

## COURAGE!

Probably many Free Traders have lost courage at times, and given up the fight for freedom, because they have seen the beneficiaries of "protection" accumulate such immense sums of money through their privileges that it seemed hopeless to try to raise as much money to combat them.

Yet is not this a serious mistake—to regard our work in this way? "Protection" and "tariff for revenue" both rest upon the superstition that people can enrich themselves by taxing themselves. This illusion can be imposed only so long as great amounts of money are constantly spent in repeating the fallacious arguments which make it appear true—and they are not challenged. It is a form of ignorance, like darkness.

The gospel (good news) of Free Trade is the truth—which needs only to shine persistently to dispel all the darkness of ignorance. A small light will destroy all the darkness in a large room. Nor has darkness any power to encroach upon, or overcome, the light.

We do need money from believers in Free Trade to keep our light burning; and the more money we have the sooner we can destroy the darkness completely. But we do not need to outdo the protectionists in the amount of money spent. We need only persevere in holding up the light to be sure of winning.

"Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man," to exceed the wonders of protectionist reasoning. Speaker Gillett, of our National House of Representatives, said recently to the Home Market Club: "At the earliest possible opportunity there should be passed by the Republicans of the House a protective tariff measure which will provide more abundant revenue and prevent an inundation of foreign goods produced by cheaper labor." He does not specify where this cheaper labor is to be found; but his proposal sounds like one to increase the flow of revenue by damming the stream!

## The Workshop

As this League was organized as a militant movement for the total abolition of custom houses the world over and the adoption of real free trade, and as it is a purely voluntary organization, our membership in it is a pledge to "do our bit" toward carrying out its program. We have to be governed by our individual circumstances, but we should never forget that the interests behind trade barriers leave no stones unturned to accomplish their objects. We must be as vigilant, if we are to succeed.

A most effective way to push this work is by

the circulation of *The International Free Trader*. A stray copy of a paper has often been known to make militant converts. After reading a paper, mark certain points in it, and hand or mail to a friend or acquaintance. Call the attention of as many people as possible to it, and continually urge them to subscribe for and read it. All that the cause of Free Trade needs is sufficient publicity. When the people learn just what Free Trade is, they will be determined to get it. It is through the power of the press that tariff defenders poison the minds of the people. Through the printed page we must counteract that influence. Bear in mind the truth that NO sincere effort is ever lost. You may not see the fruit, but fruit there will surely be. Special interests take advantage of the disinterestedness of the masses—their indifference to the subject—to insidiously instil into their minds disguised protectionist notions. *The International Free Trader* is devoted to the exposure of these sophistries, and is therefore one of your best propaganda weapons. Let each one become a publicity committee, persistently and generously sowing the literature and spreading the truth about Free Trade.

*The International Free Trader* will be sent to any public or university library designated by a contributor, for 25 cents a year. The same rate applies to editors. How many will YOU pay for?

*The World Tomorrow*, published monthly, at 118 East 28th St., New York, stands consistently for absolutely Free Trade. It advocates both political and industrial democracy and permanent peace. Its editors are not afraid of a new idea, and they tell the truth about Russia. \$1 a year.

## THE BOOK OF THE HOUR! PAX ECONOMICA

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

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*.

Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged to 157 pages.

Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

Special terms to public libraries.

**International Free Trade League**

38 St. Botolph Street

BOSTON,

MASS.

# The International Free Trader

"MY COUNTRY IS THE WORLD"

Volume 2.

JUNE, 1919

Number 4

Published Monthly by the



Membership: One Dollar a Year

Subscription, 50 Cents a Year, postpaid

FIVE CENTS A COPY

Edited by KENNETH B. ELLIMAN.

FRANK W. GARRISON, Contributing Editor

*The more I study the world, the more I am convinced of the inability of force to create anything durable. Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne and I myself have founded empires; but upon what did these creations of our genius depend? They depended upon force—Jesus Christ founded His Empire upon love, and to this very day millions would die for him.*

—NAPOLEON.

