

## Editorial

War has brought a fundamental change in the trade relations of the United States with the rest of the world. Before 1914 this country was a debtor nation, owing large sums of interest on money borrowed abroad, and having to pay other large sums in the form of interest on investments made by foreigners in this country's lands and other natural resources. Of course, what the citizens of other countries wanted was not gold or silver primarily, but our raw materials and manufactured goods. Consequently we had right along what trade restrictionists so fatuously called "a favorable balance of trade." By this they meant that we were exporting nearly every year goods of a greater value than those we imported.

The immense profits made on sales of munitions and supplies of other kinds to Europeans by American dealers during the war have been invested partly in American securities formerly owned abroad and partly in the obligations of European governments. Europe's requirements have been so far beyond its ability to pay during these last four years, that an immense debt to this country has been contracted; and this nation has become the creditor of nearly the whole world.

This means that in order to pay these debts other nations have got to send us more in the way of imports than we send them as exports. The question thus arises whether we are to make the most of our opportunity by allowing these imports to reach the people who want to use them at the lowest cost possible, or are to be guided by the selfish counsel of protectionists and tax ourselves on these things we want, in order to keep up the prices of things sold by domestic monopolists.

### FREE TRADE IN CANADA.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture is a body which represents the 65,000 farmers associated with the United Farmers of Alberta, the Alberta Co-Operative Elevator Co., the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Asso. and the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Co., the Grain Growers' Grain Co., the Grain Growers' Guide, and the United Farmers' Co-Operative Co., of Ontario. It is composed of the executive officers of the above named bodies.

Their platform proposes to amend the Canadian tariff laws as follows:

1. By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.

2. That the Reciprocity agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by the Parliament of Canada.

3. That all food stuff not included in the Reciprocity Agreement be placed on the free list.

4. That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list.

5. That the customs tariff on all the necessities of life be materially reduced.

6. That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

As these tariff reductions will considerably reduce the national revenue derived from that source, the Canadian Council of Agriculture would recommend that in order to provide the necessary additional revenue for carrying on the government of the country and for the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:

1. By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

2. By a sharply graduated personal income tax.

3. By a heavy graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

4. By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

The United Farmers of Ontario held a convention of 1500 delegates in Toronto in December last. They adopted resolutions proposing that each reduction of the U. S. tariff be followed by a similar reduction in the Canadian tariff, and declared themselves in favor of absolute freedom of trade with the United States.

## 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*.

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.

MARCH, 1919

Number 1

Published Monthly by the



Membership: One Dollar a Year

Subscription, 50 Cents a Year, postpaid

TEN CENTS A COPY

Edited by the Secretary

Frank W. Garrison, Contributing Editor

This number is dated March, because it was impossible to get it out in the short time between the issue of No 4 at the end of January and the 28th of February. Previous numbers have appeared at the end of the months for which they were dated. In future we hope to mail them at the beginning of the month.

### A SONNET BY CAMPANELLA.

The people is a beast of muddy brain  
That knows not its own strength, and therefore stands

Loaded with wood and stone; the powerless hands  
Of a mere child guide it with bit and rein;  
One kick would be enough to break the chain.  
But the beast fears, and what the child demands  
It does; nor its own terror understands,  
Confused and stupefied by bugbears vain.

Most wonderful! With its own hand it ties  
And gags itself—gives itself death and war  
For pence doled out by kings from its own store.

Its own are all things between earth and heaven;

But this it knows not; and if one arise  
To tell this truth, it kills him unforgiven.

—Translated by John Addington Symonds.



SAMUEL MILLIKEN—A TRIBUTE

I learned with the deepest regret that our distinguished colleague and noble friend, Mr. Samuel Milliken, has passed away. His death is for us all, and for our cause, a severe loss. He will not be replaced as a propagandist. As a letter writer he was more than remarkable: he was unique. Some months ago I wrote him, without in the least exaggerating the expression of my thought, that as an educator in economic matters he was worth more for Philadelphia than a public library and a university put together. He was an admirable friend. I will always preserve of him a most affectionate souvenir.

