

Dr. T. E. Bullard, and many others. Some of these letters were printed in the last issue of LAND AND FREEDOM.

The Foundation announces that it is its purpose to advocate the appropriation of the full economic rent of land and to stress not merely the fiscal but also the deeper economic and social significance of the Single Tax.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees Anna George deMille, of Hollywood, California, daughter of Henry George, was unanimously elected as Honorary Vice-President of the Foundation. Mrs. deMille has graciously accepted this place and has expressed a keen interest in the Foundation programme and particularly in the restoration of the old George homestead in Philadelphia, which is soon to be acquired and made a permanent memorial to her illustrious father.

A number of additions were made to the National Advisory Commission of the Foundation, which is now constituted as follows:

Henry Ware Allen, Kansas; Will Atkinson, West Virginia; Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, Ohio; William A. Black, Texas; Henry P. Boyton, Ohio; Miss Janet L. Brownlee, Pennsylvania; Benjamin W. Burger, New York; Miss Grace Isabel Colbron, Connecticut; A. C. Campbell, Ottawa, Canada; Otto Cullman, Illinois; Samuel Danziger, Maryland; George H. Duncan, New Hampshire; H. B. Emigh, Pennsylvania; Frank W. Garrison, Maine; Charles LeBaron Goeller, New York; Judson Grenell, Michigan; Bolton Hall, New York; Carman Cover Johnson, New York; Fenton Lawson, Ohio; Fay Lewis, Illinois; Herman G. Loew, New York; Francis W. Maguire, Pennsylvania; Frederick H. Monroe, Illinois; Dr. Thomas S. K. Morton, Pennsylvania; Harry W. Olney, District of Columbia; Lawson Purdy, New York; Louis F. Post, Washington, D. C.; Jackson H. Ralston, California; Miss Jennie A. Rogers, New York; Vernon J. Rose, Missouri; Miss Charlotte Schetter, New York; Alex. Y. Scott, Mississippi; Bolton Smith, Tennessee; Rev. Charles E. Snyder, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, Pennsylvania; S. A. Stockwell, Minnesota; Alan C. Thompson, Toronto, Canada; Robert D. Towne, Pennsylvania; W. S. U'Ren, Oregon; and Peter Witt, Ohio.

Francis W. Maguire, Director of the Foundation booth at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition, has distributed 65,000 pieces of educational literature and continues to register many visitors from various states of the Union, and some from abroad, who have expressed a desire for further information concerning the Georgan economic philosophy.

Secretary P. R. Williams reports that many new members are being enrolled in all sections of the country. The financial campaign is making splendid progress and a heavy correspondence coming into the Pittsburgh headquarters indicates a widespread interest in the revival of nation-wide activity.

The actual purchase of the Henry George birthplace is expected to be accomplished within the next month.

Additional funds, however, are needed to cover the purchase, remodeling and equipment of the old homestead, which is to be made into a fitting memorial, attractive both in its exterior and its furnishings. It is the desire of the trustees to give the rank and file of the Single Taxers of America an opportunity to participate in this permanent memorial to the great founder of our movement, and every contribution, however large or small, will be gratefully received.

WE levy taxes in proportion to ability to pay, which means that the harder a man works the more we tax him; the more thrifty he becomes, the more we soak him; the more efficient he grows, the more we shake him down.

If I save money and buy a house I am taxed; if I waste my money in extravagant living, I am not taxed.

None of our taxes is designed to encourage production by the simple process of discouraging idleness, shiftlessness, inefficiency.

The devil himself could not do a neater job of hobbling the human race.

—*Buffalo Times.*

The Bankers' Free Trade Manifesto

“WHAT is this that is come unto the son of Kish? Is Saul also among the Prophets?

And one of the same place answered and said: But who is their father? Therefore it became a proverb, IS SAUL ALSO AMONG THE PROPHETS?” *Samuel X, 11.*

Saul was looking for his father's asses and found a kingdom. May it not be that the great financiers looking toward the recovery of their debts have launched a movement which will bring them much more than what they sought for?

No happening of recent years has so fluttered the “hawkeries” of predatory “big business” as has the financiers and industrialists' manifesto condemning intensive protectionism, now the chief characteristic of post-war policy of all the world. It needed no prophetic vision to see that it would become so, taking into account the calibre of the men to whom most nations seem to have entrusted their governments in the last decade. To call them shallow would be a compliment because it suggests that there is some water in the river bed.