## A New World

We wonder if all our members and sympathizers realize how much the accomplishment of our aim means.

The abolition of customs tariffs means:

- (1) The free exchange of commodities and services of all kinds between the peoples of all nations. This will result eventually in
- (2) The location of industries in the places where they can be carried on most economically, the discontinuance of subsidised businesses and the reduction of prices by
- (3) Enabling workers to produce more by less effort, and to receive through free exchange
- (4) Higher real wages.
- (5) The abolition of taxes on imports will lower the **COST OF LIVING** (a) directly, by lowering the price of imported goods, and (b) indirectly, by reducing the prices of domestic goods to the level necessary to compete with similar goods of foreign manufacture.
- (6) Free exchanges of goods and services means increased interchange of ideas between citizens of different nations and better international understanding.
- (7) This last named condition and the removal of economic barriers will remove the chief causes of war, leading to a **PERMANENT PEACE** of justice and common understanding.
- (8) With the removal of the chief causes of war, the crushing burdens of militarism and navalism will go too.
- (9) With economic wars made impossible and the grounds for armed conflicts removed, we shall have a unification of all nations and a true League of Peoples in a Co-operative Commonwealth.

It is not claimed that the adoption of Free Trade alone will accomplish this glorious final result; but once that first necessary step is taken, the other results are sure to follow in due time.

Does the magnitude of our task make it seem to you impossible of accomplishment?

Remember William Lloyd Garrison started out **ALONE** in 1831 to destroy chattel slavery in a land lulled asleep by the pulpit, press and the government, united in upholding what was called the "Peculiar Institution." In a little over thirty years the whole system fell crashing down. We already have millions of believers in our cause all over the world.

Much as individuals can do, working alone, their power of accomplishment is increased manifold through UNITING in a common effort. And the united efforts of the millions of those who already believe in Free Trade at this time when the minds of the people of the whole world are open as never before, can accomplish anything desired. Such co-operation would be irresistible, not only in converting others, but in forcing the adoption of our demands.

It is to bring about this very co-operation that the International Free Trade League has been organized, with hundreds of members already in fifteen different countries. Its form of government is a loosely co-operative one, and its aim does not bind its members in any limiting way. They need agree on only one thing. Its officers are elected by mail ballot of all members; and the initiative, referendum, and recall in its Constitution keep the officers constantly responsive to the wishes of the majority. Indeed, the executive officers are the servants of the members, having no control over the members' actions, and serving only to focus and intensify the activities of the League. And all members are free to work for the cause in their own communities. Indeed, they are expected to do so. The whole organization is thoroughly democratic.

Our first work, then, is to get all those who favor our aim in every land to unite with us and work to get others to join us.

Will you enlist and fight in this war for the Common Good and a New World?

If any statesman has been more outspoken for freedom of trade than President Wilson, we have yet to hear of him. As we showed in our December issue, he mentioned Free Trade as an essential to peace in nearly every one of his speeches on terms. For that reason this League was started with a reasonable expectation that the Peace Treaty would establish international freedom of trade and thus end the necessity for our organization.

As the President journeyed to the Conference by way of France, England and Italy, his ringing declarations for freedom and justice brought him the acclaim of such immense crowds of people as to leave no doubt that his stand had the support of the masses of all countries. To make assurance doubly sure, the labor unions of Manchester sent him a memorial, guaranteeing that if the other diplomats failed to support any of his "Fourteen Points," the working millions of Europe were prepared to support his withdrawal from the Conference by overturning the governments opposing him. They assured him that a mere threat of withdrawal would be sufficient to compel the acquiescence of the others.

Did Wilson stand firm? Before the Conference met, "freedom of the seas" went overboard. "Open covenants of peace openly arrived at," was yielded at the start. And the final publication of the Treaty fails to disclose to this writer a single one of the principles for which we were urged to sacrifice so much, and on the basis of which the Armistice was signed.

Shall we therefore despair, or give up our fight?

No! Not unless we want to see more wars, and worse ones!