HENRI LAMBERT.

## Leading Protectionist Paper Admits Rightness of Free Trade

Philadelphia North American Endorses Our Claims.

In a leading editorial, published before the United States entered the war, the Philadelphia North American had the following:

"How is it, he will ask, that the North American, which likewise professes to stand for the rights of humanity and the ideal of world peace, adheres to the doctrine of protection for American industries?"

"For precisely the same reason, we answer, that we advocate defensive preparedness thru national military training. . . .

"In exactly the same way, we recognize that UNIVERSAL FREE TRADE IS THE ONE EFFECTIVE SOLUTION OF INTERNA-

TIONAL ENMITIES AND WOULD BE THE PRECURSOR OF THE WORLD FEDERATION, WHICH IS THE LOFTEST IDEAL OF THE HUMAN MIND. But we know that, while economic armament is employed by all nations—in Great Britain the form is her dominant mercantile marine—and especially at a time when vast international combinations in trade are being erected, the United States would be as mad to discard protection as it would be to abandon military preparedness."

Here is exactly what Henri Lambert has been emphasizing in his writings and speeches for years,

and exactly the *raison d'être* of the International Free Trade League. Many anti-militarists have been clamoring for disarmament before the causes of war are removed. And M. Lambert has convincingly shown that it would be foolish, nay, almost wicked, for a nation to disarm before the implements of economic warfare called tariffs are abolished. With the establishment of world-wide freedom of trade there would result such a widespread feeling of international justice and security that disarmament would follow naturally and almost without opposition.

It is to bring about this very measure—UNIVERSAL FREE TRADE, as the *North American* calls it—by having it made one of the terms of peace by the Versailles Conference now sitting, that the International Free Trade League has been organized and is working. To make the most of our unprecedented opportunity, in which endeavor even sincere protectionists like this Philadelphia newspaper cannot withhold support, we bespeak the aid of all genuine Free Traders, and believers in peace and world federation.

#### GUILTY PACIFISTS.

Approval of Tariff Taxes Means Responsibility for War. Free Trade the Only Basis for Peace.

One of the best criticisms of the tariff system that we have seen recently comes from the very centre of the "Protectionist" stronghold. An editorial in the Philadelphia *North American*, searching for the weakness in the spiritual armor of pacifism, finds it in the doctrine which defines foreigners as natural enemies. Pacifists who uphold this doctrine "are, in a vital matter, not only alertly defensive, but studiously aggressive and deliberately warlike." For it cannot be denied that a tariff tax is a barrier against international good will, an obstacle to world peace, and an instrument of aggressive war.

In proof of this contention the writer shows how the world war "had its rise in controversies fomented and contests prosecuted by means of tariffs." On the other hand, the real cause of Germany's growing power after the Franco-Prussian war he finds in the extension of Germanic area freed from tariff and financial restrictions by the union of states.

"A tariff is as truly a weapon of national defense and offense as a fleet of submarines or a great military force, and it is used in the unending commercial wars of nations with as much ruthlessness as those sanguinary devices are in armed conflict."

What has the pacifist to say who views with horror the bloodshed and anguish of the battlefield, but contemplates without a qualm the operation of an international policy which puts upon his brothers in other lands the strangling pressure of economic hostility?

Does it betray Christian idealism to regard the natural treasure house of America as a private preserve from which the less fortunate natives of other lands are to be excluded? Yet how many pacifists, how many of those who preach vicarious sacrifice for humanity, "would level that monstrous barrier of national selfishness, the tariff, and invite all mankind to the banquet table of the world's richest continent?"

#### Free Trade the Great Peace Measure.

Tariff taxes are not only warfare in a true sense; they are the most formidable obstacle to world peace. In support of this assertion the *North American* quotes from Amasa M. Eaton's "Free Trade vs. Protection":

"From the point of view of the statesman, the interdependence of mankind is desirable and should be cultivated, as leading to peace on earth and good will to man. Barbarous, savage countries know nothing of the restraining influence of mutual interests and interdependence. Free Trade, therefore, is a great peace measure, and it is surprising that the advocates of peace between nations and the friends of disarmament have not relied more upon this line of argument and have not insisted upon Free Trade as the great promoter of the peace of mankind."

