

under a glass roof, and a high tariff instituted to protect the home industry from the cheap pineapples from the south. Also there was an ice plant set up in Bermuda with a high protective tariff to protect the industry from the cheap ice of the north. Some one observed, "Why don't you get your pineapples where God intended them to grow. This hot house stuff is mush and not fit to eat. Why don't you remove that fool tariff and so allow us to make something here to exchange for southern pineapples." Immediately a lot of politicians and pseudo-philosophers held up their hands in holy horror and said, "But see all of the steam fitters, carpenters, glaziers and caretakers that would be out of their jobs if you had free trade in pineapples." I assert that every industry in this country or any other country that needs the support of a tariff is a species of "pineapple orchard in Greenland or an ice plant in Bermuda." That is to say, it is an exotic industry and should be kicked out. We should devote our energies to those industries that are indigenous to the country. Engineers have built bridges, tunneled mountains, constructed steamships, railroads, automobiles, aeroplanes, telegraph, telephone and radio systems, all to facilitate trade—to bring things from where they are plentiful and cheap to where they are needed, and when their work is in good running order, along come a lot of politicians, ignorant statesmen, putting up tariff barriers nullifying, to a large extent, the fine work of our engineers. It often costs more to get goods through a custom house than it does to ship them around the world. So I want to speak out so all may hear, that I am a free trader. I take my stand along with Richard Cobden, John Bright, Robert Peel and Henry George. 'Tis true I am but a humble member of this illustrious company, but I would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of honest free traders than to dwell in the tents of wicked protectionists.—GEORGE M. STRACHAN.

## Is This What's the Matter With Him?

**B**EHIND his smile, his quick wit, his winning friendliness are two factors never to be overlooked in his evaluation. First Roosevelt is a Dutch gentleman, reared in the manner and environment of landed aristocracy.—From the *Men Around the President*, in January *Harpers*.

**"H**AVE you any thing better to offer" asks General Johnson of critics of the N.R.A. The question is not original with the General. It was once asked by a notorious quack of a competent physician who criticized his fake "cure for cancer."

"TRIAL and error" as a national policy means severe trials for the people and egregious errors by the government.

## Schalkenbach Foundation Work

**I**F a visitor came to the Foundation office, he might be surprised at the variety and interesting content of the work that comes across the desk. There would be orders for books, (mostly of "Progress and Poverty") from such dealers as Marshall Field, Chicago; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; University Book Store of Southern California; Clark's Old Book Store, Spokane, Wash.; Womraths, Brentanos, and the American News Company, of New York—to mention a few of the 400 dealers from whom we receive orders for Henry George books. New contacts were made by two recent letters to bookdealers in which part of the jacket of "Progress and Poverty" was enclosed, so that it could be seen that this book was produced in modern, interesting style.

Then our visitor would find that in answer to a letter sent to a special list of Single Taxers who were known to be working actively on tax questions, there would be orders asking for Professor Brown's new book, "The Economic Basis of Tax Reform," which undertakes to answer some of the stock objections to Henry George's proposals and to supply arguments for the more knotty problems raised by opponents.

He would find in the course of preparation a letter to professors and high school teachers which would be sent to a list of about 2,000 names, and, if he came to the office a month later, he would find orders for books, and letters discussing the Georgist viewpoint from professors in such widely separated schools as the following: University of Georgia; Nebraska Wesleyan; Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Camden Commercial College, N. J.; Columbia University; Swarthmore, Penna.; Sioux Falls College; Northfield Schools, Mass.; Kenyon College, O.; Princeton University; University of New Hampshire; Clemson College; San Diego City Schools; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College; University of Montana; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Drew University.

With the aid of Patterson's Educational Directory, the Foundation now has a list of educational officers and teachers in every State in the Union. The first effort was to circularize teachers and school superintendents in the State of New Jersey. That such circularization is effective is proven by the many new contacts that are made with teachers on these lists. This kind of work requires a large fund. We do not have enough money this year to do each State in the Union. If anyone feels that he would like to have his particular State circularized this way, and would care to contribute toward it, we would see to it that effective material reached these teacher groups.

Our visitor would find that proof for the Index and front pages of "Social Problems," and also proof for the jacket, were being corrected, and that the book is scheduled for publication on or about April 5. Plans are being made to advertise "Social Problems," and to acquaint book



dealers with the fact that this new edition is ready. Review copies will be sent to a select list of newspapers and magazines with a letter pointing out that the book reads as if written for today's newspapers, in its treatment of the problems of government, over-production, etc.

