

saints, Karl Marx and Henry George, would like nothing better than a chance to sit down and talk over the ills of their fellows.

## Recent Activities of the Schalkenbach Foundation

THE activities of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation for the last few months have centered in the publication of the out-of-print books of Henry George, the promotion of a new book by Louis F. Post, the advertising of Henry George and his books in weeklies and newspapers, and the wide distribution of the pamphlet "Causes of Business Depression."

Finding the "Social Problems," "The Land Question, Etc." and "The Life of Henry George" by H. George, Jr., were the books most in demand at the present time, it was arranged with Doubleday, Doran & Company for a reprint edition of one thousand copies of each title. The edition, paid for by the Foundation, is now ready for distribution at the Foundation offices, 11 Park Place, New York. With attractive jackets, and uniform blue binding, these books should be especially interesting to both old friends of the movement, and those who, new to the teachings of Henry George, seek acquaintances with his ideas and philosophy.

It should be noted that the book "Land Question, Etc." contains besides the title work, the brilliant passage-at-arms between the Duke of Argyll and Henry George, entitled "Property in Land," and the letter of Henry George to Pope Leo XIII, entitled "Condition of Labor," wherein Henry George set out in masterly fashion the arguments previously developed in "Progress and Poverty."

The "Prophet of San Francisco," by Louis F. Post, published by Vanguard Press, has been marketed by the Foundation at a price somewhat less than that of the publisher, in accordance with a special arrangement between the publisher, the Foundation and Mrs. Post. Proceeds of purchases obtained by the Foundation through its direct-mail advertising of this book are returned to Mrs. Post. Some 2,500 professors and libraries were circularized, with the result that many libraries and schools purchased copies for their reference shelves. Some books remain unsold and those who have not had opportunity heretofore to purchase copies, may still obtain them by writing to the Foundation.

That timely essay, "Causes of Business Depression," first written by Henry George in 1894, and reprinted from time to time, was printed once again by this Foundation in August, 1930, and we are happy to announce that 61,000 copies have gone out into all sections of the country during the last few months. Indeed, friends in far off Australia have sent for copies; Congress has received a copy each; libraries, schools, colleges have used them, and we cannot tell in how many other advantageous places friends

of our cause have placed the words of Henry George.

It has long been the thought of members of the Foundation that persistent advertising, first in a small way and perhaps later, when funds are available, in larger ways and mediums, is the best means of obtaining the interest of new people in the philosophy of Henry George. To this end a small but persistent campaign has been kept up in the weeklies and liberal magazines, the reviews and certain more or less friendly newspapers. One advertisement tells about the pamphlet "Causes of Business Depression," and invites inquiries for the pamphlet. As a result some nine hundred persons have written into the Foundation for the essay by Henry George, and many of them have become seriously interested in George and his books. In another advertisement, we ask people to write in for information about Henry George and our booklist. This too bears fruit, as evidenced by the number of people who follow up the subject by asking for more material or for some of the Henry George books.

This kind of work is silent, steady and rather un spectacular, but we feel that the contacts that are being made, the horizons that are widening, are encouragement enough for us to go on in this endeavor to build up a group of newly interested and earnest students of Henry George.

—ANTOINETTE KAUFMANN.

## Death Of George H. Sinton

GEORGE H. SINTON passed away September 15, 1930, at his home in Pasadena, California. He was born in Gowanda, N. Y., 1858 and went to Pasadena in 1917. Like his father, Jesse Sinton, he took up the cause when first advocated by Henry George.

George H. Sinton was what might be called a progressive conservative in his politico-economic views. Years of experience in the exacting retail milk business, both in developing the internal structure of the business and its relations to the public he served, had taught him that people are slow to change their views, because the pressure of present events must inevitably absorb the larger part of their intellectual capacity, and it is only what is left that can be devoted to the larger problems of governmental policies. Consequently he was firmly of the opinion that proposals to be placed before the public for its approval should be mild enough to avoid stirring up violent passions and unfounded fears of the unknown. During the struggle for the adoption of municipal Single Tax in Colorado Springs in 1912, he was opposed to the adoption of land value taxation for the city in but two steps to be completed in two years. Nevertheless, he acquiesced in the views of the majority, and supported the campaign to the best of his ability and purse, notwithstanding the fact that his business suffered the loss of many good customers among whom feeling ran high against what they considered our confiscatory proposition. The result is history. Wealthy people and others land-poor from over-speculation in lands

of a very slowly growing community became highly alarmed at the prospect and raised a campaign fund that was very large considering the size of our small city, and overwhelmed us with their opposition. Those who did not understand the proposition voted no to avoid dangers "they wot not of." The result was a seven to one defeat.