The conclusion is inescapable that the pacifist who is a "Protectionist" belies his most sacred convictions. "He is pleading for peace and brotherhood," to continue the argument of the *North American*, "while formulating the most selfish kind of war," and "supporting the employment of the most provocative and inflammatory and warlike weapon in the arsenal of civilization."

It is not necessary to comment here on the inconsistency of the *North American* for clinging to war and "Protection" while admitting that universal Free Trade is the one effective solution of international enmities and the precursor of world federation, which it characterizes as the loftiest ideal of the human mind. It is the inconsistency of the "Protectionist" pacifist that we desire to emphasize, for we have more hope of his regeneration. When he sees the truth as clearly as his editorial critic, he will no longer be found, we feel sure, clutching to his bosom "his tariff, ensanguined with the miseries of unnumbered fellow-beings."

Our idea of a bonehead is one of those rampant sectional editors of Philadelphia who hasn't sense enough to see that it isn't the thirty cents the pound of raw cotton costs that hurts so much as the \$5 the two shirts cost that come from the pound of cotton. The Southern producer gets 30 cents out of the consumer's \$5 and the Northern manufacturers and their assistants \$4.70.—*George Bailey, in The Houston Post.*

Quite true. The Protective Tariff is the source of the \$4.70 injustice. If this country had Free Trade with all the world an equilibrium of commercial equality and justice would obtain. Smash the Tariff!—*Dallas Democrat.*

#### THE INDEMNITY PROBLEM.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister for National Service, is reported as stating:—

"Germany would have to find another way of paying for the war than by sending the Allies her manufactured goods, which would crush out British and French industries, and lead to the lowering of wages beyond living limits. Germany would pay with such money as she has, and also with such material as could be wrung from her. She could pay in labor in restoring the damage she wrought in France and Belgium."

The amount of money—gold—in Germany would not go very far towards meeting the cost of the war. Apart from that, a basis for currency is necessary if the community is to exist. If the indemnity must be paid in money, then Germany must make that money by trading with nations willing to trade. If we refuse to trade, we are faced with various difficulties. German goods may supplant British goods in foreign countries or be sent to us through foreign countries. In either case refusal to trade directly would lessen the indemnity, and mean a net loss. Further, we should have to pay higher prices for the goods.

#### The Protectionist's Dilemma.

Mr. Hughes and others have had a lot to say about refusing to trade with Germany when peace is signed. Sir A. Geddes is ready to bar manufactured goods. The payment of an indemnity means the transfer of goods—tangible wealth—from one country to another without getting goods in exchange. Such goods, however, must be sold so as to get the wherewithal to cancel loans, pay compensation, and so on. The indemnity goods will be in competition with local goods, thus glutting the market. It is idle to object to manufactured goods only. Materials are all more or less manufactured. Say we take so many million tons of German coal, then British miners will not have to cut it, and British peers will go short of royalties. The protectionist is afraid to stand by his policy, as it would mean that Germany would not have to pay for the damage done. He is afraid to let the stuff in—afraid to accept compensation, lest he should promote unemployment. The British electors, however, are taking a hand in the matter. Apparently they think that Germany ought to pay—that the risks of getting for nothing are less serious than paying the damage themselves.

#### Paying in Labor.

The confusion in the mind of Sir A. Geddes is also seen in his reference to labor. Germany could pay in labor restoring the damage in France and Belgium. Just so, but where does the protectionist come in? He has always pretended that men want work, rather than the results of work. Imagine the German workmen rebuilding in France and Belgium. They will have to be paid wages in order to live. Are the French and Belgian workmen to look on—unemployed? Suppose the Germans go on strike, will the Allies blackleg on them?

Whether the payment is in money or goods or labor, the problem is similar, and presents serious difficulties.