Those of us who see clearly the necessity of Free Trade for permanent peace and justice have simply got to work harder than ever. And we can undoubtedly do more effective work in enlightening public opinion by co-operating than we can by working separately. We must UNITE and WORK.

At any rate, Wilson's declarations for Free Trade have helped to bring it to the attention of millions, who might not otherwise have seen its necessity. But we must wake up the public to ACT. It is of little use to spend money or effort in lobbying in a Congress controlled by a party whose chief policy is restrictive tariffs. But we can enlighten and arouse our neighbors, and keep on until a sentiment is aroused that will COMPEL action.

Fellow members, what are you willing to do to prevent future wars?

### RAISING NEW BARRIERS.

Germans Warned Not to Compete—Their Seized Industries Now American Monopolies.

When the moral standards of the various nations during the four years of war come to be assessed, the action of the Allies in destroying the commercial system and the industries which Germans had built up throughout the world will be compared with the physical damage done to industrial property by the German army in occupied territory.

Unfortunately, the depredations of war do not cease with the collapse of the armed conflict. Thus not only was the German chemical industry in this country expropriated, but importers of chemicals from Germany will be subject to prosecution for infringement of patents licensed under the Trading With the Enemy Act for use by American manufacturers.

This arbitrary policy, in disregard of property rights, has created a new infant industry. The comprehensiveness of the scheme may be judged by the official language: "All of the German dye and chemical patents (and in this classification there are included allied subjects, such as metallurgy, fertilizers, fixation of nitrogen, hydrogenation of oils, etc.) have been seized by the Alien Property Custodian and sold to the Chemical Foundation. The Chemical Foundation will use the patents to prevent interference with the American industries to which they relate by Germans after the war, by issuing non-exclusive licenses to American manufacturers, and will also institute suits for infringement based upon the importation of goods of German manufacture." It is said that the same policy will apply to copyrights.

It should be noted, however, that we are unable to inflict injury on German competitors without suffering ourselves; for while certain favored groups will profit by these spoils of war, the American consumers of the wares in question will pay higher prices due to the restriction of competition. G.

### A PROTECTIONIST BULWARK.

Tendency of Tariff Commission Shown by W. S. Culbertson's Plea for Protection on Chemicals.

When the United States Tariff Commission was formed Free Trade foresaw the uses to which it might be put in blocking economic freedom. In the first place, commissions, like all other human organizations, develop an instinct for self-preservation and are loath to advise measures leading to their own dissolution. Secondly, commissions are likely to fall an easy prey to the manipulators of wealth.

That the fears of Free Traders were not unfounded appears from the reports of a speech delivered before the American Chemical Society in Buffalo, by William S. Culbertson, member of the Tariff Commission. According to this authority the coal-tar producing industry is a "clear case deserving legislative help." He sees in the rise of the dye

industry a new significance for the infant industry argument. No doubt the German infant will need assistance if it is to take kindly to its foster parents.

In spite of the fact that importers of German goods are threatened with prosecution for infringement of patent, Mr. Culbertson uses the old argument that a tariff is necessary to "equalize, with a fair margin the conditions of competition between this country and abroad." Not satisfied with "a reasonable tariff," he advocates supplementary laws to prevent dumping and other unfair practices. The clear intent of these provisions is to prevent foreign competition and hand over the American consumer to the tender mercies of the manufacturer.

Day by day President Wilson's Third Point fades away like the Cheshire Cat. After the November qualification nothing was left but the smile, and even the smile seems to have been invisible from Paris. It would seem as if the United States Tariff Commission interpreted the President's words as meaning ultimately, the erection, as fast as possible, of economic barriers. G.

### RUSSIA WANTS OUR TRADE

It is a strange paradox that the war, which was an exhibition on a grand scale of the disruptive power of envy and hate, has revealed above all things the natural tendency towards cohesion and friendship. The blockades, which should have resulted in bringing a Protectionist paradise to the blockaded countries, proved even to the blind the necessary interdependence of mankind.

