

man. He does not see that it is essentially different from property in any other kind of goods. He hopes to own some land, if, indeed, he does not already own some. He sees nothing wrong with holding title to his home or farm, and when we tell him that private property in land is unjust he is likely to feel that in some manner we are attacking him, and putting discredit on him for such ownership. The feeling of offence and anger so aroused stirs frantic opposition and is a severe handicap to our cause. Must we follow Henry George precisely in all particulars even if to do so means that we give up all hope of achieving the end he taught us to desire?

HOW TO PUT IT

"But suppose that instead of protesting against private property and land we protest instead against the fact that nearly all of us have to pay billions of dollars to a few of us for the privilege of living and working on those parts of the earth where life is reasonably possible and labor reasonably productive. Suppose that, instead of demanding "common ownership of land" and so letting our antagonists frighten the public by quoting from us a phrase which, until men understand its connotations for us, is altogether misleading,—suppose that instead of this we protest against *allowing a few of us to draw every year billions of dollars a year from the rest of us, for permission to enjoy situation advantages produced not by these few but by all of us.* If we put our case this way, most men will instinctively react in our favor at the start and the way will then be open to present our argument more fully. When we put our case the other way, we needlessly oppose current modes of thought and speech and the first reaction of most men whose minds are habituated to existing institutions is against us.

DARROW AND MCNAIR

If Prof. Brown had attended the Henry George Congress at Chicago, he would have had a striking demonstration of the fact that Single Taxers do not all think alike. Clarence Darrow made an address the whole tenor of which was dead against the Roosevelt N. R. A. policy, while another and popular speaker William N. McNair defended the N. R. A. policies and told us that he was a candidate for office of mayor in Pittsburgh, running he said as a candidate of what is known as the Roosevelt Democracy, which he said helped to nominate Roosevelt in Chicago, and he says the same forces fought at Harrisburgh for the same kind of progressive social legislation that Roosevelt sponsored in Congress.

CHESTER C. PLATT.

PEOPLE do not agree with the teaching of George; they simply do not know it. And it is impossible to do otherwise with his teaching, for he who becomes acquainted with it cannot but agree. The land is common to all; all have the same right to it.—LEO TOLSTOY.

Report of the Work of the Schalkenbach Foundation

THE following list of colleges and other institutions that have sent to the Foundation for books and information, but especially for books, during October and November may be of interest:

COLLEGES

Antioch, College, Ohio.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Athens College, Athens, Georgia.
North-western University, Evanston, Ill.
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.
Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
University of California, Dept. of Economics.
American University at Cairo, Egypt.
St. Benedict's College, Kansas.
Teachers College, Columbia University.

HIGH SCHOOLS, ETC.

Supt. of Schools, Waupun, Wisconsin.
Supt. of Schools, Hudson, New Hampshire.
Board of Education, Milburn, N. J.
Supt. of Schools, Watts, Oklahoma.
Dover New Jersey Public Schools.
Reno High School, Reno, Nevada.
Supervisor, Hayward High School, Wis.
State Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa.
Senior High School, Mansfield, Ohio.
Stevenson Public School Supt., Washington.
Alhambra City High School, Alhambra, Calif.
Belleville Township High School, Illinois.
Union Free High School, Frederic, Wisconsin.
Fordson Board of Education, Dearborn, Michigan.
Denver Public Schools, Denver, Colorado.
Braintree High School, Braintree, Massachusetts.

Forty or more letters were received during October asking for information on taxation, on "Henry George," the Single Tax, etc., and each inquirer received personal answer, literature, and an explanation of our aims and ideals.

A memorial advertisement was placed in the *New York Times* on Oct. 30, to commemorate the life and writings of Henry George. As is always the case when the Foundation places an advertisement of this kind, interesting new contacts are made, some of which prove later to be invaluable to the work of promoting an *understanding* of the Georgist idea. The president of one of the largest steel companies in the country sent in for "Progress

and Poverty" as a result of this advertisement. It has been said that in aiming for the attention of the "men on the top" we were ignoring the opportunity to interest the man in the street. We find that this does not hold true, because of the diversity of our appeals:—what is directed at one group in one campaign is re-arranged in such manner as to attract the masses in another campaign. So long as the Foundation is restricted to educational work and not political enterprise, it must work in the channels it has found, up to the present, to be most productive of good. Moreover we would emphasize again the fact that we are running on the income from a small Fund, which does not permit large-scale operation. Not a little of the value of the work we are doing lies in its *stability*, and the fact that the Foundation continues as a headquarters and center for educational endeavor year in and year out, and that its services of information, book publishing and distributing, and general publicity are now established and recognized, and looked to with a certain amount of confidence by teachers, editors and other groups with whom we are in contact.

