

Editorial

A SOLDIER OF THE LIGHT.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."—Jesus of Nazareth.
"What is there for which life gives us opportunity, that can be compared with the effort to do what we may—be it ever so little—to improve social conditions—and enable other lives to reach fuller, nobler development?"—Henry George.

Probably few men ever lived who better exemplified the above quotations than did Samuel Milliken of Philadelphia, who passed from our sight on December tenth.

For over 30 years he devoted himself unselfishly and enthusiastically to the propagation of the economic truths of Free Trade and Single Tax. To those who knew him it could not help being a constant mystery how, in the midst of his duties and an immense private correspondence, he found time to write almost daily letters to the press. Since he used the *noms de plume* of "Watt Saye," "O. B. Server," "Frank Ford," etc., besides his legal name. Probably many of his letters went unrecognized.

During more than a year he had confined himself to the bedside of his invalid wife, for whom, at sixty-three, he had the ardent affection of a bridegroom of twenty. Yet this confinement abated his letter writing hardly at all.

It did, however, affect his health; and when the spies of the so-called Military Intelligence Department violated his private letters and summoned him to explain his quotation from Richard Cobden's words, the shock and the worry lest his dear one be deprived of his constant care, undoubtedly had a large share in causing his death.

The very existence of this League is largely due to Mr. Milliken's encouragement and support during the dark days in the latter part of 1917; and at critical times when there has been great temptation to feel discouraged, he came forward both with money and with wise counsel. On both the Organizing and the Executive Committees his work was invaluable. He obtained over a hundred members for the League. He wrote the manifesto for the first issue of THE INTERNATIONAL FREE TRADER; and he both proposed and conducted "The Workshop." Last spring he wrote to about 500 Free Traders, for funds to send a letter to newspapers, telling about the need for this League. The money raised paid for sending his letter to about 1200 papers.

It is only too easy to grieve over the loss, but we can best show our appreciation of his devotion and faithfulness by following his example.

On October 21st there was mailed to all members a ballot containing the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the League:

Article IV to read:

The officers of the League shall be an Execu-

tive Committee of not less than five, nor more than thirteen, members, a Secretary, and an Advisory Committee. The Executive Committee may elect one of their members Treasurer, to collect funds and supervise their expenditure. All officers shall be elected by mail ballot. The annual election shall be held in March of each year. Every officer shall continue to hold office until his successor is elected.

All the ballots cast favored the amendment. Hence the amendment is unanimously adopted.

Kenneth B. Elliman, Secretary.
Nominations for additional members of the Executive Committee will be welcomed by the Secretary.

THE BOOK OF THE HOUR

PAX ECONOMICA

Freedom of International Exchange the Sole Method for the Permanent and Universal Abolition of War
with

A STATEMENT OF THE CAUSE AND SOLUTION OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS, AND THE OUTLINE OF A TREATY OF ECONOMIC PEACE. :: :: :: :: ::

Being a Sketch of the only Possible Conclusive Settlement of the Problem Confronting the World.
By

HENRI LAMBERT

Manufacturer in Charleroi, Belgium

Titular Member of the Societe d'Economie Politique, of Paris.

"No Treaty of Peace is worthy of its name, if contained therein are the hidden germs of a future war."
—Kant, *Essay on Perpetual Peace*.

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International Free Trade League

38 St. Botolph Street

BOSTON, MASS.

The International Free Trader

Volume 1.

DECEMBER, 1918

Number 3

Published by the
INTERNATIONAL FREE TRADE LEAGUE
38 St. Botolph Street,
Boston, Mass.
Membership: One Dollar a Year

Subscription, 50 Cents a Year, postpaid

TEN CENTS A COPY

Issued Monthly Edited by the Secretary

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M. HENRI LAMBERT,
Author of "Pax Economica."

Free Trade---WHEN?

By Mary Ware Dennett.

Everybody, even the protectionist, admits that "eventually" it will come. But we say "now." And we do not express it so mildly as the query of the familiar ad., "Why not now?" Instead we bluntly say, "Now. The time has come." It is a matter of world necessity. And what has to be done can be done.

The man who devotes most of his time to explaining why a thing can't be done is usually interrupted by somebody doing it. Commercial freedom is coming right while the croakers are croaking, the doubters still doubting, and the privileged still trying to grab. The great battle to win it is on. The was has upset all precedents. The impossible has already happened and it will happen some more. Thrones are tumbling and republics are blossoming by the dozen. Evolution is being speeded by revolution.