#### The Way Out.

What, then is the way out? It should be frankly recognized that the war has meant an enormous consumption and destruction of wealth in all the countries engaged. All restrictions upon trade and production, therefore, should be removed. Germany must pay compensation of a substantial character. Useless expenditure upon armaments must cease. The whole nation must be put to work. That is a simple matter, if we make the compensation to be paid a charge upon the natural resources of Germany, and take it in whatever form we can get it. Such a policy involves a similar policy in Allied countries. Their cost of the war will still be considerable. It may be met by making it a charge upon natural resources. The inevitable effects of such a policy would be to set up a great demand for labor. Land could not be held idle. All would have to work. The indemnity goods, instead of threatening the workers' job would be absorbed with advantage. The new conditions would open up the possibility of the time when men would learn war no more.

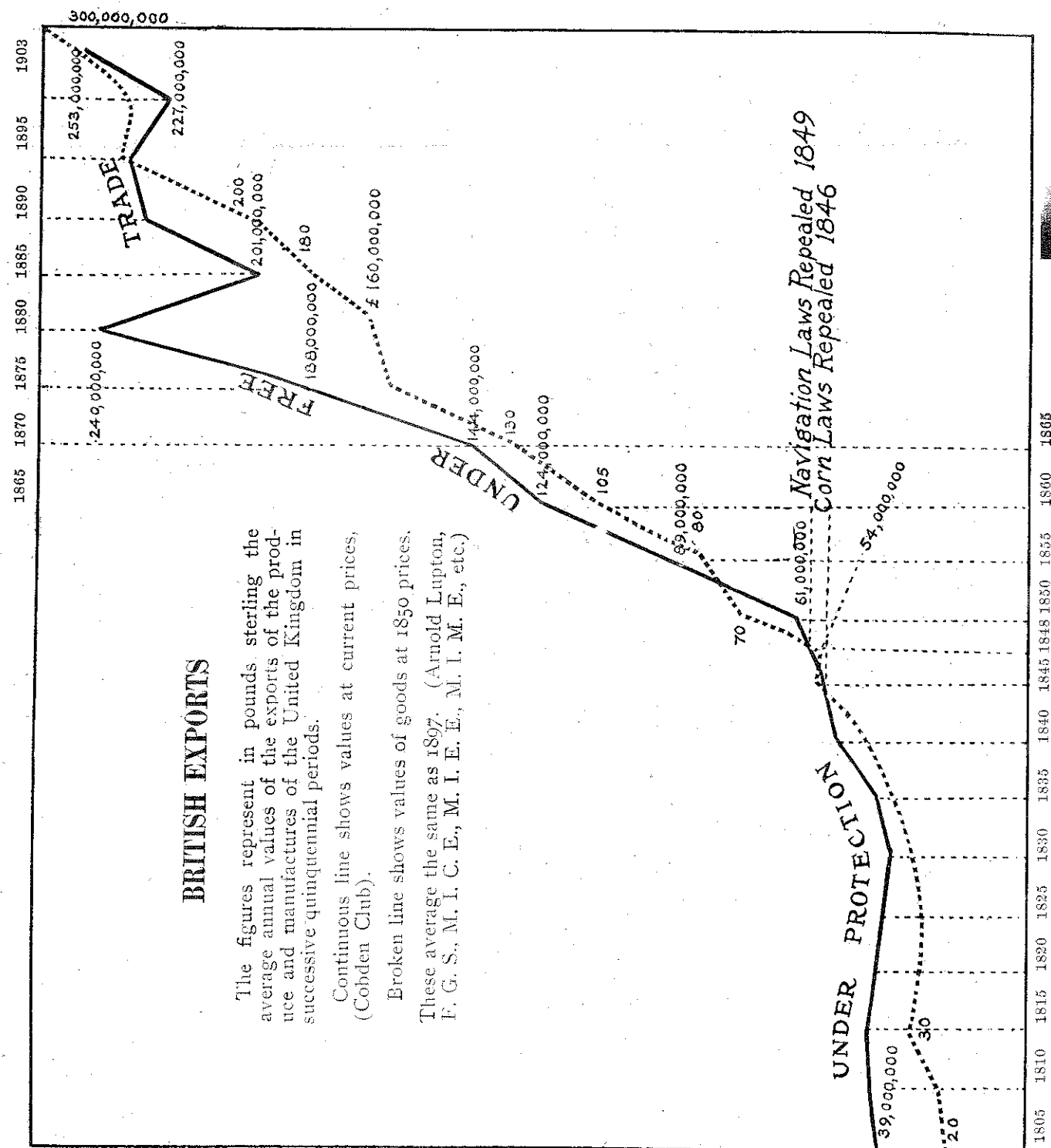
—A. G. Huie in *The Standard*,  
(Sydney, N. S. W.)