Through the kind cooperation of Mr. Harry Maguire, 2000 copies of the Dewey pamphlet "Steps to Economic Recovery," were sent to Dr. Roman of Los Angeles, who writes:

"I distributed 800 copies on Monday night in Pasadena, and read the greater part before the entire audience, and commented on it, so that the whole audience got the benefit of what Prof. Dewey had to say."

At the suggestion and contribution of Miss Joan Chaffe of Louisiana, a donation of books was made to the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn. At the suggestion of Mrs. Benjamin Burger additional copies of "Progress and Poverty" and other Henry George titles were placed in the library of Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn. A state teachers' college in Pennsylvania received copies of "Significant Paragraphs" sufficient to supply each student of the economics course. Later the books will be placed in the library for the use of future classes.

Many review copies of "The Philosophy of Henry George" by Prof. Geiger have been sent out by the Foundation and interesting reviews have appeared or will appear in the following: *Journal of Sociology and Social Research*; *Church School Magazine*; *The Churchman*; *Town Hall Crier*; *America*; and *The Nation*.

In a report to the Board of Trustees of the Foundation, who met on Oct. 24, the secretary stated that 2,200 books had gone out since May 11, 22,000 distributed pamphlets and thousands of pieces of advertising literature.

PUBLICITY

As has been explained before, the Foundation employs a bureau to send it clippings from newspapers and magazines bearing upon the subject of Henry George, "Progress and Poverty", the Single Tax, and allied topics. In

this way we are able to gauge the extent of publicity received for our cause, and contrary to the belief of many of our friends, press notice is constant. It takes only two months to fill our scrap-book of 144 pages. Seeing the collective publicity for the entire movement in this way, we have evidence that newspapers are more open to letters and material for editorial comment than they have been in the past. Daily we find clippings of letters written by Single Taxers, and editorials commenting favorably on Henry George's teachings. In the case of opposition or unfavorable comment, letters are written giving the Georgist viewpoint.

October, with its pre-election news, was an active month for mention of the Single Tax, Henry George, etc., in the press of the nation. Mr. McNair's successful campaign for the mayoralty in Pittsburgh filled the Pittsburgh papers with information about the Single Tax and the graded tax plan. In New York City, as the campaign for the mayoralty came to a close, mention of Henry George was of almost daily occurrence. This was stimulated somewhat by a special letter sent to editors of daily newspapers not only in New York but all over the country, enclosing the new pamphlet, "Steps to Economic Recovery." The letter appeared in many newspapers including the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Daily Citizen* of Brooklyn, *Waterbury Republican*, *Quincy Illinois Herald*, and the *Santa Barbara Press*. The latter newspaper ran an editorial in which it was said:

"Henry George represented an intelligent approach to the great curse of the social system as it existed then and as it exists now—the monopoly of land from which come all things needful to human existence."

Our letter was as follows:

Sir—Henry George, running for Mayor of the City of New York, died four days before the election, on Oct. 29, 1897. The campaign was the most exciting one that had been fought, up to that time, and New York City's present Mayoralty contest brings back to the memory of some, the earlier campaign when the power of Tammany was being tested to the utmost.

But long after Henry George is forgotten as a candidate for office, he will be remembered as a great American who made a unique contribution to social and economic thought in his famous book "Progress and Poverty." Its clear explanation of the causes that have led to the suffering and distress of the world today, is responsible for the growing number of people in all walks of life who have renewed their interest in his teachings.

Prof. John Dewey in the enclosed pamphlet, "Steps to Economic Recovery," says:

"You can't study Henry George without learning how intimately each of these wrongs—unemployment, poverty, inequality in national taxation—are bound up with our land system. Only a few realize the extent to which speculation in land is the source of many troubles of the farmer, and the part it has played in loading banks with frozen assets. . . . I do not claim that George's remedy is a panacea that will cure by itself all our ailments. But I do claim that we cannot get rid of our basic troubles without it."

ROBERT SCHALKENBACH FOUNDATION.