The old-fashioned, the selfish, the inert, must wake up and face the new day. They can no longer sit back and mull along comfortably over the idea that presently, "in God's good time," all

the desirable things like justice, brotherhood and equal opportunity will be evolved, and that free trade will be a part of these rosy dreams.

Free trade is no longer an academic question, or a matter of party politics or of nationalist policy. It is about to become the foundation of world federation and the guarantee of world peace. "Infant industries" and all the old moth-eaten Republican dictums about protection look puny enough in comparison with this gigantic world house-cleaning and remodelling which is just beginning.

The world is now in the process of becoming an entity, just as the United States, nearly a hundred and forty years ago, became an entity, instead of a contiguous huddle of colonies. And when it became an entity, it naturally and of necessity, abolished economic barriers between its component parts.

There is not to be found today, a protectionist so wild or reactionary as to propose that an infant industry in Pennsylvania should be protected against a possible rival in Alabama. The protec-

tionist has accepted for good and all, the idea of free trade within the federation of the United States. All he has to do now, is to swallow bravely once or twice till he can make his tongue utter the idea, and then quickly and handsomely admit that a real world federation is possible only on precisely that same basis of trade freedom.

The only alternative is to have a world federation which is just in name, a fiasco of a league of nations, which would be only a menacing alliance, the same old marauding balance of power dolled up in sheep's clothing. Few have the temerity to openly oppose a league of nations. But the question is,—shall it be a real one, patterned on the U. S. federation plan, or shall it be merely a whited sepulchre?

A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of the enemy alien property during the war, has made a statement that is bigger and better than most of the statements from either of the old political parties. "Industrial disarmament must come along with military disarmament. Autocracy in industry must fall with the fall of the Hohenzollern dynasty." It is to be hoped that it was not unwittingly he uttered this truth. However that may be, not all Democrats are yet ready to live up to that statement, but some are; and more will be soon. Still less have most Republicans reached a point of insight and courage such as this statement means; but yet some of them have, like those in the North Dakota legislature for instance, and likewise, more will ere long. There is a great seething of big new ideas which are spreading like new fashions, despite political traditions, reactionary elections, and the suppression policy of the government.

It is true that we have elected a remarkably unpromising Congress for the great work which is ahead. But it does no good to bewail that now. We have no Congressional recall, as yet. The only course is for the people to belabor the men at Washington till they rise to the occasion and help make Wilson's dreams of world democracy come true.

This next Congress, which will begin work in March, if the probable extra session is called, "will help remake the world," to use the phrase from the now somewhat famous pre-election questionnaire of the New York Women's International League, which was sent to all New York Congressional candidates. The extent of the usefulness of this Congress will depend upon the amount of public demand that the United States shall do its part toward building a solid foundation for the League of Nations. It will rest on quicksands if it does not guarantee commercial freedom and equality.

Just what commercial freedom and equality means is well set forth by the five questions in the Free Trade section of the above mentioned questionnaire.

"Trade rivalry between nations is one of the causes of war." Will you help to pave the way for equal trade and investment opportunities for everybody, irrespective of national boundaries?

1. By voting to remove the tariff barriers we have erected against other countries?

2. By voting to abolish our preferential commercial agreements and by refusing to offer or to accept any such agreements in the future?

3. By withdrawing government support of

trade combinations formed to do business in other countries?

4. By withdrawing government support of private investments in other countries?

5. By actively opposing participation in an economic war after the war?

The results of this questionnaire proved conclusively how worth while it is to exert pressure on candidates and to rouse the voters to concrete responsibility at this crucial time. For instance, a Republican answered "yes" on all the free trade questions provided the United States would insist that the other great countries adopt a similar policy. In another case, the Democratic candidate in a "silk-stocking" Republican district in New York came out strongly for the whole international platform of the women's league. His Republican opponent was a hopeless reactionary, but his election seemed absolute—sure. Nevertheless, the women, keenly alive to the value of their brand new votes, started an active campaign in behalf of the Democrat, promoting him not as a Democrat but as an internationalist. They used their own literature, not his. They did a house to house canvass and street speaking, and all their emphasis was on free trade and internationalism. And they elected their man, as he very gladly concedes.

If only more of this sort of thing had been done all over the country, we should not now have occasion for such profound worry as to whether Congress will stand by the biggest of the President's ideals, and as to whether the legislators and the people together will keep Mr. Wilson's convictions stiffened to the sticking point. For it is upon the courage of the United States that the economic welfare of the world now depends. If this country will bravely step out into the open and invite the other countries to join in a mutual agreement to start world commerce afresh on a natural, free basis, there is no question but that the others will fall in.

