

of Erie, Pa., she was asked to do by formal resolution. Features of the banquet which will remain long with those who were privileged to hear them were the extraordinary outburst of real eloquence from Rev. Herbert Bigelow, and, for a different reason, the valuable informative address of A. C. Campbell, of Ottawa, Canada, which we are able to print in this issue of LAND AND FREEDOM.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Burger, of New York, presided, and Mr. Olcott, of Chicago, addressed the session in relation to "Chicago's Tax Muddle." Fiske Warren, of Mass., and Clayton J. Ewing, of Chicago, spoke on the subject of Single Tax colonies. At the close of the session Miss Antoinette Kauffman told of the work of the Schalkenbach Foundation.

Wednesday's Luncheon was a very interesting affair because it provided a rather different sort of entertainment. Mr. Mellor, of Pittsburgh, presided, and announced his intention to give his life from now on to the movement for industrial emancipation. The editor of LAND AND FREEDOM spoke of the writings and life work of Henry George, Jr., and David Gibson, of Lorain, Ohio, editor of the *Lorain Journal*, gave the diners a taste of his ability in the making of brilliant and flashing epigrams, combined with a keen analysis of business conditions and the effects produced by economic ignorance.

Wednesday's afternoon session at which Rev. Herbert Bigelow spoke was characterized by perhaps the most animated discussion of all the sessions. Mr. Bigelow had made an earnest plea for the cooperation by Single Taxers with the leaders of other reform movements. This ran counter to perhaps the majority opinion of those present, and in the discussion that followed Mr. Burger, of New York, Mr. Barney Haughey, of Denver, Miss Colbron, of New York, Mr. DeGollier, Mayor of Bradford, Mr. John M. Henry, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Edwards, of Youngstown, Ohio, Mr. McNeill, of Philadelphia, Miss Charlotte Schetter, of New York and others took part.

At the last session of the Congress at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening Mrs. Skeel, of Vineyard Haven, Mass., presided with her usual grace and dignity. Mr. Strachan, of Chicago, was the first speaker. General Coxey, of the far famed Coxey's Army, addressed the session on the money question. Whatever may be thought of the ideas and conclusions presented, on which we will not now comment, those present must have contrasted the man who spoke with the newspaper caricature with which we have been so long familiar. General Coxey gave the impression of great sincerity, he is an excellent speaker, and he is a gentleman.

James F. Morton closed this last session of the Fourth Annual Conference of the Henry George Foundation with an earnest and eloquent appeal for harmony and expressed his commendation of the work of the Congress. He said all those present would go home gratified by what they had heard, with a renewed faith in the cause, and a deter-

mination to do more in the year to come than they had ever done before.

Thus closed the Congress met to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of "Progress and Poverty." Too much praise cannot be given to the officers of the Foundation, President Evans, Secretary Williams, Carl D. Smith and others who had helped to make the Congress the success it was.

The trustees held two business meetings during the Congress, and the present board of officers who had served so long and faithfully were re-elected. Frederick C. Leubuscher, of New York, on motion of Jos. Dana Miller, was elected trustee to fill the position left vacant by the death of Warren Worth Bailey, of Johnstown, Pa. It seemed to be the concensus of opinion that Baltimore should be selected as the place of the 1930 Henry George Congress, and this was left to the Board of Trustees.

The International Georgist Movement

ADDRESS OF CHARLES O'CONNOR HENNESSY
HENRY GEORGE CONGRESS, SEPT. 23, 1929

YOU will appreciate, I am sure, that the length and diversified interest of the printed programme for this evening, and the high quality of the other speakers, makes it a little difficult for me to deal adequately with the large subject to which I am assigned.

I will be satisfied if I may, in the time allotted to me, just impress upon you the significant fact that there is an International Georgist Movement; that it is now effectively organized with headquarters in London, and with enthusiastic representatives and numerous followers in many countries beside our own. It is a movement that I can assure you deserves the interest and the support of every follower of Henry George, wherever his homeland may be.

Once, upon his return from an overseas speaking tour, I heard Henry George at a welcome-home gathering in New York, speak of feeling himself something of a citizen of the world. In spirit, this, indeed, he really was. A feeling of kinship and sympathy with mankind everywhere—of compassion for the lowly and unfortunate in every land—of hatred of injustice—was a part of the very nature of the man. This, I should say, implied no lack of fine Americanism in him. No braver or truer patriot ever lived in the United States. The great principles of the founders of the Republic, the immortal truths of the Declaration of Independence, were the principles upon which he based his philosophy of equality of opportunity and justice for all men. No more loyal, ardent, and eloquent expositor of fundamental American principles ever lived than Henry George.

