

The Divine Animal—Man

SEEKING relief from "the madding crowd's ignoble strife," I went into the mountains to seek companionship with wild life. What an inspiration! What a spiritual uplift lurks in the canyons where cool waters in ceaseless flowing through mossy banks and pebbled beds make their way to the majestic seas! And then to ascend to the heights, to look up to the clear, expansive sky, with here and there a fleecy cloud that rests "upon the bosom of the air," and let your thoughts flow freely into the divinity of all things! This is the experience which revives one and grants to him renewed power to move onward in the progress of man.

As I lay face down upon a warm smooth rock a deer came and talked with me. Never did I look into more tender eyes, nor see a more beautiful face and head, crowned with curving antlers. Said he to me:

"I heard a human animal tell you that he would bring down a deer that you might enjoy some fresh venison during your stay in the mountains and I heard your rejection of the offer. You would enjoy the sight of us, but you would not injure one. Then I thought I would ask you why the human animal speaks of us as the 'lower animals.' Tell me why?"

"There is but one answer clear to me," said I. "From the primal dawn, the human animal has made steady progress. By his own initiative and innate quality, he has raised himself above the beast. From the day when he roamed the earth without fixed habitation, with no knowledge of the arts and sciences and with scarce a thought above the common clay, steadily he has pressed forward to the present in which he feels that he might pluck the stars from heaven and 'aid in the process of the suns.' While man has done all this, you and the balance of wild life that roam the plains or mount to forests for provender, or swim through sea depths, rest today where you did in that dim antiquity. Through your own efforts you have made no advance since that day. You seek no more than did your ancestors and rest content when you find your need of food and warmth. That is why the human animal looks upon you as the lower animals."

"All you say of your human animal," said the deer, "may be true, but we have found many of your fellows, even those whose genius has developed all the good things of life, denied their share in all those accomplishments. We have seen them starve in the midst of plenty and heard your leaders deny them a place in the sun and at the table whereon is spread the bounties of our God. Some of you have gone into the forests to kill us in order that they may devour our flesh, but did ever one of your hunters bring down an animal that showed signs of starvation? Did ever an angler bring from the waters a denizen of the deep that showed signs of hunger? Our frames are well filled with healthy flesh and our coats

glisten in brilliant hues. Our ancestors heard your Prophet say, 'Consider the lillies of the field, how they grow! They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.' We believed Him, and have followed Him to our betterment and delight, but your human kind betrayed Him."

"It is true," said I, "that man has not shown much wisdom or love in his use and arrangements of the abundant provision made for him by the Author of his being. He has allowed the cunning ones of his kind to gain and monopolize the provisions in nature. Then he has stood idly by while those who had taken possession of his Father's storehouse controlled government and enacted laws justifying the injustice. Yet we are in the process of evolution and shall realize that error in time, when the correction of it shall constitute the greatest achievement of the future. Then we shall behold the Golden Age."

"So," said the philosophical deer, "it seems that the animals incapable of making progress through their own efforts, never know poverty or want, while the majority of wise, lordly men—the only animal which, of himself, is capable of evolving to higher planes of physical and mental being—know only hunger, suffering and despair."

I though I noticed a sarcastic and ironical tone in the voice of the deer, but kept my peace as the better part of forensic valor. The I felt the soft, silky fur of the deer's head and neck as meekly and gently he caressed me. His warm coat brushed my back as I looked up dimly to see the tender eyes as he vanished from my sight. The sun was beating warm upon me, while a gentle breeze stirred a leafy branch that slowly waved over me.

LAURIE J. QUINBY.

The Wisdom of Law

ACCORDING to Dean Pound, of Harvard Law School, the profession of law has been in existence for twenty-four hundred years. According to the history of law, law was first written about thirty-eight hundred years ago. Its tenets have slowly accumulated in the interim, and we who have been students of modern law schools have been taught that the law of today comprises the priceless jewels of wisdom winnowed from the chaff of centuries of ceaseless chatter.

Many centuries have rolled on in the eternal march of time, and for these many centuries the profession of law has long led the march of civilization for better or for worse; as to which phase has predominated the reader may judge as well as any other person; economic history needs no explanation.

It is with great concern that today one comes to realize the true conditions which confront humanity under its centuries-old leadership. With naive modesty the law profession offers its opinion, through its many legal lights, that it is best constituted to lead suffering humanity

But though the G. O. P. elephant no longer seems to know if all, but to be rather dubious as to the merits of some of his old specifics, while the Democratic donkey has assumed the attributes of the All-Wise, there is ample evidence that both are still lost in a wilderness of economic superstitions.

Still, there is hope that the G. O. P. in its chastened mood may be prepared to learn something—something that may make it again the Grand Old Party devoted to human liberty.