It will take courage of course, for privilege is still a mighty power and it will die hard. Privilege is organized internationally, has money, owns newspapers, controls politics, has a fearful grip on natural resources, never sleeps and is damnably clever and beguiling. It is superficially patriotic to the point of perversion. But it refuses to welcome the advent of the *newer* patriotism, which is loyalty to democratic internationalism. It declines to grant that free trade means international economic health, that free circulation is just as necessary for trade as it is for red blood in human veins.

However, the privileged folk are few, and the producing folk are many, and the many have the power, if they will but use it, to so completely put free trade "over the top" within the next decade, that there will never be another excuse for trenches. The point of all of which is—join the International Free Trade League, and help do this great deed for freedom.

THE ARBITRATOR

A magazine for presentation of both sides of subjects usually avoided by other publications. \$1 a year; 25 cents for three months.

P. O. Box 42, Wall St. Sta., N. Y. C.

THE PROSPECT FOR ECONOMIC PEACE.

Foreword to Third Edition of "Pax Economica"

It has not ceased throughout the war to be the opinion of the undersigned that for the future of mankind a solution of the world crisis through a scientific understanding, was preferable to a settlement through force. This, however, could be avoided only if the German people opened their eyes and mind in time to the light of truth. To bring this about has been the constant aim of the writer.

The German nation probably lost its last and certainly its best opportunity of accepting light and proclaiming truth, of saving itself from ultimate disaster and repairing the harm it has done to humanity, when, at the beginning of the present year, it decided upon a renewed military offensive. Had Germany then adopted an attitude of military defense (involving formal renunciation of all invaded territories), combined with a great "free trade peace offensive" (including revision of the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties), through this attitude explaining to the world her real, though concealed, motive for the war, and putting before mankind the one sound argument in her favor, this move on her part would have culminated inescapably, within a few months, in an agreement on a world wide "economic peace"—the fundamentally just and democratic peace.

At this fateful moment in their history, the Germans, almost unanimously following the watchword of their military chiefs, again preferred to a peace of truth and justice a decision "by the sword" and a settlement "through victory." Their wish is likely to be more than fulfilled.

No statesman half worthy the name in Germany should have been unable, at the end of January, 1918, to understand that only a political surrender to President Wilson's "fourteen points," laid down on the 8th of January, could avoid, if not an impending military surrender, at any rate an ultimate national collapse. Even if Paris were captured and the British and American nations were beaten on land and sea (!), the "masters of Germany" could not have maintained their domination over the world and carried through their imperialistic aims without being obliged to have recourse to such atrociously brutal and cruel ways that the German people itself in the long run would have revolted, coalescing with oppressed mankind. Oppression, exploitation, with their illegitimate gains and consequent immoderate indulgence in the pleasures and luxuries of life, are fatal agents of corruption. How long could the corrupted war-lords, Junkers, manufacturers and professors hope to withstand a world of external and internal enemies?

The stupidity of Germany's leaders is equalled only by the practically unanimous credulity with which before the war the dogma of German cleverness and superiority of methods was accepted by the "leaders of thought," the "great business men," the "great politicians," in all countries—an accepted view that became a not insignificant factor in the development of German conceit, vainglory and mad-

ness. At present, these former "pro-Germans," admirers and would-be emulators of Germany's "real-politikers" and "supermen," if not often adulators of her masters, want to hide and avenge their own silliness by annihilating the object of their past worship, yea, by completing the destruction of the German manhood no matter what streams of blood may have to be poured out by our peoples for the carrying through of this undoubtedly possible enterprise. Among the prospective participants in the scalp dance are a not inconsiderable number of former "enforcers of peace" scarcely changed in their new guise of "enforcers of war."

Civilization is awaiting this "coup de grace." Meanwhile it may not be without interest to note that the victors do not seem to have learned through the war much more than have their adversaries, and to point to the difficulties likely to arise therefrom. No statesman in the European "allied democracies" yet appears ready to recognize that it is less important for the future to deprive the enemy of military power than to remove his motives for cherishing such power; that occupation of fortresses and seizure of navies (indicating probably far-fetched annexations and even dismemberment, cannot guarantee the enemy's lasting good faith; that "impartial justice" between nations is and ever must remain the only secure "strategical defense;" that there exists a higher and more reasonable attainment to aim at than "morality in warfare," namely, morality in peace-making; and, in short—that the time has come for democracies (if they wish to avoid the terrific social and international perils already looming ahead) to substitute for the old imperialistic slogan this new one: *si vis pacem, para pacem*.