#### CHINA WELCOMES "DUMPING."

China is not afraid of "dumping." Chao Hsin Chu, Consul-General in San Francisco, says that his countrymen will not be indignant if offered an abundance of cheap goods by foreigners. In fact they will welcome them. China imposes only a 5 per cent tax on all imports and will not use the "protective" tariff as a weapon to bar dumped goods. "On the contrary," says Chao Hsin Chu, "I believe we should enjoy the dumping, for we are anxious to obtain huge quantities of foreign manufactured articles to satisfy the universal needs."

So topsy-turvy are the ideas of Chinamen, viewed from the standpoint of Western sagacity, that they would doubtless look with complacency upon a free gift of the necessities and luxuries of life! They harbor the absurd idea that since all Chinamen are consumers, cheap commodities are a general blessing. They do not envy Germany's immunity from dumping, her safety under the blockade from the menace of imported food for the hungry, clothes for the naked, and the numberless materials which the idle factories and unemployed workers unpatriotically seek from the foreigner in order to start the wheels of commerce.

There was a time when isolation and self-sufficiency was the ideal of the Chinese nation. The great wall stands as a symbol of this philosophy, though it long since ceased to serve as an effective economic barrier. No doubt Chao Hsin Chu would be able to sell it cheap to our enterprising Home Market Club. We offer the suggestion for what it is worth without considering its feasibility under our present tariff, or its effect upon the Balance of Trade.



### THE EFFECTS OF FREER TRADE.

We are indebted to the Cobden Club of London for the part of the diagram above in continuous lines, and to Mr. Edward A. Lupton, of Philadelphia, for the part in broken lines, calculated and drawn by his brother, a leading engineer of London, a member

of our Advisory Committee for England.

This chart should dispose finally of the protectionists' claim that lower tariffs result in a falling off in business. Of course, "Free Trade" in England means "tariff for revenue only."

### THE FREE TRADER'S FRIEND.

The publication of the British report on the commercial uses of aircraft has imposed upon us the duty of proclaiming with no uncertain sound that an unsuspected peril—one which touches the very foundation of society—lurks in the development of the aeroplane. Had it been duly foreseen that the motor-car would become a convenient and powerful adjuvant to elopers, home-wreckers, and (worst of all) the wretched people who play fast and loose with local option laws, no doubt the moral element in our society would have set its face like flint, and the dangerous instrument would have been prohibited. The trouble was that before the sinister possibilities of the motor-car had become apparent, the righteous had all learned how to drive and also how to enjoy it. Thus the motor-car was certificated into the category of the Widow Douglas's snuff, and nothing could be done.

This, in our judgment, should serve as a great lesson and a solemn warning, before the eternal Wichita and Emporia which Mr. William Allen White and Mr. Masters see in a fair way to overspread the earth, takes hold of the aeroplane. With the aeroplane fully adapted to commercial and family uses, what—what, in the name of the sacrosanct protectionist principle—what may befall our tariff barriers? We ask the question in all seriousness and in great alarm. What could prevent the wholesale smuggling of all the dutiable gewgaws that are coveted by the daughters of earth, all the diamonds in Amsterdam, all the silks and laces in Paris? How could we maintain our blessed privilege of taxing ourselves rich and keeping exports in due excess of imports? How could we maintain our blessed privilege of taxing ourselves rich and keeping exports in due excess of imports? The aeroplane might earn the infamous designation of the Free Trader's Friend, and a bi-weekly F. T. F. express service might be started—but we forbear further speculation, and ask what kind of aerial customs system would be effective against this nefarious enterprise. Must every yard of coast be lined with high-power searchlights and anti-aircraft guns? Must a continuous air-patrol be maintained along every mile of seaboard and along every mile of seaboard and along our northern and southern boundaries? The cost of this would eat up the whole customs revenue; it is impracticable.

