

Chorus:

And a good grab, too!

Peter Grubb:

So you get the worst—

Chorus:

Yes! we certainly do.

Peter Grubb:

Though you're mad enough to bust

You'll obey the law, I trust:

For the law is always just—

And that's one on you—

This is landlord's law, you know.

Chorus:

And it's strong law, too.

Peter Grubb:

It's been so since long ago—

Chorus:

Yes, it's long law, too,

This is landlord's law, we're told,

That who grabs it first shall hold,

So the rest of us are sold—

And it's good law, too.

Schalkenbach Foundation Work

A NEW booklet, suitable for enclosure in ordinary sized envelopes is being prepared by the Foundation. It will contain the speech of Dr. John Dewey over Station WEVD in April of this year, and, in addition will present in its last pages a collection of new quotations from contemporary celebrities. Due to the limited number of pages, it was not possible to include all of the statements that have been made in the past nor during the last few months while the Foundation gathered estimates of the life and work of Henry George. Those statements that do appear are convincing, however, as is Dr. Dewey's strong recommendation to read and study George's two books, "Progress and Poverty" and "Social Problems." This pamphlet can be handed, with pride, to friends who want to know something about Henry George, and it can be used to good advantage as an enclosure in personal correspondence. Single copies are five cents; packages of thirty will be sent for \$1 postpaid.

Following a theory that "Progress and Poverty" ought to interest almost anyone including the elusive "man in the street," if the story of the book is presented in an attractive manner, a folder has been designed describing the book, and containing quotations from famous people. About 2,000 home-owners in Brooklyn and New Rochelle received the folder and a percentage have thus far replied sending for the book. It is too early to ascertain whether the results in inquiries and sales will justify this endeavor, but we know that advertising a book in this manner sends people to the public library and to read "Progress and Poverty," and local bookstores sometimes benefit. More than 2,000 people who presumably knew little or nothing

about Henry George now have a slight acquaintance with his name and his masterpiece. A further experiment will be tried in the Fall with additional special lists.

At the suggestion of Prof. Broadus Mitchell, we procured a list of summer school teachers of history, economics, philosophy and sociology, and sent an assortment of literature to some 350 names. A special offer was made with regard to quantities of "Progress and Poverty" or of "Significant Paragraphs from Progress and Poverty" for classroom use, and as a result we are obtaining the interest of a number of summer school teachers.

The Foundation acknowledges receipt from Mr. Robert Balmer of this city of a group of books and pamphlets connected with the progress of the Single Tax movement in South American countries. The books have been added to the Foundations' library on economic subjects, and are at the disposal of anyone who wishes to refer to them. They include such titles as:

Dr. Andres Lamas—"Biography of Rivadavia" (Rivadavia was the George Washington of the Argentine, and a brave exponent of land reform).

"Public Ownership of Land." C. V. Dominguez.

"After the Avalanche", by Juan Sin ITierra (dedicated to Antonio Albendin.)

"History of Land and Agriculture in Ancient and Modern Mexico."

Accompanied by a letter from the Foundation's president, Mr. Hennessy, several books were sent to prominent men and women during the month, with the compliments of the Henry George Club of New Orleans. "Social Problems" was sent to Mr. Ferdinand Pecora and to Will Rogers; an abridged "Progress and Poverty" was sent to Miss Perkins, Senator Borah and President Roosevelt; a copy of "The Land Question," containing also the "Condition of Labor," was sent to Mrs. Roosevelt.

A result of earlier work of the Club in New Orleans is the editorial that appeared in the New Orleans *Daily States*, a newspaper edited by Mr. J. Walker Ross. The Club asked the Foundation to send a copy of "Social Problems" to Mr. Ross. This was done in January. On June 22, the following editorial appeared in Mr. Ross' paper:

THE DANGEROUS MAN

"The dangerous man is not the man who tries to excite discontent; the dangerous man is the man who says all is as it ought to be."

Henry George said that nearly half a century ago. For nearly two generations we have forgotten or ignored this simple truth, and see to what that has brought us! Let it now be impressed upon our minds so deeply that nothing can hide the warning.

If there is any penalty to communities dominated by so-called civic organizations, it is the price they pay for smug complacency that is set up. God's in his heavens, all's right with the world! Into what disasters have we walked with that bandage tightly tied over our eyes.

Civic organizations are of the breath, bone and body of the upper thin crust. They see nothing except their own special interests. Individually their members are often broad-minded, fair men; collectively, they have a sort of mob psychology that sees nothing, hears nothing, says nothing, except what the mob is immediately intent

upon doing, regardless of the larger effects. The upper thin crust is only a small part of society.

Only a part of the society that we have twisted from all natural benefits. In no group of living organisms do you see a few that are fat while the great majority are lean. You don't see it among the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, the fish of the sea. You don't see it among savage tribes. Sometimes there comes a sickness or a famine that destroys the birds, the animals, the fish or the tribesmen, but you don't see the few benefit while the many suffer. Only we civilized ones have been able to create a society of such unnatural works.

Henry George said that too—nearly fifty years ago; and lo, we only make things worse by creating more distinctions, by increasing the spread of injustice.

And the principal means by which we have done it has been the sanctified hush-hush. It is unpatriotic to say thus and so; it is hurting the town to expose such and such a condition; it is not constructive to cry out against outrage. In that attitude lies the real danger.

