

## Glad Tidings From The Schalkenbach Foundation

**I**T is our happy privilege to announce a new printing of ten thousand "Progress and Poverty"—the tenth from the plates produced by us in nineteen twenty-nine, and the largest we have ever undertaken. This makes thirty-seven thousand copies of "Progress and Poverty" published by the Foundation.

Also new from the press is "Protection or Free Trade?"—the fourth printing financed by us. These, too, are moving rapidly, and the message of "Laissez-Faire" is carried to the far corners of the earth.

The Henry George Foundation of Australia placed a large order with us recently, and six hundred and eighty books, with a variety of pamphlets, started on their long journey to Melbourne. Included were one hundred "Progress and Poverty" and a like number of "Protection or Free Trade?"

A campaign among a picked list of college professors has resulted in a number of orders, some of ten books each for classroom use.

The windows and counters of the bookstores offer a valuable media for advertising the name of Henry George and an excellent means of getting books into the hands of new readers. These warm evenings the pedestrian pauses before the attractive window and discusses with his companion the titles displayed there. If he does not buy then, he will do so the next time he sees the book—or the time after that—when, perhaps, some chance remark, or something he has read somewhere, develops the germ of curiosity into a desire to "know." We are getting out, now, a letter to all the bookdealers in the United States of whom we have any knowledge, and Mr. Miller has very kindly turned over to us the back cover of this issue of LAND AND FREEDOM so that we may tell our friends how they can help to bring the orders in.

One of the most constructive suggestions to reach us was contained in a letter received recently from Cleveland, Ohio. It said: "Single Taxers should see to it that there are good, clean, new copies of the latest edition of 'Progress and Poverty' in their local public library. Even a small city library can use at least five copies. There are sixty copies in the seventeen branches of the Cleveland Public Library system—all in good condition—and fifty of them are in constant circulation. There is no more profitable, fruitful contribution to the Single Tax cause than presenting new, clean copies of Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty' to the local public library."

An Associated Press reporter came into the office a week or so ago, having first had a long talk with Mr. Miller. He purchased "Progress and Poverty" and the "Significant Paragraphs." We lent him some material from our library and gave him a selection of pamphlets

that covered practically all angles of the land value taxation question. As a result, in hundreds of newspapers throughout the United States articles are now appearing about the Single Tax. We quote below from the Asbury Park *Sunday Press* of May 2, 1937:

### "SUPPORTERS OF SINGLE TAX FACE FIRST TEST IN 1938

"The Single Taxers are back on the political warpath. Their campaign slogan—'Abolish all taxes save that on land'—again is being spread abroad. After many years of slow eclipse, they are building up toward what they hope will be national power equal to or stronger than the influence they wielded half a century ago.

"Their first test of strength will come in California in 1938 on a bill to substitute a land tax for the existing California sales tax and other state levies.

"Henry George became famous in 1879 by outlining the theory in a book 'Progress and Poverty.'—He traveled over the world preaching the Single Tax gospel, which was this: Land is the basis of all wealth, since labor can produce only when it has land to work on. The value of land grows not because of anything the landowner does but because of the growth of the community. A frontier settler can set up a home in the wilderness, but it does not become valuable as real estate until a town grows up around him and business develops. Since this is true, all the needs of government should be financed by a Single Tax on the 'use value' of land. The tax should vary with the location of the site. If the property were in demand for business purposes, it would be worth more than if it could be used only for a small home.

"George contended that such a tax would end land speculation.—Labor would benefit, George held, because land would be cheaper. Wages would rise because there would be no taxes or licences to discourage the little fellow from going into business for himself if he could not command a satisfactory wage as an employe of another. And the business man, free from business taxes, would have more money to pay his employees.—

"Joseph Dana Miller, friend and colleague of Henry George, remained in a tiny office near old Park Row to keep a spark of life burning. Every two months he wrote and sent out a magazine, LAND AND FREEDOM. Miller still sends his tax message today. But he is no longer alone. The DuPonts and the Wrigleys contribute to the movement. Across the way, on Park Place, is the Schalkenbach Foundation, set up in 1925 to spread Henry George's idea. Up on 79th Street is the headquarters of the Henry George School which stretches from New York to San Francisco and had 10,000 graduates last year.

"Miller will tell you that the Single Tax influence has been steadily growing during the years of silence; that through the period when interest seemed dead."

V. G. PETERSON, Acting Secretary.