So strong is the need of trade that Russia, whose soil we are invading and whose citizens are being killed by our soldiers, seeks trade with Americans. In an official memorandum addressed to our State Department Russia announces her readiness to purchase in the American market great quantities of railway supplies, printing machinery, tools, mining machinery and supplies, electrical supplies, agricultural implements and machinery, factory machinery, textile manufactures, shoes and clothing, fats and canned meats, rubber goods, typewriters and office supplies, etc. In return Russia offers to export flax, hemp, hides, bristles, furs, lumber, grain, platinum, metals, and minerals.

The countries of Central Europe, dying of inanition because the inhuman blockade gave them too much "Protection," can be saved from extermination only by trade. Even the victorious nations find that they cannot start the wheels of commerce until they strike the shackles from their late enemies. All human society is in gear, and the machine will give trouble until the infinitely complicated elements which compose it are given free play. G.

"Every industry in Canada that exists through protection is a menace and a curse, a most serious impoverishment to the Canadian people, and a positive hindrance to the growth and development and enrichment of Canada."

Senator Edwards, to the *Ottawa Citizen*.

### ENGLAND'S DOMINANCE UNDER FREE TRADE.

*Progress*, of Melbourne, points out that England became the banking clearing house of the world because her free trade market made her the centre of trade. "If a German wished to pay for goods he had bought in Brazil, he gave the Brazilian exporter a bill on London. If a Brazilian wanted to pay a German manufacturer for his goods, he also gave a bill on London. So, for all other European nations. The English banks obligingly discounted these bills or arranged for their retirement; but, between them all, managed to earn in commissions and exchanges fifty lovely millions a year—the direct result of the Free Trade policy."

Contrast with this record the working of "Protection" in France and Germany in the case of the confectionery industry which was driven from the continent to England where the same materials cost \$7 in a free market that cost \$10 under "Protection." Not only did the Cadburys and others take advantage of this \$3 handicap, but the German and French artists employed in the business went to England to seek employment. G.

### ENGLISHMEN WANT FREE TRADE

In spite of the announced purpose of the Lloyd George government to adopt protectionist measures, Mr. G. W. Kettle, representing the Dorland Agency, Ltd., of London, stoutly asserts that England is as strongly as ever in favor of Free Trade. He declares that no Government has the power to impose import taxes without a mandate from the people, and he sees in the recent bye elections indications of "a strong reaction towards the Liberal party and its policy of free flexible commodity exchange with all parts of the world." The Labor party is also out for a removal of the so-called breakfast table taxes.

Unfortunately, Mr. Kettle's judgment is not as sound as his economic views, for he is reported as saying that the present Government is absolutely in the control of Lloyd George, "to whom Free Trade is a burning creed." One does not have to live in London to know that this statement is correct only in the sense that the one-time creed of the Premier is burning, and will soon be entirely consumed. Indeed, the path of the fiery Welshman is strewn with the ashes of burnt creeds! G.

### A LESSON IN "PROTECTION"

By the continuance of embargoes the British government, reversing the policy maintained since the days of Sir Robert Peel, is giving the Englishman a lesson in "Protection." The paper manufacturers are among the favored groups and the result is that newspapers have to pay 4 3-4 pence a pound for English paper, in spite of the fact that American paper is offered laid down in England at 3 pence a pound or less.

This state of affairs is not at all pleasing to newspaper owners, and it is diverting to observe the efforts of Protectionist editors to show the folly of the particular tax without giving away the whole argument for "Protection." The *Evening Standard* is embarrassed to find an answer to a correspondent who, having swallowed their economic fallacies, upbraids them for wishing to abandon the British laborer to the horrors of free competition and cheap goods. He writes, "I have always understood the policy of Protectionists to be the shutting out of all goods that can be made by British labor, and to find such a hitherto firm upholder of tariff as the *Evening Standard* crying out immediately its own pocket is touched is, to say the least, very disconcerting."

