

The land will feed everyone, and leave food to spare, house everyone, with lumber and cement and bricks and roofing to spare. Best of all, it will employ everyone. Let men get to it, on the honest simple economical terms upon which God meant his children to have it, and there can be no more problem of supply. To work, and to earn the wages of his work, these will be the right of every man.

We have to go to the land for everything, food, water, and gold, the fleeces of sheep, the lumber for houses, wheat, apples, pasturage and oil.

But stupidly, centuries ago, men permitted a few to fence it off, to hold rich tracts of it idle and unimproved, so that their children might some day sell tiny strips of it at high prices, and make other men's children beg for the privilege of working on it. You Californians, do you realize how rich this state is, what a cornucopia of fruits and grains she pours out for the rest of the world—silver, apples, cotton, wheat, everything that we need upon which to live, everything that the world must buy? And do you realize that while the actual owners of this food and oil and gold-producing soil are paying hardly any taxes at all, we others are straining to support them, straining to keep them rich so that they may hold on to our rightful heritage and pass it along to their children, at the eternal expense of other children yet unborn?

The cure for this condition sounds a little formidable. It isn't. It has, instead, the simplicity and sanity of all the great movements that have bettered mankind without injuring anyone; that have moved the slow old world one step nearer to that time that those of us who pray or think of when we say: "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven."

Exaggerated? Not at all. This is an understatement. It is an understatement to say that the present injustice of the tax system is the one thing that may really hurry this rich, powerful, adequate country of ours into the wretchedness of that intemperate, destructive thinking that leads to blood-stained trouble. The danger is very real and very near.

Has this great reform ever been tried? It has been tried in Australia with such success that some of us who like to find long parallels of history see in this another world re-birth, as America was born in 1776. Remember that most of the world was ruled by kings then. It didn't seem such a tremendous thing, the breaking away of a few colonies. But the crowns have come down in France, Brazil, Spain, China, Russia, Austria, Germany, Portugal, as country after country has followed that little beginning. And world changes, toward peace and prosperity, must follow.

This change differs from most all the social plans that end in "ism" in that it involves no dictatorship. It is honest, intelligent, sane, logically American in that it does not conflict with or alter our Constitution, touch these rights inherently ours! It does right an old, old wrong; and it does place the tax responsibility where it belongs, and frees us all to enjoy the richness of a state that should never know poverty in any form, nor all the woes and crimes that follow poverty and idleness.

It is the beginning of a new day. Get your share of sunrise!

—KATHLEEN NORRIS.

IF chattel slavery be unjust, then is private property in land unjust. For, let the circumstances be what they may—the ownership of land will always give the ownership of men, to a degree measured by the necessity (real or artificial) for the use of land. This is but a statement in different form of the law of rent.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

AMERICA is unquestionably the land of opportunity. The most hopeless economic ignoramus may aspire to congress or the presidency with excellent chances of success.—SAMUEL DANZIGER.

Charles O'Connor Hennessy

HE died dictating to his acting stenographer, Miss Mary Hennessy, his half sister, the active brain in the frail body functioning to the very last.

There is nothing to regret. He had lived his life and his successes were many. He had won his spurs as a journalist, a banker, and a representative in the New Jersey legislature. He had been blessed above most men in the host of friends he had made, in the half century of a companionship with a devoted wife who preceded him in death and who watched over him with unremitting solicitude, in the honors that were showered upon him as president of the Schalkenbach Foundation, as president of the International League for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, and foremost spokesman for the Georgeist cause in the English speaking world.

He was city editor of the old *Daily News* of this city, having graduated from the editorial staff of the *New York Sun*, and at the time the youngest city editor in New York. He was the president of the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings. As a member of the New Jersey legislature he was closely associated with Governor Wilson and his progressive policies. As candidate for the United States Senate he was warmly supported by Governor Wilson.

Mr. Hennessy was born in Waterford, Ireland. He visited Ireland after presiding at the International Conference in London in September last.