Fifty years ago, when the great message of "Progress

and Poverty" was given to the world, it was recognized as a message of world-wide import and significance. The great evils that he contended against were, and still remain, world-wide evils. The economic freedom he would establish was not for Americans alone, but for all men everywhere. The uplift he sought was for all human beings. It was not remarkable, therefore, that men of many lands and races heard gladly, and with gratitude, the message of Henry George. His great book has been translated into practically all of the European languages, and into Chinese. It inspired Tolstoy in Russia, Sun Yat Sen in China, and other leaders of men elsewhere. Today, I believe, there are ardent Georgists in practically all civilized countries, and active, well-organized groups all over Great Britain, in Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Canada, New Zealand, and the Australian Commonwealth. Well edited Georgist periodicals appear regularly in several countries outside the United States.

The philosophy of Henry George, the philosophy of economic freedom and social regeneration through the abolition of the root causes of poverty, has affected and must increasingly continue to affect political programs in many countries. The slogan of "The Land for the People" has taken on new force and meaning in many parts of the world since the Great War. In Denmark, where the economics of Henry George are taught in every High School, the present Finance Minister, Mr. Bramsnaes, is an exponent of economic freedom and a convinced Georgist. In Great Britain, need I tell you, the Finance Minister is that eloquent expositor of Henry George's philosophy, Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Snowden has recently demonstrated to the world that he can display the courage of his convictions. He not only openly champions Free Trade, as taught by Henry George, that is, freedom in the production of wealth as well as freedom in its exchange, but he has promised the world that his country will soon take the necessary first steps in the politics of the Road to Freedom.

There are a number of delegates here who last month attended the inspiring Conference at Edinburgh, Scotland, where Georgists from twenty-three countries gathered to discuss the world-wide progress of their movement. Those who can look below the surface of British politics at this time must be very blind if they cannot see the Land Question "all over the place," to use a British expression. While the proposal of the Labor Party, for the rating and taxation of land values may not seem, on its face, very radical, one has only to read the speeches of public men in and out of Parliament to realize that this is but the beginning of the fight for the destruction of land monopoly and the ultimate triumph of the demand for Free Land, Free Trade, Free Men!

How important as a political force the International

Henry George Movement may become was well illustrated three years ago when we met at Copenhagen, when the Government turned over to us its splendid Parliament Houses and eminent cabinet ministers addressed our sessions. It was illustrated again, two years ago, by the circulation in eleven European languages, of our classic address to the Economic Conference of the League of Nations, which contained a conclusive demonstration of the interdependence of the economic causes of war and industrial depressions. It was illustrated finally, last month, when Philip Snowden and over a hundred members of the British Parliament sent friendly messages to our meeting in the Scottish capital. No one who attended that meeting will doubt that the cause of Henry George is marching on.

The spirit of that Edinburgh gathering was reflected in its unqualified Declaration of Principle and Policy, from which, as I close, I may quote a few paragraphs:

"We affirm that the persistence of poverty, low wages, and unemployment in every country, and the evil and destructive social phenomena that derive from these conditions, are both unnatural and unnecessary; that they are due, primarily, to unjust restrictions upon freedom in the production of wealth (involving injustice in its distribution) that arises out of land monopoly."

"We condemn those obstructions to the free flow of trade which have been set up between friendly peoples by so-called protective tariffs, "safeguarding" devices, and other interferences with the natural laws of freedom in production and exchange. These policies, yielding benefit only to limited privileged groups in the countries which adopt them, are, in our opinion, nothing short of treason to the true interests of the masses of human kind."

"We appeal to all true friends of humanity and of the establishment of an enduring World Peace to join with us in recognition of the fact that discord between nations commonly arises out of economic causes, such as the struggle for exclusive markets and other preferences, and for concessions in the control of natural resources, or because of the selfish policies by which some nations seek to advantage themselves by hampering the economic freedom of others. We cannot have Political Peace and Economic War."

"The remedy, we believe, lies in the establishment of freedom for all, equal rights for all, justice for all. These ends, we confidently affirm, will be attained when Governments can be led, through *the enlightenment of public opinion*, to repeal the present taxes, rates and tariffs which now hamper freedom in the production and exchange of wealth, and cause injustice in its distribution. Abandoning the burdens now directly or indirectly laid upon labor and capital, we would concentrate taxes upon the value of land and of all natural resources in private hands in the conviction that, these resources being the gift of the Creator to all generations, the value of land is the just and proper source of community revenues."

"When governments can be led, through the enlightenment of Public Opinion"—says the declaration. I know of no other way in which great political reforms may be accomplished and so the work of economic and political educa-

tion remains the most important work that we can do. Teach the people the great truth which Henry George left to us, and the truth will set them free. There is no other way.