No, rather would we urge upon the moral element, the friends of law and order, that it is time to lay to their hand. No scheme of international control can be trusted, and the nationalizing of aerial zones is but a snare to entrap the unwary withal. Flat, uncompromising prohibition is the only thing. The commercial aircraft must not be; and here we are sure that nothing but the high, unapproachable idealism of the Middle West will avail. It is for the eternal Wichita and Emporia to assert itself; the moral resources of the East—we confess it in shame and contrition—are inadequate. The East is sophisticated. Prohibition is not its handy weapon. Beside, it is tainted with commer-

cialism and likes money. It relucts at confiscation, even the confiscation of a good business prospect. The Mid-West has no such weakness, and the Mid-West therefore must save us.

May the *manes* of Pig Iron Kelley, John J. Ingalls, and Mark Hanna be at the elbow of all that is great and good in our civilization until this menace to our most holy economic faith is met and dealt with! The eternal verities of Schedule K may indeed do something to reinforce the feeble moral consciousness of the seaboard, but our fundamental reliance must be on the great valley of democracy which hesitates at nothing when a moral issue is involved.—*The Nation*.

### PROTECTIONISTS GIVING GROUND.

The Canadian correspondent of the New York Nation believes that with in the next few years the Reciprocity treaty, defeated in 1911, will be adopted. Not only do the western farmers clamor for it, but the Liberals have practically decided to make it part of their next election program. The writer sees that, among other qualities, "it would be of manifest economic advantage to the workers and producers of both countries," as has proved the union between England and Scotland.

Even "big business" interests are said to be finding arguments in favor of Reciprocity, among them the hope of strengthening the continental wall which the organized farmers of the western provinces are threatening. The Republican ascendancy in Washington is the hope of Canadian financial interests.

### WHAT IS ECONOMIC FREEDOM?

The future peace of the world depends to a large extent upon the way in which the Peace Conference interprets the 3rd of President Wilson's 14 points, viz., "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."

A committee, known as the Economic Drafting Commission, which was appointed to study this question, has made its report, but the nature of its recommendations has not yet been disclosed. Will it justify nations in discriminating between friends and foes in their trade relations, and in continuing the many special trade treaties, with their differential tariffs, which in the past have arrayed nation against nation, stimulated the growth of militarism, and caused incalculable bloodshed? Or will it recommend the simple rule of justice which guided the framers of the Federal Constitution when they swept away the economic barriers between the states of the Union with a stroke of the pen?

Unfortunately, Mr. Wilson's pre-election bid for "Protectionist" support greatly weakened his power to serve the common people by binding the battered nations together with the ties of economic justice.



## WAR AFTER THE WAR.

### British "Protection" Causes a Rift Within the Lute of Allied Harmony.

The failure to make economic justice the basis of the new political alignment gives force to the remark that as we had a war to make peace, so now we are witnessing a peace to make war.

Nothing could better illustrate the disruptive power of economic barriers than the feelings aroused by the recently announced British embargo which, for the present at least, means the abandonment of the Free Trade policy and the adoption of a "protective" doctrine that is prohibitive in various branches of world trade.

The fact that the United States is one of the most greedy apostles of "Protection" has not prevented a loud outcry. The United Waist League of America, composed of blouse manufacturers from all parts of the country, and representing the silk, cotton and waist industries, adopted resolutions and appointed a committee to join other organizations in protest. The resolution objects to the British measure because it "will vitally affect American business." Copies were sent to the British Ambassador, and to the Senate, which immediately took the matter up. A resolution, presented by Senator Weeks, described the embargo as "detrimental to the employment at their full capacity of our manufacturing industries," and, "in direct conflict with point number 3" of the President's Fourteen Points. It inquired of the State Department whether any steps had been taken to have the offending measure modified or suspended.