The best reply the *Standard* could think of was that in this case "Protection" was a mistake because "paper is the raw material of industries employing vastly more labor than the British paper mills employ." We should like to have the views of the Home Market Club regarding the soundness of this argument. G.

### COST OF THE NEW CORN LAW.

Under the recent Corn Production Act the British farm owner, (that is, the landlord), is guaranteed 72 shillings a quarter (480 lbs.) for this year's wheat, although if imported from Australia or Argentina it would sell for 52 shillings a quarter. Free Trade would lower the cost of bread without need of the bread subsidy which is costing the taxpayers at present between 60 and 100 millions sterling a year.

The attempt to interfere with the natural law of supply and demand is bound to be costly. The consumer who thinks he is getting a cheap loaf because the price is fixed by law will discover the deception as soon as he understands the meaning of taxation. G.

### TAX RIDDEN AUSTRALIANS

The *Standard*, of Sydney, N. S. W. shows by a number of tables the cost of "Protection" to the people of the Commonwealth. A summary of the different tables comprising foodstuffs, clothing, building materials, machinery, household necessities, and miscellaneous goods, shows that on imports of the items for the year 1916-17 taxes amounting to 9,044,284 pounds, were collected.

The *Standard* points out that the burden of almost \$10 a head on the population "is only the net amount received by the Customs. All profits on the taxes—all additional expenses caused by them—and they are serious—must be added. Further, the higher prices of production, because of the monopoly secured by the tariff, are still more serious." A conservative estimate shows that for every pound the Government receives the consumer pays three pounds. The tariff is an excellent device for maintaining war conditions in times of peace. G.

### COL. WEDGWOOD EXPLAINS A FALLACY.

Col. Josiah Wedgwood, M. P., a member of our Advisory Committee, said in a recent Parliamentary debate that the country was now likely to learn from experience what "Protection" meant, and the people who elected this Parliament must take the consequences.

The Government is planning to spend a great deal of money on public works in order to reduce unemployment. "Is it the sort of political economy practiced by the Front Bench and in the Government Departments at the present time?" asked Col. Wedgwood. "Is it necessary to explain to them that if £1,000,000 is spent on public works in this country, that does not create more employment in this country? If the money is spent in a useful way, it just creates exactly as much employment as it also destroys. Every penny found for that public work comes out of some of our pockets, and it means that people who want to get useful things which are needed by their families are unable to purchase those things, consequently they are unable to employ people in this country to make those things they want. Instead of that, the Government takes the money and spends it in some other way. If that is the idea of the Government of how to solve unemployment in this country, namely, by spending money on public works, we are likely to have a very rude awakening shortly." G.

### A GLEAM OF LIGHT FROM SWEDEN

A gleam of light comes from Sweden, where they are planning to open several free ports to encourage international trade. According to the news reports warehouses are being constructed in the free ports where merchandise and raw materials of every description may be landed duty free for re-shipment to the commercial centres around the Baltic. Malmö is a free port at present, and Stockholm and Gothenburg are to be made free.

This is a good beginning, but why limit freedom to three ports? Why not remove all restrictions on trade and thus multiply the blessings of commercial activity? G.

The more compromise I read the more inveterate I become. The more reform I hear about the more revolution I listen for. I don't call the halves and quarters crooked or insincere. Neither do I call them wholes. When we claim little to begin with we get nothing to end with. When we claim everything to end with we get something to begin with. I'm never afraid people will claim too much. I always know they will claim too little. I never blame people for being too imperative. I always wonder that they are not more vehement. I'll take anything I can get. But I want all. I want everybody to become indifferent about money. Only then will everybody have enough money. I want everybody to have enough money once for all so that everybody once for all can stop thinking about money. Horace Traubel in *Good Morning*.

### FREE TRADE ESSENTIAL TO PEACE.

So testifies the World's Greatest Munition Manufacturer.

"It is very well to attempt the establishment of peace between nations on the basis of right. Unfortunately at this stage of human development this is not a sufficient and efficient motive for the human race, for man requires something more concrete and more material."