As religion has its wrappage of superstitions which often conceal its true worth and beauty, so has political economy, and I would urge upon you the importance of dissipating what perhaps is the greatest of these superstitions—the belief that industry and business can be encouraged, wages raised and standards of living improved by restricting the trade on which industry and business depend—the trade that is truly the lifeblood of civilization, since without trade none of the vast cooperations which make up our civilization could exist and none of us could have anything which our own individual hands had not made, unaided by others.

In the present weakened faith in the effectiveness of high protection to maintain prosperity or induce its return we have a rare opportunity to educate the public to the merits of commercial freedom—its advantages over commercial restraint and strangulation. Unfortunately, too many of us seem to regard Free Trade as a matter of subordinate importance. The truth is that Protectionism is one of the silliest yet most mischievous superstitions that has ever befuddled the human mind. I challenge any one to name an industry which has been really benefited by it. Can any one say truly that the “protected” industries are stronger or more profitable than the others?

On the contrary, have not all been sunk together in this terrible depression, and are not most of the “protected” industries rather worse off, if anything, than the others?

It would seem that “Protectionism” swindles both its victims and its supposed beneficiaries with beautiful impartiality.

Its mischievous effects are even worse in the international than in the domestic field, if that be possible. It causes nations to look abroad for the source of their troubles, and it teaches them the blasphemous lie that God has made the world on the diabolical plan of an opposition or antagonism of national interests.

Well do we older ones remember how in 1914 Germany, a great nation in the very forefront of civilization, struck out by the might of her arms for that “place in the sun” from which she and all other nations are excluded by this superstition. Since then Japan and Italy have done the same, with more success, though their success is illusory, for there is nothing to be gained by war or con-

quest that cannot be gained in larger, richer measure without war through the channels of mutually profitable trade.

As a result of the World War, the great Austria-Hungarian empire, an economic unit, was broken into seven economic units or parts of units, each of which quickly erected a new set of trade barriers. New nations were carved out of territories that were parts of Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany, each with a new set of trade barriers. Germany was cut in twain to give the newly erected Poland a window on the sea. Italy's boundary was pushed northward and eastward until it took in Trieste and Fiume, the old seaports of Austria-Hungary. The trade and industry of all these regions was disrupted and confined at the behest of this silly superstition that restraint of trade can encourage industry. Some years ago we published photographs of scenes in Fiume showing a goodly crop of hay growing in her streets and of children picking flowers on her wharves. The shifting of boundaries with their trade barriers has cut these seaports off from the trade of their hinterland.

For twenty years everything that has gone wrong here and abroad has been blamed on the World War. We have blamed it for our depression. It has been blamed for the threatening politico-economic situation in Europe. Let me tell you that the war itself was a *consequence* and not a *cause* of the world's unbalanced economy, that our depression and Europe's distressed situation are consequences of that unbalanced economy, and that the next World War itself that looms so threateningly in the offing, if and when it comes, will be another and perhaps final consequence of the same thing. Richard Cobden was everlastingly right when he declared Free Trade to be “the international law of the Almighty.”

Tell me not that Henry George himself regarded Free Trade as a minor or subordinate part of his philosophy. I have studied well his chapter on “The Inadequacy of Free Trade,” and I think I could match it with another on “The Inadequacy of Land Value Taxation” if trade barriers are maintained. Production and trade are only separable parts of the industry by which the world makes its living, and freedom of either while the other is restrained is incomplete freedom, a mockery, a counterfeit of full economic liberty.

Henry George showed most emphatically his high opinion of Free Trade as an avenue of attack on the main citadel of economic oppression and exploitation when he broke with his friend Dr. Edward McGlynn, whom he valued perhaps more than any other man, on this very question of attack during a national political campaign, and my earnest advice to the School is,

Do not on any account permit the teaching of the full truth about Free Trade to be relegated to a subordinate position as compared with industrial freedom.

In conclusion, and to give projective force to that

recommendation, let me quote the greatest European economist of whom I have knowledge, the late Henri Lambert of Belgium, who, like our Prophet of San Francisco, has not yet found acceptance in his own country:

"The land question is fundamental, but it is for that very reason that the peoples of the nations, never profound, will not seriously consider it while the fear of war hangs over the world—a fear which only economic peace can allay."

World Wide News of the Henry George School of Social Science

NEWs from all parts of the world where classes of the Henry George School of Social Science are being conducted reflects the renewed vigor that is coming into the movement as the result of the systematic teaching of "Progress and Poverty."

GRADUATION EXERCISES

NEW YORK, June 11. (HGNS)—The third annual commencement dinner of the classes of the national headquarters of the School was held tonight at Loft's on West 43rd Street. The event was sponsored by the New York Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship. About two hundred graduates and guests were present.

Arthur H. Vetterman, president of the chapter and toastmaster, outlined the aims and purposes of the Fellowship and then introduced the first speaker, Mrs. Anna George de Mille, president of the Board of Trustees of the School. Other speakers included Stephen Bell, foreign editor of *Commerce and Finance*, Lancaster Greene, instructor and trustee of the School, Harry Weinberger, New York attorney, and Frank Chodorov, instructor.