Senator Lewis of Illinois intimated that the British action might "awaken hostility, create a war of protest and lead to retaliatory legislation by the United States, and before we know it we will have trade hostility. Instead of having the calm peace we wish with our allies, we will have enmity."

The vicious belief that nations profit in trade at each other's expense is revealed in Senator Weeks's assertion that, while the embargo was intended to build up British industry to its pre-war condition, this building up "has directly the reverse effect in our own industry." As a matter of fact the new barrier will injure everyone except the "protected" manufacturers. The fallacy arises from confusing the interests of these manufacturers with the public interest. The embargo will add to the cost of living in Great Britain and intensify the industrial unrest which can only be stilled by large doses of freedom. **Letting the Cat out of the Bag.**

The inconsistency of the Senatorial outcry against the British embargo was too much for Senator King, who could not hide his amusement that the protest should come from the Massachusetts Senator, who "belongs to that school of political thought which believes that high tariffs and embargoes are the panacea of all our industrial and economic ills," and who is a member of "a party that has exhibited a vast amount of solicitude for rich manufacturers who are profiting by exploiting labor and by overcharging the American consumer." In Senator King's opinion the issue of a tariff war would be disastrous to Great Britain, whose

"manufacturing plants would starve, and want and ruin come to the people." The condition of Germany and Russia, the best "protected" countries in the world, would seem to bear out the Senator's argument.

## UNIVERSAL FREE TRADE ONLY CAN PREVENT WAR.

By J. B. Musselman

### Tariffs Conducive to War.

... But while those few nations who happen to be in possession of the great bulk of the earth's natural resources continue to show determination to hog them for themselves, and by all manner of artificial and aggressive trade restrictions imposed upon import trade, deny to other nations the free exchange of their own commodities for those which they must purchase, the maintenance of peace will be a task to be accomplished only by armed forces sufficiently powerful to crush every aspiration for development of the less fortunate nations. Indeed, a high protective tariff world will always be a warring world.

No one would contend that the United States of America could hold together or live at peace with each other if they departed from their policy of free trade within the Union. No more can the various countries of the world permanently live at peace while each seeks to exploit the other by the imposition of high import tariffs, and other burdensome restrictions upon the free exchange of commodities.

There is nothing which the best friends of the new nations in central Europe fear more than the setting up of tariff barriers between them. In such thrive all the fell germs of war, and with them, those small nations will never be free from strife.

### Facts Well Understood.

These facts are well understood by students of international jurisprudence, and this is why such opposition to the formation of any really effective League of Nations is already manifested. In the United States Senate recently, when President Wilson's proposal was under discussion, a good deal of opposition was offered from high protectionist legislators, and that at a time when the idea was still immensely popular. We shall perhaps not see very open opposition in Canada to the formation of such a League of Nations, but if it shows danger of being a really effective League, the opposition will be there, and will be none the less powerful because it is camouflaged. Watch for it. The peace of the world will be a small consideration for the protectionist to exchange the retention of his full power to "reap where he sowed not" and when he goes to offer sacrifice, he will do it in the same old way, in the name of patriotism, and he will do it shamelessly.—*Grain Growers' Guide.*

## THE RIFT IN THE LUTE.

We shall have a League of Nations. But the League of Nations will surely blow up, if there is not to be Free Trade. The president of the United States has horrifiedly repudiated the insinuation that the principle of free trade shall found the League of Nations. He builds on sand.—*Reedy's Mirror.*

## Officers of International Free Trade League, 1918-1919

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mary Ware Dennett  
Frank W. Garrison  
Henry J. Gibbons  
Daniel Kiefer  
Walter L. Ehrlich, Treasurer