It would be found that an average of thirty news clippings per week are placed in the scrap-book, and that note is made whenever anything of importance appears. Editorials and book reviews mention Henry George frequently, because certain of the new books, such as "The Robber Barons," contain comments on or quotations from Henry George.

An examination of the advertising programme would reveal that the small advertisement carried in the *Nation* has yielded 38 inquiries in the past two months. Each inquiry is answered personally, and appropriate literature explaining Henry George's writings is sent. Miscellaneous inquiries are received, and inquiries from the advertisements placed in *The American Hebrew*, so that a summary shows 91 people receiving literature by their own request.

A new advertisement headed "The Henry George Bookshelf" has been contracted for with Mr. Beckwith, editor of *The Forum*. A series of small advertisements has been prepared for weekly insertion over a period of three or four weeks in the *New York Times*, and it is believed that the continuity of these advertisements will stimulate interest.

Publicity equal to an advertisement was procured by writing to some 100 editors, explaining the aims of the Foundation, its publication achievements, etc., and the letter appeared in *The Churchman*, *Unity*, etc. Publicity was also prepared at the request of the Russell Sage Foundation for a place in its publication "American Foundations," soon to be issued.

Not long ago Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler spoke before the Pilgrim Society and quoted from the Fourth of July Oration by Henry George (1877). He said that although George's words go back over half a century they are prophetic in their insight and prophetic in their appeal. The Foundation immediately reprinted the news item reporting Dr. Butler's speech, and enclosed it with the special letters that it was sending out at the time to professors, bookdealers, etc.

On Feb. 29, Dr. John Haynes Holmes addressed the Community Church audience at Town Hall, New York. He read the concluding paragraphs of "Progress and Poverty" to his congregation, and then, in one of the most stirring addresses the writer has heard, spoke of the basic inequality of private property in land. Dr. Holmes devoted the first half of his speech to Henry George, but then went on to other reforms. The next Sunday the undersigned brought copies of "Progress and Poverty" to be placed on the literature counters, and free copies of pamphlets were placed on a table in the Town Hall.

Finally, if our supposed visitor is still with us, examining all of the office activities, he would come upon letters

from Mr. Ellert of Milk River, ordering a huge supply of books and pamphlets for his work in Alberta; letters from Jackson Ralston telling about the California campaign; from Dr. Copeland telling about his Mississippi campaign; orders from Mr. F. C. Maguire of Pittsburgh, who is placing 250 "What Is the Single Tax?" in libraries and bookstores; a request to us to choose an assortment up to \$16 for a Southern college where the president is interested in getting his community group to study Henry George; letter from our Canadian friends in Toronto who, upon our donation of "Significant Paragraphs" will see to it that certain important professors in the Canadian colleges receive the book with special letter; a letter from a judge in Chambers Street, New York, ordering all of the books available on our booklist for presentation to a library; and finally, letter from the Oglethorpe University Librarian stating that "The Philosophy of Henry George" by Dr. Geiger, arrived during a period when thirty students were making reports on Henry George for a class in economics, and that they were delighted to find a single volume giving complete information.

ANTOINETTE KAUFMANN,  
Executive Secretary.

## The Alternative Programme

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in his speech before the NRA conference, has said:

" . . . the critic is patriotic, whether he be a business man, a worker, a farmer or a politician, if he says, I don't like the methods you are using to solve the problem; I believe it would be far better to use the following alternate method, and outlines for the benefit of his neighbor and his government a helpful programme."

I accept the president's invitation to offer an alternative method. In bare outline, here is the programme:

- 1: Abolish private ownership of land and natural resources.
- 2: Abolish all taxation.
- 3: Abolish all tariffs.
- 4: Have the government obtain all its revenue by collecting the economic rent of the land.
- 5: Abolish all governmental regulation of, and interference with, commerce and industry.

This programme would result in a condition of free competition between individuals armed with equal rights—of complete equality of economic opportunity without any abridgement of personal liberty. It would ensure to every citizen full use and enjoyment of the product of his own handiwork or intellectual activity.

This programme would, I submit, have these advantages over the president's programme: It would obviate the inquisitorial taxation methods now in use: it would avoid the necessity for a social planning so vast and intricate that neither the individual nor the collective intelligence is equal to it; it would escape the evolution of a top-heavy, bureaucratic class whose first instinct would be to dig itself in at the expense of all the rest of us.—KARL B. MICKEY, in *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

WE like to remember the story of the old woman who seeing the sea for the first time explained her delight in witnessing something at last of which there was enough for everybody.