The collection of aphorisms was a hobby of George Sinton. One of his favorites was "Nothing succeeds like success." He felt that were the Single Tax adopted in small doses, be they ever so small, it would be a success, and that they would lead to larger doses and larger successes, until it spread all over the earth in one great and final success.

George Sinton is survived by a brother, Melvin M. Sinton, a sister, Mrs. Margaret Sinton, Otis and two sons, Herbert G. and Ernest A. Sinton. His two sons are still engaged in the milk business which he and his brother Melvin founded.

—ERNEST SINTON.

## The Mystery of Hard Times

**W**ILLIAM GREEN, head of the American Federation of Labor, predicts that twenty million people will be in acute distress this winter.

Of this number, a fair estimate of non-property owners might be 19,999,000. These have no legal right on earth, and they could be legally ordered off, as trespassers. The fact that they are not so ordered off is a touching tribute to the innate kindness of the human heart.

The worst thing they are likely to encounter is arrest for vagrancy, and, as a matter of fact, thirty vagrants are being released today, (Nov. 1), in New York City, for another try at finding work. This is a little hard on the 20,000,000 already entered in the race.

It is to be hoped that the 19,999,000 will be resigned to the conditions. As they have no right to a spot on the earth, leaving them powerless to work for themselves, and as the "work providers" have failed to provide, there is obviously nothing to be done.

When the benighted Indian roamed the continent, he sometimes starved when a calamity of nature shut off his food supply; but as long as corn would grow, there was no "acute distress." (The country is now so overstocked with wheat that the farmers are in danger of joining the "acute distress" section.)

A band of shipwrecked sailors once landed on an uninhabited island. The strongest swimmer, who got there first, took title in the approved fashion. He employed them all, paid reasonable wages, exported the produce, and everybody was well fed while export lasted.

The outside country finally raised its own produce, and the export business stopped. The proprietor, having accumulated a competence, and being familiar with the law of supply and demand, decided that a period of re-ad-

justment was in order. The inhabitants entered upon a period of acute distress.

The proprietor, a kind-hearted man, immediately called meetings and organized community chests so that those who were not yet starving might have an opportunity to assist those who were.

Being a man of vision, he also called in from the outside world famous economists, efficiency experts, and elder statesmen to search into the mysterious causes of the depression.

The economists concluded that it was the inevitable working of the law of supply and demand, the elder statesmen laid it to the revolution of the cycle, and the efficiency experts showed how each worker could be pushed a little harder, thereby speeding up production.

The workers, overawed at the profundity of knowledge thus freely placed at their disposal, went back and sat down to await the happy day when the economic laws would start the wheels of industry.

Meantime a band of savages on an adjoining land, ignorant of both economic laws and work providers, led lives of laziness, and ate when they were hungry enough to induce them to work.

When the mystery of unemployment can not be solved by the experts, it is evidently hopeless for the common people to hope to solve it. Unless the common people are moved by acute distress to the uncommon use of common thinking.

—AMERIGO.

## Emsley's Campaign In New Jersey

**S**OME political candidates have hesitated to come out strongly for site-value taxation because they considered it an unknown factor in vote-getting. At the last election in New Jersey, William R. Emsley, of Merchantville, was one of the three candidates (all candidates running as a bloc) for state assembly on the Democratic ticket in Camden County, a Republican stronghold. With no chance of election, he made a vigorous campaign exclusively on site-value taxation because he is a strong believer in that system of collecting public revenue, and wants to have it adopted. He made numerous speeches, some of them to large audiences, and wrote numerous letters advocating site-value taxation, which were printed in all the newspapers in the county. His two confreres on his ticket knew nothing of the subject and did not campaign on it.

In the election party lines were closely drawn, and Morrow, the Republican candidate for the United States Senate, carried all the Republican candidates along with him. However, Emsley ran ahead of the other two assembly candidates on his ticket in the industrial centers, such as Camden City and Gloucester City. In the remaining