When faced with the problem of maintaining their establishments, the inevitable resort of such persons is protection, not seeing that restriction invariably impoverishes rather than enriches. So long as this procedure merely affected the poor it was not seriously challenged, but it has gone beyond this point and now threatens the crop of golden eggs, by endangering the lives and welfare of the geese that lay them. That such an issue would arise

between international financiers and American industrialists has been foreseen ever since the problem of the payment of the war debts has been found to be inconsistent with our tariff policy.

Of course the spokesmen of the various national groups who signed the manifesto were directing their admonitions toward Europe, but it is absurd to believe that it will not have its repercussions in the United States. A glance at the map printed in the *New York Times* on October 31, showing the boundary lines and tariff walls which separate European nations, reveals a condition of affairs which would be ludicrous if it were not ominous. As shown on this map, which was reproduced from the *Illustrated London News*, Russia, in addition to having a tariff wall higher than any other country except Spain, has in addition a barbed wire fence on top of the wall. Perhaps this was merely a humorous quip by which the author of the map wished to suggest that, in addition to ordinary difficulties, which the tariff places in the way of commerce, there was an additional embargo in the opposition of most of the nations to permitting any exchanges between their nationals and the "unspeakable Bolshevik," whose politics are as incomprehensible to us as his intractable language. But every nation, especially the newly created, seems to have devoted a large part of its governmental powers to shutting out the other fellow's manufactured goods. How asinine a policy, as though one could jump a fence by pulling on one's bootstraps! And when the expected prosperity does not arrive, the builders of these tariff walls have only one thought to remedy the situation, how can the barriers be made higher.

For this general state of mind in the rest of the world the United States must bear the largest share of responsibility. However our pre-eminence in matters of art, science or spirit may be contested, no one disputes our agglomerated wealth. Foreigners reason that if the tariff were the hideous evil that its enemies say it is, clearly it would have prevented our being the richest country in the world. They go farther and argue that by following our general fiscal policy they may come to attain our state of beatitude.

Alas! that this state of mind should exist, for our example thus lets loose upon the world that pernicious doctrine which has done more to corrupt and debauch governments, democratic and monarchical alike, than any other device which mankind has yet perfected, with the one exception of landlordism. Instead of seeing in the United States the greatest Free Trade area ever known in the world and recognizing that the absence of barriers between the States is one of the powerful contributors to our well-being, they see the source of our prosperity in our exclusion of foreign commerce. As if a merely negative policy could be productive of great results. Our great agricultural and mineral wealth, our inventive genius, our comparatively free institutions, all these elements count for

nothing to their purblind eyes in the building up of national wealth.

As might be anticipated this appeal from those ordinarily counted as its friends, finds no response except a protest from the high tariff hosts who now man the battlements in Washington. Owing their elevation to the seats of the mighty to the subsidies, which the beneficiaries of the protective tariff rain alike upon the just and the unjust every four years, with President Coolidge at their head, they rush to the defence of their masters. Secretary Mellon points out how different are European and American conditions and that the spokesmen of the manifesto being from the wealthy and therefore the good and wise, could not possibly have referred to conditions on this side of the water.

And it is worth while noticing that in this point of view they are sustained by a paper which though occasionally sustaining Democratic candidates seems to have long since lost all perception of democratic policies with the sole exception of prohibition, *The New York World*.

What an opportunity this manifesto would have afforded to the bright intellects of forty years ago, George, Garrison, Shearman and a host of others to pour their indignation and ridicule on a policy which never had a logical leg to stand upon since Henry George wrote "Protection or Free Trade" and showed why many honest but stupid minds clung to the protectionist delusion because they saw that of itself Free Trade accomplished no miracles and that under the tariff for revenue, which was miscalled Free Trade in Great Britain, there was grinding poverty. He showed that unless Free Exchange was supplemented by the Free Production, which the abolition of private ownership of land value would entail, it could accomplish little toward the general welfare of the race. It is a pity that, at this juncture, copies of "Protection or Free Trade" can not be had in the United States in quantities. Every effort should be made to give the book the widest circulation.

The chances are large that the press which is so powerfully influenced by the aggregate wealth of the protected interests, will try to give the whole question the minimum of ventilation. But every one who cherishes a glimmer of hope that any advance toward economic freedom can be made in our day should work, might and main, to widen the rift in the cloud sufficiently to let a few beams of justice shine upon the economic darkness.

Our One-Legged Civilization

Lona Ingham Robinson in *Des Moines Register*

IN the good old days when the earth was flat and the sun sailed merrily around it all day long, our primitive ancestors invented many things. They made the spear, the bow and the battle ax with which to hunt and fight and likewise the God of war to control the fate of battles.