Will the victors' "democratic peace" rest on economic truth and justice. Will it be an economic peace, and thus the natural, therefore permanent settlement of the eternal problem of concord among nations? Or, will it be a mere political adjustment, consisting of international "organizations," and working through international "machinery," that is to say, an artificial, superficial, and precarious arrangement, which, in reality, will be no more a democratic peace than a political democracy, if not basically an economic democracy, can be a real democracy? Such is the truly important question of the hour on which depend, not only the possibility for the present generations to heal their wounds and recover their strength, but also, and above all, the general welfare of the young democracies, the success of the new world order and the fate of many generations to come.

The author ventures to republish his utterances on this question as they came, under his persistent impression that the world settlement should be a settlement through wisdom. No doubt, the actual course of events will cause more than one of his views to be censured either as "reaction-

(Continued on page 6)

For the Peace Conference

President Wilson on Terms of Peace

Reply to the Pope, Aug. 28, 1917:—

(a) "Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others. (b) . . . the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind."

Address to Congress, January 8, 1918:—

"3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers, and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

On March 20th he said;

"The days of political and economic reconstruction which are ahead of us no man can now definitely assess—but we know this, that every program must be shot through and through with utter disinterestedness, that no party must try to serve itself, but every party must try to serve humanity, and that the task is a very practical one, meaning that every program, every measure in every program, must be tested by this question, and this question only: **IS IT JUST, IS IT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AVERAGE MAN, WITHOUT INFLUENCE OR PRIVILEGE; DOES IT EMBODY IN REAL FACT THE HIGHEST CONCEPTION OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RIGHT DEALING, WITHOUT RESPECT TO PERSON OR CLASS OR PARTICULAR INTEREST** "

Speech in New York, September 27, 1918:—

"Fourth, and more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control."

British Labor Party Platform:—

"We definitely repudiate all proposals for a protective tariff, in whatever specious guise they may be cloaked. . . . We are at one with the manufacturer, the farmer and the trader in objecting to taxes interfering with production or commerce, or hampering transport and communications."

"We disclaim all idea of 'economic war.' We ourselves object to all protective customs tariffs. . . . We believe that nations are in no way damaged by each other's economic prosperity or commercial progress; but, on the contrary, that they are actually themselves mutually enriched thereby."

German Reichstag Resolution, July 19, 1917—upon which the request for peace was specifically based:—

"Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples."

Resolutions adopted by the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference, London, February 22, 1918:

"The Inter-Allied Conference declares against all the projects now being prepared by imperialists and capitalists, . . . for an economic war, after peace has been secured. . . .

"The main lines of marine communication should be open without hindrance to vessels of all nations under the protection of the League of Nations.

"The Conference realizes that all attempts at economic aggression, whether by protective tariffs or capitalist trusts or monopolies, inevitably result in the spoliation of the working classes of the several countries for the profit of the capitalists; and the working class see in the alliance between the military imperialists and the fiscal protectionists in any country whatsoever not only a serious danger to the prosperity of the masses of the people, but also a grave menace to peace."

Resolution adopted by Labor, Socialist & Radical Conference, New York, Feb. 17, 1918.

"1 (b). Free Trade should prevail."

Second Manifesto of la Ligue du Libre-Echange, Paris, July 5, 1916—in reply to the resolutions of the Allies' Economic Conference the same year: (Translated)

"Free Trade is a necessity, just as much for our enemies as for the Allies.

a. To impose free trade on the enemy is the most efficacious means to prevent "dumping," at the same time that it will insure the exports of Alsace-Lorraine and suppress preferential tariffs.

b. The Allied Nations will exact a war indemnity from Germany and Austro-Hungary. The payment of this will be easier in proportion as taxes are lightened.

c. The only way for the Allies to suppress among themselves the antagonisms and economic rivalries that the Germans and Austro-Hungarians will try to exploit to dissolve their union, is to repudiate protectionist politics in order to adopt a free-trade political policy."

British Trade Union Congress, September, 1918: "The Congress also reaffirmed, by 2,711,000 to 591,000, the opinion of last year's meeting that the economic conditions created by the war had in no way weakened the necessity for free trade." (THE NATION, Oct. 12, 1918).