"Inter-relations between nations are influenced mainly by economic conditions arising through their commerce. It is here that utility rather than sentiment determines the international relation."

"Commodities are merely tangible manifestations of the ideas of one nation. When these are bought and become a part of the economic life of the other, a fellow feeling predominates and the desirability of continued exchange of product culminates in peace between them."

"It becomes the duty of every American, of every citizen of the world, to give impetus to trade both domestic and foreign, that the nations of the world shall be enabled to cast anchor in the harbor of universal liberty and peace."

—*Dupont Magazine*, June, 1919. Published by the DuPont de Nemours Powder Co.

### STATES CEMENTED BY FREE TRADE

A Lesson That Should be Applied to the League of Nations.

In an article printed in the *Outlook* under the title, "The Need of an Inter-State Commerce Clause in the Constitution of the League of Nations," Theodore H. Price discusses the analogy between the evolution of the United States and the League of Nations. A comparison between the experience of the United States under the Constitution, guaranteeing Free Trade between the States, and under the Articles of Confederation, permitting inter-state trade discrimination, is convincing evidence of the need of emancipating the commerce of the world.

"Prior to the adoption of the Constitution the States of New York, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, all having fine harbors, were levying heavy duties on the goods imported at those harbors." Connecticut complained of unfair discrimination and threatened to withdraw from the Union. In some States the attempt was made to levy a tax on through passengers and freight. "What was literally an internecine tariff war between all the thirteen States threatened to dissolve the Union almost before it had been formed."

But with Free Trade written into the Constitution the conflict ended, and "almost automatically each section and each locality began to devote its energies to the production of the things in which it could specialize most successfully." After this unanswerable demonstration it is clear that any League of Nations which permits trade restriction and discrimination to continue will not be a league of peace. G.



## OUR ENEMY THE SUN.

Bastiat, in one of his Free Trade dialogues, has delighted the world with the petition of the candle-makers against the sun. That which his wit and logic forecast has, with the help of the war and the Premier, faithfully arrived. We have a petition against the sun, a petition of saltmakers if not of candlemakers. Here it is: Last night the Winsford Saltmakers' Association unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the raising of the restrictions on the importation of Spanish solar salt. They call attention to the Prime Minister's speech of Saturday, in which he promised that unfair dumping and foreign competition would be stopped, and have resolved to oppose the importation of cheap sunmade foreign salt by every means in their power. The position is aggravated by the recent embargo on exports. The sun is the enemy. He is the unfair dumper, the foreign competitor who must be stopped. He brings cheap salt into the world. What a pity, they must be saying at Winsford, that Spain did not join Germany. Then we might have made it a term of the Peace Treaty that the sun should no longer shine in Spain and give birth to that abominable solar salt. But the sun is not the enemy of the saltmakers and candlemakers alone. Were it not for his wicked and deliberately anti-British partiality we could grow bananas and oranges, tobacco and dates, cotton and rubber in these islands as well as they do nearer the tropics. To all these and numberless other suffering native industries the sinister sun is the general enemy. For their sake, if the war, with its prohibition on imports, cannot be kept going forever, at least we can blot out the light of the sun with tariffs. And as they know at Winsford, the Prime Minister, who is vowed against dumping, is the man to take up the war against the sun now that the war against the "Hun" is over.

—Manchester Guardian.

## PROTECTIONISTS TRIUMPH.

## Canadian Government Ignores Farmers' Appeal for Free Trade.

The farmers of Canada failed to win a substantial reduction in tariff taxes in spite of their demands upon Parliament. The new budget, introduced on June 5, is admitted to be a complete triumph for the protectionist forces.

The Government proposes simply to remove the war tax of 5 per cent. on articles imported from Great Britain, and partially remove the war tax of 7 1-2 per cent. on goods imported from other countries. There are also reductions of 5 per cent. and 2 1-2 per cent. in the tariff taxes on some lines of agricultural implements and a few other things bought by farmers, but these sops were made possible by concessions in freight rates to meet competition from Chicago, so that the Canadian manufacturers will not lose anything in the way of tribute.

