George and other Single Taxers, and am doing everything I can to propagate these ideas.

"At present I have a group of Korean doctors who meet weekly to study English, and this would be a good opportunity to combine the teaching of English and the dissemination of land value philosophy."

Marietta Johnson, Fairhope:—"The 'Social Problems' have come, and our senior class, numbering about twenty pupils, began reading the book last week. The students are all seventeen or eighteen years of age, and I am having the time of my life reading 'Social Problems' with them. I am delighted to have the opportunity because I am anxious that all of our graduates shall have as full an under-



standing as possible, when they leave our school, of the theory on which this town is founded."

Mexico City:—"Please send me some literature on the most important subject of the Single Tax, as I am much interested in that question and desire to have all that you can send me in order to translate same and have it published in some of our papers, as the time is getting ripe for that work."

J. D. E., Hampden Sydney College, Virginia:—"Your letter of the 14th with enclosures has been read with interest. I am forwarding to my son the little circular on 'Causes of Business Depression.' He is now taking Economics at the University of Virginia. I am glad to know there is a decided revival of interest in the teachings of Henry George. It is high time."

E. T. B., Clinton, Iowa:—"Your booklets duly received. The writer first heard of Henry George years ago when a small boy from his father, who had one of the early paper bound copies of 'Progress and Poverty,' and who told about the dramatic campaign of Mr. George for Mayor in New York City. Later on at various times in the university I heard of the Single Tax and other subjects closely connected with Mr. George, but heretofore have not read his books or his life. I enclose check, for which please send the following books published by your Foundation. \* \* \* I find time, aside from the practice of law, to teach two classes of persons engaged in banking in legal courses. They have had five years or more banking experience, and they are a fine, intelligent group of persons. If you care to forward me any copies of the small booklets on Henry George I would be glad to distribute them to these people and would gladly urge that they read them and learn about Henry George."

Dr. Carlo Pagni, editor *Industria Lombarda*, Milan, Italy:—"I have pleasure in informing you that a complete review of 'Progress and Poverty' will be published in the *Giornale degli Economisti*, the foremost Italian economic review. I will welcome 'The Life of Henry George' as well as other publications of yours and will announce them in my paper and in other reviews."

Professor Wm. T. Beadles, Illinois Wesleyan University:—"Yes, indeed, I am deeply interested in the work of your Foundation and have been for several years. Your publication 'Significant Paragraphs' is to my mind an admirable contribution. Each year it forms part of the required reading for all students in my principles of economics classes."

J. P., De Land, Florida:—"This is to let you know that the 'Life of Henry George,' copy of the 'Libertarian' and various pamphlets were received today. Please accept my sincere appreciation of both the books and the information, and you may be sure that the books will be placed in the Stetson University Library after they have served their purpose."

"I am scheduled to give several lectures on the life and works of Henry George to our political economy class."

Secretary for Col. Arthur Woods, Chairman President's Emergency Committee for Unemployment:—"Colonel Woods has asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 4th, and to express to you his appreciation of your offer to send him the unabridged 'Progress and Poverty' by Henry George, which he would be glad to have. The copy of 'Significant Paragraphs,' ordered, was received today."

During the past year we have had an interesting number of requests for information about the life and work of Henry George from students who are assigned the subject in their economic courses.

Since last November some 650 books have been sold to schools and colleges for classroom use, indicating an increasing receptivity on the part of the professors and instructors for the books of Henry George.

About 100 high school teachers and superintendents of schools have ordered the book "Significant Paragraphs" as well as other books available from the Foundation, and it is likely that, having had this first contact with the ideas of Henry George, they will continue to be interested and may possibly spread in their respective communities a knowledge of his writings.

ANTOINETTE KAUFMANN, Secretary.

## Brazil Takes a Step Forward

THE following cablegram has just been received at the Manhattan Single Tax Club headquarters:

"Provisional government of Sao Paulo, Brazil, has established taxation 2 per cent. on land value for state and capital. Congratulations.—Confederacion Georgista Argentina; President, Doctor Besio Moreno; Secretario, Juan B. Bellagamba."

On this decree the *New York Times* of March 8 comments as follows:

"Joao Alberto, President of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, this week signed a decree removing the State exports tax and substituting a land and property tax as the State source of income. His decree relieves the coffee growers of the State of a financial burden and distributes taxes more evenly. Coffee growers and the press are lauding the decree as an important step forward."

IN a little while all nations will have tariff walls, and then they can all get rich by charging themselves too much.

—*Everett Herald*.

BUDDING Political Economist: "Dad, what's the difference between a scientific and an unscientific tariff?"

Protected Manufacturer: "Well, my boy, you see a scientific tariff is a tariff which enables me to charge more for my goods than they are worth; an unscientific tariff is one which enables the other fellow to charge more for his goods than they are worth."

—Sidney, Australia, *Standard*.