National Liberal Federation of England (Mr. Asquith's party): "Convinced that protection maintains a high cost of living, and thereby impoverishes the people, encourages the formation of combines and trusts, increases the cost of production, injures the export trades and damages the shipping industry, the National Liberal Federation stands firm for Free Trade."

THE PROSPECT FOR ECONOMIC PEACE

(Continued from page 3)

ary" or as "theoretical." The developments of a future which shall express itself in the internal situation as well as in the external relations of the peoples, and through the world's social and international status, will alone show, and enable the historian to decide whether, in the scheme of a "Pax Economica" some progressive suggestions were not included among the "reactionary" and whether the whole "theory" contained more truth or untruth.

However, the result aimed at by the publication of a third, and of future, editions of this work is much wider and more ambitious. It will be well, it may be even indispensable, for the enlightenment and welfare of the coming generations that the real facts as to the original cause of the world conflict be written down by someone of the present time. The experience of the last four years makes the undersigned only too well aware that the majority of contemporary writers—in America as well as in Europe—would prefer the fact to remain concealed that, though the leaders of one nation, deliberately, and criminally, plunged the world into war, all nations—at any rate, all great nations, in various degrees—were responsible for the international economic conditions which sooner or later were bound to lead to the outbreak. We do not deny that among these writers many lack the necessary discernment, their case being that of the German writers on the war: the bias of their minds prevents them from taking a truly moral view of the question at issue. The others find it unpleasant to contemplate the possibility that the future's verdict may be that the original cause of the catastrophe lay in the ignorance and the deficient sense of justice on the part of leading people in all countries. The wider and higher design of the author of this book is to expose the facts and proclaim the truth, so as to prevent, if he can, both a false interpretation of great historic events and a repetition by future generations of our shameful and tragic mistakes.

HENRI LAMBERT.

New York, October, 1918.

CHARLES N. MACINTOSH.

The first breach in the League's ranks has been made by the passing of Charles Nicholson Macintosh at Rio de Janeiro on September 17.

Mr. Macintosh was born in progressive New Zealand and went to South America about 1905. Ever since he took up his work there as a commercial traveler he has been engaged in spreading the gospel of economic freedom as taught by Henry George, throughout Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil. At the time he arrived in South America, he found no one there informed of Henry George's ideas, but his thirteen years' apostleship has left Single Tax leagues in all four of the countries above named; and through his labors land value taxation and free trade have become active political issues in the four republics.

Mr. Macintosh was the first South American

and our Brazilian representative on the Advisory Committee was nominated by him.

His work for freedom was great; and he still lives, and will continue to live, in his good works.

Dr. August van Daebne Van Varick, who represents Holland on the Advisory Committee of the International Free Trade League, discussing the religious aspect of the movement for economic freedom, emphasizes the truth of Cobden's assertion that "Free Trade is the international law of the Almighty." How is it, he asks, that a thousand years after Charlemagne, the Christian nations still continue to spill each other's blood, like pagans, for a handful of gold or a rag of territory? The reason lies in ignorance, or contempt of natural laws. The human race, divided into mutually hostile nations, is struggling to coalesce and establish an enduring internationalism on the recognition of a common faith, but the intimate association through which alone this purpose can be achieved is blocked by trade restrictions which perpetuate enmity.

"The Protectionists seem to walk with eyes closed to the divine plan for the human family. Is it through ignorance; or, seduced by the vision of present gain, do they fancy themselves powerful enough to anticipate the future? They do not fear to erect barriers to commerce, and consequently, to the Gospel; their prejudices inflame the people against each other; they sow the wind and will reap the whirlwind. And yet, they are but a handful of men in comparison with the human race, for the consumers are the human race!

Of what value are fine discourses on Liberty, Equality and Fraternity if the sincerity of one's philanthropy is not made manifest? What is accomplished by Peace conventions so long as economic disarmament has not preceded military disarmament? Let the civilized States begin by proclaiming Free Trade and the open door in Europe, America, and the colonies. Only then will they have the right to exact the same conditions from the backward nations. Moreover, in recognition of the material good they will procure, these nations will gladly open their doors and their hearts, and the products of Asia and Africa will be available under the best conditions. The whole earth will enjoy abundance, and liberty will automatically establish the balance between supply and demand."

*At the International Free Trade Congress in London in 1908 Dr. Van Varick offered a resolution expressing the hope that international Free Trade might form the chief aim of the third Peace Conference.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Hon. Jacob Theodore Cremer, who joined the League and was elected to the Advisory Committee while Senator for North Holland, has since come to Washington as Minister of the Netherlands.