The farmers regard the revision as a farce and

frankly admit that the protectionists in and behind the Government are absolutely in control. The Union Government is acknowledged to be the mouthpiece of the big protected and financial interests just as the Liberal and Conservative governments have been for the past twenty-five years. The big interests have financed the campaigns of both parties.

The farmers are not discouraged. They mean to continue to strengthen their organization in the hope of bringing about the revolution by constitutional methods. "The divine right of kings was ended when the great war was brought to a close," says the *Grain Growers Guide*, "but the divine right of the moneyed interests has not yet been terminated. That is the big issue which is now to be fought out."

G.

## Where Revenue Can Be Found.

Canadian farmers now have to provide revenue in lieu of tariff taxes. While they advocate indefensible raids on private property, in the guise of income and inheritance taxes, the first taxation proposal in their platform is sound and just. It calls for "a direct tax on unimproved land values, including natural resources." The virtue of this proposal lies in its being not a tax but the appropriation of rent by the rightful owners of rent.

Although Lloyd-George's historic campaign of 1909-10 meant to the revolutionary Chancellor of the Exchequer merely a rung in the ladder of ambition, it helped to enlighten the world regarding "the community created land values which are largely in the cities, and in mines and forests and other sites of natural resources, and are owned by a relatively small percentage of the people."

It is estimated that a tax of only one per cent on the unimproved land values of Canada would yield from \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 revenue a year. A few years ago the value of the land in the city of Montreal, according to the assessor's report, amounted to \$537,000,000. Here is a source of revenue which, if not inexhaustible, is sufficient to relieve the people of Canada of the onerous tariff taxes without substituting one burden for another.

G.

"DE WORLD DO MOVE."  
POTASH.

Before the Ways and Means Committee witnesses say it costs \$5 a unit to produce potash in this country, whereas it can be imported from Germany or from the soon-to-be French mines of Alsace for \$1.50. Protection to equalize the difference is asked—said to be indispensable if an industry in which \$30,000,000 has been invested is to survive and to attract new capital.

The question of what is to be done with respect to the potash infant raises many old issues. Which should be the first consideration—to establish a basic new industry for the benefit of the future or allow our present farmers and truck raisers to get fertilizer where they can buy it the cheapest? At the interrogatory brain cells that have not functioned for a long time stir into action. Many reminiscences come.

Whether or not the infant is to be protected probably depends on the evidence of the prospect for it growing

## OFFICERS OF INTERNATIONAL FREE TRADE LEAGUE 1919-1920

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

James H. Dillard  
Senator William C. Edwards  
Edmund C. Evans  
Frank W. Garrison  
Bolton Hall  
Charles H. Ingersoll  
David Starr Jordan  
Richard Mayer  
Western Starr  
Frank Stephens  
Ellen Winsor  
Daniel Kiefer, Treasurer

## SECRETARY

Kenneth B. Elliman

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

## AUSTRALIA

A. G. Hule  
Cyril P. James

## BELGIUM.

Senator Henri LaFontaine  
Henri Lambert

## BRAZIL

A. de Queiros Telles

## CANADA.

Manitoba: D. W. Buchanan  
F. J. Dixon  
Nova Scotia: William E. Marshall  
Ontario: Christine Ross Barker  
W. A. Douglass  
Quebec: Charles P. Rice

## CHINA

Dr. W. E. Macklin

## ENGLAND

Henry Bool  
Francis W. Hirst  
John A. Hobson  
George Lansbury  
Arnold Lupton  
Josiah C. Wedgwood, M. P.