A number of graduates gave their reactions to the course they had just completed. They were Mrs. Samuel Gompers, Dr. R. S. Tipson, Miss Ahfeld Johnson, Miss Sepha Heuser, George Rado, Herman Kaye, F. W. Kostling, Earl Jones, Miss Betty Breese and Frank Cardozo.

CINCINNATI, O., May 28. (HGNS)—The Cincinnati Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship held its first annual dinner tonight. On the arrangement committee were Rabbi Michael Aaronsohn, Ed F. Alexander, and Charles G. Merrell. David Gibson, editor and publisher, Cleveland, spoke on "Public Debts and Credits" and scored our present system of taxation as "fines against a citizen's earning power."

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 8. (HGNS)—The second season of the Philadelphia Extension of the School was brought to a close tonight with a commencement dinner presided over by Julian P. Hickok, extension secretary. The speakers were Francis J. Fee, secretary of the Student-Alumni Council; James H. Campbell, president of the Council; Frank Chodorov, New York; Mrs. Ann Ross, Arden, Del.; Dr. Henry George, son of Henry George, Jr., and grandson of Henry George; and John Lawrence Monroe, field director of the School.

CLEVELAND, O., June 26. (HGNS)—The second graduation exercises of the Cleveland Extension were held this evening at the Dutch

Room, Mill's Restaurant. John J. Fitzgerald, Cecelia Fegas and Robert Bush spoke for the graduates. Hon. Marvin C. Harrison was toastmaster. John W. Raper, columnist of the *Cleveland Press*, and Peter Witt, veteran Georgeist, were guest speakers. Music was under the direction of Walter G. Johns. Virgil D. Allen is Extension Secretary for Cleveland and is one of the teaching staff.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 30. (HGNS)—Certificates were issued tonight to 222 graduates of ten spring classes at the fifth commencement dinner of the Pittsburgh Extension. The instructors whose students were honored were Charles A. Brinton, city assessor; Robert C. Bowers, city architect; Arthur H. MacFadden, director of public welfare; George Neubauer, magistrate; Hugo Noren, city assessor; Thomas J. Danner, sanitary inspector; Joseph T. Craig, Charles Berndt, and Casmir J. Pelligrini.

Richard E. Howe, extension secretary, presented certificates to the graduates of his class which was held in the Public School, Ingram, Pa. Speakers at the dinner were Mr. Chodorov and Mr. Monroe. Mr. Howe was toastmaster.

The alumni of the Pittsburgh extension now reach a total of 524. The teaching staff of twenty-five includes nineteen graduates. Nine summer classes are being conducted.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 8. (HGNS)—Continuing the parade of successful commencement dinners throughout the nation, banquets were held here on June 17 and tonight in honor of the forty graduates of four classes just brought to a close by Henry L. T. Tideman, Maurice E. Welty, Willis E. Shipley, and George T. Tideman.

Hon. Wiley Wright Mills, former alderman and Col. Victor A. Rule, Georgeist, orator and writer, were guest speakers. Sigfried B. Kurzwel was toastmaster on the first occasion, Victor Verby being toastmaster tonight. Both are recent graduates.

JEROME, ARIZ., June 30. (HGNS)—The first extension class to be held in this city closed tonight with twelve graduates. "I have enough inquiries to start two classes this fall," reports Frank E. Jordan, instructor.

HANNIBAL, MO., June 6. (HGNS)—Closing his first class with one graduate, Charles A. Green, instructor, said, "We will renew our efforts and work during the summer to get ready to start a new class next fall." The one graduate is Mrs. W. C. Parker.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 8. (HGNS)—Mrs. Elizabeth M. Phillips, instructor of Washington's first class conducted in the winter, awarded certificates this evening to graduates of Washington's second class of which Mr. Walter I. Swanton was the instructor.

DAYTON, O. (HGNS)—Ten certificates have been issued to as many graduates of Dayton's first class by Walter J. H. Schutz, instructor.

SANTA ANA, CALIF. (HGNS)—Santa Ana's third extension class under the direction of Ben E. Traver, attorney, came to a close recently. Certificates were presented to the graduates.

SUFFERN, N. Y., June 20. (HGNS)—Scores of Georgeists attended the fifth annual Georgeist conference on the grounds of the "Mahwah River Yacht Club" as the guest of "Commodore" Walter Fairchild today. Combined with the conference were the closing exercises of the Middletown Extension.

The address of welcome was given by Mr. Fairchild, instructor of the two Middletown classes so far conducted in "Progress and Poverty." Speakers were Z. K. Greene, president of the extension; Miss Candace B. Fuller, extension secretary; Herbert M. Garn, director of education at national headquarters; and Arthur H. Vetterman, president of the New York Chapter of the Fellowship.

Certificates were presented to the Middletown graduates in the name of O. K. Dorn, acting director.

After the exercises the guests enjoyed tennis, horseshoe pitching, bathing, boating and hiking.