The last few years have opened men's minds and men's mouths. May they continue to open.

From Senator P. Frank Morrow of Seattle, Wash., we learn that a Henry George Economic League is being organized in that State. Mr. Morrow tells us that Miss Josephine Nelson will organize the Women's Division of the Henry George Economic League, in the same State.

A letter from Mr. John B. Sharpe, Pittsburgh, is so inspiring that we quote from it as follows:

"The true measures of success of George's teaching is not to be found in the academic approval or the political support which it receives, but rather in the enormous decrease of ignorant criticism and the more tolerant view which the vital diffusion of his ideas has brought about. Ideas and movements involving important social changes often find their darkest hour on the very eve of their success. The institution of slavery never appeared more firmly settled, nor was the price of a slave ever so high as just before the emancipation. In England, forty years after the publication of the *Wealth of Nations*, the number of those who actively adhered to the teachings of Adam Smith were comparatively few, but the thought of the whole nation had been gradually leavened for their later political unfolding. The importance of these teachings may be measured, with some allowance, by the words of Buckle who, in his *History of Civilization* said: 'This solitary Scotchman, by the publication of a single work accomplished more for the happiness of mankind than has been achieved by the delegated abilities of all the statesmen and politicians of whom history has preserved an authentic account.'

"The world today is strewn with discredited economic theories that sought to exist in accord with the fundamental wrong that George pointed out. There is a law of the universe, says Lamennais, 'that fixes for all things their duration, and marks for each one its fatal hour.' The hand of the political clock is about to complete one revolution. It will wrap in shadow a long list of errors. It will also efface that mirage of human illusion that is now being spectacularly spread before the American people by the witch doctors in Washington. The hour that follows may not ring in the accession of our ideas, but it will hasten the time when Single Tax men, as George said, will spring from the ground like the soldiers of Rhoderick Dhu."

ANTOINETTE KAUFMANN

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT says that his farm relief proposal is but an experiment. He is too optimistic. His bill imposes restrictions on industry. Thousands of years of restrictive policies show that restriction always hurts industry. The only experiment about the farm measure is to see how many statesmen are unable to learn anything from experience.

Work of Charles H. Ingersoll

THESE past two months have been well spent in perfecting, writing, circulating and broadcasting talks on the Single Tax. The contents of the talks all revolve around and lead up to the movement he is furthering. He usually has current events as titles; for instance, "An Empire for a Nickel," when the fare question was in large headlines. One of the latest, "Mayor O'Brien and President Roosevelt on the SPOT!" deals with their predicament and the only possible way of remedying it.

His talk, "A Talk to the Businessmen," has already been circulated to about 250 Single Taxers and published and probably many have seen and read it. We have received some very favorable comment due to the mailing and some have offered to use them for propaganda work.

Mr. Ingersoll is constantly adding new stations to his regular schedule and also takes miscellaneous ones, too. WMSG and WMCA are the new regular features and WIP and WEVD the miscellaneous. WEVD, by the way, is a Socialistic Station. That he has been and is kept busy by the radio is evidenced by the schedule below. Those who have received his schedules will be able to note changes of time and also the additions of stations.

Sundays: WWRL, Woodside, 3:45 p. m. (k. 1500); WGCP, Newark, 5:45 p. m. (k. 1250).

Mondays: WILM, Wilmington 2:45 p. m.; WDAS, Philadelphia, 8:30 p. m.

Tuesdays: WAAM, Newark, 3:15 p. m. (k. 1250).

Wednesdays: WBNX, N. Y. City, 12:45 p. m. (k. 1350).

Thursdays: WLTH, N. Y. City, 9:45 a. m. (k. 1400); WWRL, Woodside, L. I., 10:45 p. m. (k. 1500).

Fridays: WMSG, N. Y. City, 1 p. m. (k. 1350).

Saturdays: WHOM, N. Y. City, 12:15 p. m. (k. 1450). WMCA, N. Y. City, 4:30 p. m. (k. 570); WCDA, N. Y. City, 8:30 p. m. (k. 1350).

He has, however, found time to address the following large and eager audiences:

PUBLIC ADDRESSES

North Hudson Kiwanis, Union City, N. J. May 23, 12:15 p. m. This was a typical Kiwanis crowd. I made a 35 minute talk along usual lines and had a half hour informal quiz but failed in getting the whole crowd on adjournment. Interest was perfect and a lot of them asked questions afterward; 60 present.

Debate, Ingersoll Forum, Pythian Temple. May 23, 8:30 p. m. This affair was a failure as a debate, as Atheism, Religion, and Economics don't mix, but as a vehicle for talking Single Tax and for a very interesting question period of an hour it was O. K., although I certainly would prefer a different atmosphere for both. I talked three-quarters of an hour in all and there were about 100 present.

Caldwell (West Essex Kiwanis), N. J. June 1, 12:15 p. m. This is the same crowd that James R. Brown talked to a few weeks before he died. Mr. Triner present. Attendance 65. Talked 30 minutes. We had a half hour intense quiz. Crowd pretty well educated and intensely interested. They expect to arrange a night meeting so we can have plenty of time.

Bolar Springs, Va., Fourth of July Celebration. This being 200