In *Scribner's* November issue Albert Jay Nock, who had been in touch with the Foundation for several years, and

who had visited our offices in the Spring of this year, presented a long and unusually interesting article entitled "Henry George—Unorthodox American"—the sixth of *Scribner's Magazine* biographies of men who have influenced America. In our opinion one of the most telling paragraphs in Mr. Nock's article is as follows:

"It is interesting, too, now that successive depressions are bearing harder and harder on the capitalist, precisely as George predicted, to observe that George and his associate anti-monopolists of forty years ago are turning out to be the best friends that the capitalist ever had. Standing staunchly for the rights of capital, as against collectivist proposals to confiscate interest as well as rent, George formulated a defense of those rights that is irrefragable. All those who have tried to bite that file have merely broken their teeth. There is a certain irony in the fact that the class which has now begun to suffer acutely from the recurring prostrations of industry and the ever-growing cost of stateism is the very one which assailed George most furiously as an "apostle of anarchy and revolution." Yet the rapid progress of collectivism and stateism could have been foreseen; there was every sign of it, and the capitalist class should have been the one to heed those signs devoutly and interpret them intelligently. Bismark saw what was coming, and even Herbert Spencer predicted terrible times ahead for England, and still more terrible times for America—a long run of stateism and collectivism, then "civil war, immense bloodshed, ending in a military despotism of the severest type."

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made to all of our friends who sent in letters and material in answer to our president's letter on land speculation. This valuable collection of testimony on the evils of land speculation with reference to various communities in the country, and its relation to depressions, will be taken over by one of our trustees for the purpose of preparing a convincing document for publication. In this connection we understand that another article has appeared in the October issue of *Dun and Bradstreet's Review*, by Dr. Frederick L. Bird, again referring to land speculation as the cause of business depressions. It will be remembered that the first article written by Mr. Foulke in August and circulated very widely by Dun and Bradstreet, was inspired by a reading of "Progress and Poverty," copy of which Mr. Foulke obtained from the Foundation office.

ANTOINETTE KAUFMANN, Secretary.

IN a fable not attributed to Aesop a tiger is asked to explain how so apparently weak an animal as man could conquer him. "It is because I should have more teeth and claws," answered the tiger. "I keep praying to the gods to give them to me. Then I will make short work of man." His questioner then asked whether he should not rather ask for more brains instead of teeth and claws. This insulted the tiger who roared at the querist so fiercely that he fled. This tiger was like the advocates of the income tax who can not see the real reason why those with big incomes flout their law. They keep praying that their law be given more teeth when it really needs better brains than the kind which persist in holding that taxation be levied according to ability to pay.

Activities of Manhattan Single Tax Club

Wellesley Hills Kiwanis, Sept. 27.—F. H. Wentworth arranged meeting. Mr. J. A. Peckham introduced Mr. Ingersoll. Dinner at Wellesley Inn. Joseph B. Ross, Banker, Chairman, President. Mr. Ingersoll had a very fine response in questions and everyone pleased. Attendance 75; including quite a few leaders. Quiz lasted for an hour and a half. Two socialists asked a lot of foolish questions. J. N. Smith, Cooperative Bank Press, George Adams, editor *Townsmen*, Clarence Holman, Tax Assessor and Richard Cunningham and wife all active in quiz; a very successful meeting.

Life Underwriters Association, Providence, R. I., Sept. 28.—Hotel Biltmore; 60 present. Arranged by Mr. Guy Brown who was introduced by the president and G. Brown introduced Dr. F. M. Padelford. Mr. Ingersoll spoke over an hour. This was a one hundred per cent meeting with a very high class of insurance men, mostly life and big companies.

The Association of Real Estate Owners, Fall River, Mass., Sept. 28, 8 p. m.—Technical High School; 200 present. Fine forum. Mr. Thomas N. Ashton, President, introduced Mr. Ingersoll who made original address which was commended very highly by Mr. Ashton and which held a very critical audience for 50 minutes. Drew one and one-half hours of questions in which Dr. F. M. Padelford, C. R. Padelford and others participated.

Mr. Ingersoll's Radio Broadcasts.—Mr. Ingersoll's broadcasting as well as the dinner arrangements and some meetings were interrupted by a broken ankle which has confined him to his house for six weeks. He is now resuming his programmes with most of the stations he was using.

The grand total of Mr. Ingersoll's broadcasts this year is 343.

The following are among Mr. Ingersoll's recent subjects of radio talks:

Cut this Middleman Out. Working for the Landlord. Human Exploitation and How to Stop It. The Business of Government. How to Save New York from Bankruptcy.

During Mr. Ingersoll's absence his secretary, Miss Marcella Stutman, was in touch with him daily and conducted club affairs very efficiently.

Mr. Ingersoll spent his spare time to good advantage in writing the bulk of the manuscript for a 300 page book which he hopes to have published probably under the title "Who Will Defend Democracy?" which will present democratic economics as the scientific alternative to N. R. A.

The following are excerpts from Mr. Ingersoll's Radio talks:

WE DO OUR PART

"It is beside the point to question whether the President or his official or unofficial advisers understand the economic condition that