## FRANCE

Georges Darien  
Ernest Mansuy

## DENMARK.

Dr. Georg Brandes  
THE NETHERLANDS  
Dr. August van Daehne van Varick  
Hon. J. T. Cremer

## SCOTLAND

Harry Llewelyn Davies  
SPAIN

Antonio Albenin

## SWITZERLAND

Dr. Raoul Gerber

## ALABAMA.

Ernest B. Gaston

## ARKANSAS

Dr. Robert McAdam

## CALIFORNIA.

J. H. Ryckman  
Upton Sinclair

## COLORADO.

Hon. James W. Bucklin

## CONNECTICUT.

Miss Mary B. Ely  
Theodore Schroeder

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Charles T. Hallinan  
Jackson H. Ralston

## IDAHO.

G. M. Paulsen

## ILLINOIS.

Otto Cullman  
George B. Dawson  
Fay Lewis

## INDIANA

J. H. McGill

## IOWA.

Rabbi Emanuel Sternheim

## MARYLAND.

H. Martin Williams

## MASSACHUSETTS.

William Lloyd Garrison, Jr.  
Frank Grant

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Dr. William A. Neilson  
John Orth

## MICHIGAN

Wilber Brotherton  
S. G. Howe

Frederick F. Ingram  
MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell  
Hon. S. A. Stockwell

MISSISSIPPI  
Prof. Calvin S. Brown

MISSOURI.  
Judge James M. Rea

R. C. Marr  
NEBRASKA

A. L. Weatherly  
NEW JERSEY.

Dr. Mary D. Hussey  
Charles H. Ingersoll

NEW YORK.  
Miss Crystal Eastman

Dr. A. L. Goldwater  
Mrs. Fanny Garrison Villard

OHIO.  
Edmund Vance Cooke

Dr. J. E. Tuckerman  
Fred S. Wallace

Hon. Peter Witt  
OREGON.

Charles Erskine Scott Wood  
PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. Walter Cope  
Albert Warren Kelsey

Charles F. Shandrew  
Marshall E. Smith

TENNESSEE.  
Bolton Smith

TEXAS.  
William A. Black

John Davis  
WASHINGTON

William Bouck  
W. E. Brokaw

WISCONSIN.  
Zona Gale

J. Weller Long

to self-sustaining manhood. If there is promise of this, if America can be insured against finding herself again without an indispensable article, doubtless the agricultural interests and consumers of food will be willing to pay more. On the other hand, if it shall appear that high-priced fertilizer will permanently baffle us in international competition, strong will be the demand to purchase potash where it can be obtained at the lowest price.

The witnesses shed no light on this question. All they did was to lift up the familiar cry that if the protection asked was not accorded they would be ruined. This would be enough, if established, to win for the affirmative in most instances, but is hardly enough when in the background is the bigger matter of conserving soil fertility.

New York Tribune.

Anyone who knows the stand in favor of protection that the *Tribune* took for so many years must agree with Brudder Jasper.

The attempt to build a League of Nations upon the shifting sands of passions and of hatreds that are already changing before our eyes, on the self-interests of the moment that today draw some particular group of nations together, that tomorrow will drive them asunder, is sheer folly. The League of Nations will come when mankind has grasped the fact that Christ was the only practical statesman the world has ever produced.

Jerome K. Jerome, in *Common Sense*.

DID YOU READ  
"THE TRUTH ABOUT MEXICO"  
IN GALE'S MAGAZINE?

GALE'S is the only English Radical magazine in Mexico and is indispensable to all who want to know what the world is doing. Linn A. E. Gale is a former American newspaper man who was associated with ex-Gov. Glynn of New York for several years, and was for a time prominent in Democratic politics. Then he quit the Democrats, became a Socialist and finally moved to Mexico a year ago. It has been said that he writes "words that burn in letters that blister."

GALE'S contains such articles as "Judas Iscariot and the Bolsheviks," "Keep Hands Off Mexico," "The New Germany," "Birth Control and Paris Green," "The Catholic Church, the Cancer of Mexico," etc.

Subscription price \$2. a year; \$1. for 6 months; 20c. a copy. No Free Samples. Remit by international P. O. money order on New York draft.

Gale's Magazine, Mexico City, D. F., Mexico.

P. O. Box 518.

Conservative—I believe in going ahead, step by step. When I go down stairs, I do not try to take more than one step at a time.

Radical—I take the elevator.