Personal Recollections of Henry George

ADDRESS OF FREDERIC CYRUS LEUBUSCHER
AT THE HENRY GEORGE CONGRESS, PITTS-
BURGH, PA., SEPT. 23, 1929.

TO one who dwells in the purely intellectual realm, the written words of an author are the only things that count. The life of the writer, his struggles, his triumphs, his defeats, his social qualities, in other words, his personality, are quite immaterial. Are his words and arguments reasonable and logical, is the only question, not the qualities of the soul that forced him to express himself. Such an intellectual feels that if he allowed himself to admire a writer's greatness of heart, he might becloud his mind with sophistry. He fears he might become a hero worshipper.

The man who desires to live in the rarified atmosphere of pure reason will find that he has lost more than half his life. He would lose the soul of that which has been written. Carlyle said that "hero worship exists, has existed and will forever exist among mankind." He also said "hero means the sincere man."

Henry George has been my hero for forty-five years. His heroism was not shown on the battle field in helping to destroy life, nor in a catastrophe in helping to preserve life. In his own life he demonstrated his heroism by fighting and vanquishing poverty and the lack of education. Above all, he was a hero to me because his ideas and words will ultimately vanquish poverty throughout the earth. Emerson said that "each man is a hero to somebody and to that person whatever he says has an enhanced value." I believe that Henry George will some day be a hero to everybody and that even his minor writings will be magnified. Three years ago, when I was in Denmark, I discovered that the Danish peasants—nine out of ten of them—give the portrait of Henry George the most conspicuous position in their humble homes.

The time allotted to me is too short to give even a hasty sketch of Henry George's career. I will merely touch upon my personal relations with the Prophet, the memory of which I cherish next to the memories of my wife. In 1884, I was a clerk in a New York law office. My employers gave me the usual two weeks' vacation. On my way to the train, I stopped at a book stall to purchase a cheap novel with which to beguile the tedium of the trip. I selected a paper covered novel, entitled "Progress and Poverty." Imagine my disgust when I found that instead of a love story, it was a treatise on political economy. However, as I had no other reading matter, I opened the

book and was soon thrilled by the beautiful style of the writer. Before my two weeks were up, I had finished reading this immortal book and had become a convert to its doctrines. I procured a portrait of the author and daily admired it. The dome-like head and full beard of Henry George at that time looked more like Socrates than anybody else. Remember that this was forty-five years ago and that I was very young and shy. So, much as I longed to see the Prophet, I did not look him up.

In 1886, he became a public character by accepting a nomination for the mayoralty of New York City. All citizens were welcomed at his political headquarters, so I called there the day after I listened to his acceptance speech in Cooper Union. I was met in the court room by a young man with a shock of black hair, who introduced himself as Louis F. Post. I told him that my services were at Mr. George's command but that, above all, I wanted to meet him. Mr. Post immediately ushered me into another room, where at a desk, sat my hero. I was over-awed but he soon put me at my ease by a few kindly words and turned me over to his son, Henry George, Jr., a young man of about my own age. Incidentally, I might say that this was the beginning of a friendship between Harry and me that lasted until he passed on. He, his sister Jennie, my sister and I became socially intimate and spent several summers together in the country. Anna George, now Mrs. deMille, was scarcely more than an infant at that time.

I did not make any speeches during that campaign of '86 but I was "a chiel amang them takken notes." My knowledge of shorthand was utilized in reporting Henry George's speeches. I never saw a more active candidate. On the same day he would address the intellectuals gathered in a large hall, then go to a labor union meeting, followed by several cart tail speakers. One day, he made fourteen speeches including one from the stairway of an elevated railroad station on his way home. It was midnight. My duty was to go with the candidate and report everything he said verbatim. I was a sort of Boswell to his Johnson, and was often obliged to put my notebook on the back of the man standing in front of me at a street meeting. His speeches were so perfect in form that they required little, if any revision. Notwithstanding this strenuous speaking tour, Mr. George found time to engage in an animated epistolary duel with his chief opponent. It was admitted by the opposition press that Mr. George's letters were masterpieces of style and eloquence, but, of course, they disputed his conclusions. Some of you may remember that a month after the close of the campaign Henry George's speeches, his and Hewitt's letters, together with other matter, were published in a book entitled "An Account of the George-Hewitt Campaign of '86," prepared by Louis F. Post and me. That is, Mr. Post did the editing, while my only contribution was a transcript of the speeches; but Post with characteristic large-heartedness insisted on coupling my name with his. On election night