### Secretary

Kenneth B. Elliman

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

#### AUSTRALIA

A. G. Huie  
Cyril P. James

#### BELGIUM.

Senator Henri LaFontaine  
Henri Lambert

#### BRAZIL

A. de Queiroz Telles

#### CANADA.

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

#### CHINA

Dr. W. E. Macklin

#### DENMARK.

Dr. Georg Brandes

#### ENGLAND

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

#### FRANCE

Georges Darien

#### THE NETHERLANDS

Dr. August van Daehne van Varick  
Hon. J. T. Cremer

#### SPAIN

Antonio Albendin

#### ALABAMA.

Ernest B. Gaston

#### ARKANSAS

Dr. Robert McAdam

#### CALIFORNIA.

Dr. David Starr Jordan  
J. H. Ryckman  
Upton Sinclair

#### COLORADO.

Hon. James W. Bucklin

#### CONNECTICUT.

Miss Mary B. Ely  
Theodore Schroeder

#### DELAWARE

Frank Stephens

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Charles T. Hallinan  
Jackson H. Ralston

#### IDAHO.

G. M. Paulsen

#### ILLINOIS.

Otto Cullman  
George E. Dawson

Fay Lewis

Fred A. Moore

#### IOWA.

Babbi Emanuel Sternheim

#### MARYLAND.

Western Starr

H. Martin Williams

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Prof. H. W. L. Dana  
William Lloyd Garrison, Jr.

Dr. William A. Neilson

John Orth

#### MICHIGAN

Wilber Brotherton  
S. G. Howe

Frederick F. Ingram

#### MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell

Hon. S. A. Stockwell

#### MISSOURI.

Carl Brannin  
Judge James M. Rea

#### NEBRASKA

A. L. Weatherly

#### NEVADA

Miss Anne Martin

#### NEW JERSEY.

Dr. Mary D. Hussey  
Charles H. Ingersoll

#### NEW YORK.

Miss Crystal Eastman  
Dr. A. L. Goldwater  
Bolton Hall  
Lincoln Steffens  
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

#### VIRGINIA.

Dr. James H. Dillard

#### WASHINGTON

William Bouck  
W. E. Brokaw

#### WISCONSIN.

Zona Gale  
J. Weller Long

## ROOSEVELT ONCE A FREE TRADER.

Theodore Roosevelt's return to New York in 1880, after graduating from Harvard, is recorded by R. R. Bowker in the New York Evening Post.

"Bryant, Parke Godwin, Anson Phelps Stokes, the elder, Marshall, and Sands had drawn several of us into the original American Free Trade League, and, in connection with the later league of the name, led by Wells, Sherman, Atkinson, and others, the New York Free Trade Club, afterwards developed into the Reform Club, had been organized as the local association.

"Theodore the younger became a member of the New York Free Trade Club, as well as of the Civil Service Reform Association, and incidentally, on Wells's nomination, an honorary member of the Cobden Club. Theodore, though then less known than his father, was counted in this group as a thorough independent, though in later years as a Republican, he did not like to be reminded of his membership in the Free Trade organization."

This story recalls a letter to the Philadelphia Public Ledger defending "Protection," wherein the writer declared with the proud air of the practical man, "I used to be an idealist, now I am a Republican."

For intelligent discussion of the land, labor and money questions from the point of view of justice and freedom, read *The Equitist*, Longbranch, Wash. \$1 a year.

## DANGERS OF ECONOMIC MEDDLING.

The British Free Trade Union in its election manifesto, pointed to the danger that laws framed for protecting "key industries," and for preventing "dumping" might form the entering wedge of a revival of the "Protectionist" policy.

"It has been clearly demonstrated during the last few years," says this document, "that the state is very ill-suited to be the guardian of commerce and industry. Government officials are not, and cannot be, as capable of guiding the threads of trade and industry as private individuals. They do not possess the requisite technical knowledge or the adaptability to meet the constant and rapid changes in economic conditions. The profits of industry do not come to them, and they do not bear its losses. They may thus be easily led to encourage a weak and unprofitable branch of industry, because it appears to require assistance, without first satisfying themselves that it really deserves support. And thus the strength of the nation will be wasted, instead of being allowed to divert itself into healthy branches of industry, and so to increase the total productiveness."

What Great Britain needs is the abolition of its burdensome tariff taxes on tea, coffee, cocoa, etc., not more interference with trade and production. The weakness of the British Free Trade Union is its acceptance of the "well-tried policy of taxation for revenue purposes only."