William Bouck, Master of the State Grange, and W. E. Brokaw, editor and publisher of *The Equitist*, have been elected by the Executive Committee to represent Washington on the Advisory Committee; and Miss

MEN TOLD ME, LORD

David Starr Jordan.

Men told me, Lord, it was a vale of tears
Where Thou hadst placed me, wickedness and woe
My twain companions whereso I might go:
That I through ten and three-score weary years
Should stumble on, beset by pains and fears,
Fierce conflict round me, passions hot within,
Enjoyment brief and fatal, but in sin.
When all was ended then should I demand
Full compensation from Thine austere hand;
For, 'tis Thy pleasure, all temptations past,
To be not just but generous at last.

Lord, here am I, my three-score years and ten
All counted to the full; I've fought Thy fight,
Crossed Thy dark valleys, scaled Thy rock's harsh
height,
Borne all Thy burdens Thou dost lay on men
With hand unsparing, three-score years and ten.
Before Thee now I make my claim, O Lord!
What shall I pray Thee as a meet reward?

I ask for nothing! Let the balance fall!
All that I am or know or may confess
But swells the weight of mine indebtedness;
Burdens and sorrows stand transfigured all;
Thy hand's rude buffet turns to a caress,
For Love, with all the rest, Thou gavest me here,
And Love is Heaven's very atmosphere.
Lo! I have dwelt with Thee, Lord. Let me die;
I could no more through all Eternity!

That "Surplus"

Lucia Ames Mead.

Spanish is now being studied by thousands of school boys and girls, not to enable them to read Cervantes, but to write bills of lading to Chile and Argentine. We are building a great merchant marine and are looking for a gigantic expansion of trade to enable us to dispose of what we call our "surplus" all over the world.

But with a moderate effort in a new direction an enormous market for our "surplus" can be created directly at our back door. In the Appalachian mountains are 3,000,000 English speaking people, largely illiterate, but capable and of good stock. Most of these people have only one coat or one gown to their name and would be very glad of two. If they could earn the money to pay for them they would like to buy modern cook stoves, lamps, furniture, farm implements, shoes, ribbons, victrolas and magazines. They have never known surplus, only scarcity; they would gladly consume all our "surplus." An average of \$50 a year increase of purchasing power would enable them to consume a surplus of \$150,000,000 per annum without employ of merchant marine or Spanish speaking agents overseas. This \$50 per capita could be obtained if every father of three children could earn \$150 more a year and his wife, \$100 more.

This increase of income would be in a few years

possible were vocational and other schools provided for both children and adults with direct effort to develop the waterpower and other resources of this mountain region or of other people and places of small productive power within our borders who are equally accessible.

The astounding fact should be proclaimed that the sum total of our exports to all of Oceanica and Asia* are but one million more per annum than this \$150,000,000 and this sum far exceeds any year's exports to all of South America! By the wise expenditure of a few million dollars in an educational investment, not only could three million meager lives be enriched and undue competition with other exporting nations be averted, but an enormous new market be created in our own bailiwick.

Railroad men plant saplings and expect to wait thirty years for chestnut ties. That is a good business proposition. Is it not an equally good business proposition for a great organized body, e. g. the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to plant 2000 teachers of farming, forestry, mechanics and the three R's and initiate a movement to create in a dozen years a great home market for our "surplus?"

*Latest available statistics are for 1914.

A LETTER.

M. Henri Lambert,
Park Avenue Hotel,
New York City.
Dear Monsieur Lambert:

The Executive Committee of the International Free Trade League desires to assure you, on the eve of your departure for Belgium, of its highest appreciation of your distinguished services in the cause of economic justice.

At a time when contemporary judgment was obscured by the emotion of nationalism, although you were misunderstood and vilified, you stood firm in support of the immutable laws of international morality.

The unsurpassed clarity of your logical presentation of the Free Trade Issue, and the genial fervor of your unrelaxing devotion, form a contribution to the movement which it would be hard to exaggerate.

In wishing you a safe voyage and happy homecoming, we are glad to acknowledge the debt we owe you for your stimulating collaboration and leadership, to assure you once more of our deep personal regard, and to pledge our continued co-operation in the determined effort to secure the recognition of economic equality as the necessary foundation for an enduring league of nations.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| John Orth, | Mary Ware Dennett. |
| Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr., | Walter L. Ebrich. |
| (Advisory Committee) | Frank W. Garrison. |
| Kenneth B. Elliman, | Daniel Kiefer, |
| Secretary. | Executive Committee. |

December, 1918.