His address in opening this remarkable convention at which representatives of many nations were gathered, was a noble setting forth of the philosophy to which his life had been devoted. It appeared in the September-October issue of LAND AND FREEDOM and was editorially noticed in the *London Times*. There also appeared in LAND AND FREEDOM of the same issue the elaborate and painstaking report from Mr. Hennessy's own hand of the proceedings of the London conference sent us, while on his way to Ireland. He did nothing by halves, and this report is a model of journalistic proficiency which he had acquired in early years and which had never forsaken him.

Senator Hennessy died at seventy-six. A son, Frank Hancock Hennessy, of Haworth, N. J., survives him.

He was a devoted friend of the Henry George School of Social Science which he had at first regarded with some doubts as to its success, for it was his nature to be cautious. But these doubts, even if they had ever taken formal shape, were soon set at rest, and in his will made in June last he leaves a very substantial bequest to the school. The sum is indeterminate and cannot be announced at this time, but it is large.

Our friend has fought the good fight. His knightly presence is no longer with us, but he has left his influence on his generation. The movement is stronger for those

of his type among men of affairs, unselfish, courageous, outspoken. He did not live to see the triumph of the cause for which he had given so much—that remains for others of the gathering hosts of adherents now being enrolled in every part of the world, slowly, irresistibly, conquering and to conquer, despite the lowering clouds that threaten all that is precious in civilization.

This belief strengthened our friend in the hours of trial and doubt. Of him it may be said in this happy close of a noble and distinguished career:

"'Tis not the grapes of Carmel that repay
But the high hopes that failed not by the way."

Tributes to Charles O'Connor Hennessy

THE death last week of Charles O'Connor Hennessy in New York is a loss to the cause of a new political economy. He was born in Ireland 75 years ago, came to America with his parents at his ninth year and made three distinct successes in life: As a newspaper writer on the old *New York Sun*, later as a banker with large trust responsibilities and still later in the cause of sane, simple tax reform—not only here in the United States, but in England.

But the class of banking that most interested him was that which would enable the common man to safely save his money and easily acquire a home.

At one time in his career he entered politics and became a leader of the Democratic party in New Jersey during the governorship of the late Woodrow Wilson.

But he found that the tax reforms for which he uncompromisingly stood, could only come with an enlightened public opinion, and in later years he has been the executive head of The Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, New York, a well endowed institution, not for profit, for the publication and distribution of books on political economy, including the works of Henry George.

His loss to the cause of sane and simple economic reform would be irretrievable if it were not for his splendid precept and example to younger men and women.

DAVID GIBSON in *Lorain (Ohio) Journal*.

FROM ANDREW P. CANNING

CITIZENS of this city and state who knew of the work of Charles O'Connor Hennessy mourn with you the death of that great democrat and humanitarian.

On high authority we have been told that men are worth just so much as the things are worth about which they busy themselves.

Measured by this standard Charles O'Connor Hennessy was a great man and one whose work and memory will be an inspiration to all who share those ideals which made his life so radiantly beneficent.

A BRAVE SOUL

DESPITE his deceptive stature and his almost ethereal physique, Senator Hennessy was every inch a man—solid, sincere, earnest, powerful, and sweet.

He had many facets. For years a working newspaper man, then a banker, always a student of economics, an active political leader, a philosopher, a worker for peace and economic order, and finally an elder statesman of the international George movement. He was president of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation which publishes the works of Henry George.

It was back in the eighties that Mr. Hennessy first met the Prophet of San Francisco. He was at that time city editor of the *New York Daily News*, a Democratic newspaper, and he reported one of George's addresses during his first campaign for Mayor. Needless to say, the young man was captivated, and the leader was so impressed with his report that he sent for him, and there began a life-long personal relationship and friendship between them.

Mr. Hennessy had but just returned from a trip abroad during which he presided at the fifth congress of the International Union for the Taxation of Land Values and Free Trade, which was attended by representatives of 25 nations. He was president of this union, in which he took the greatest pride.

He was one of the newspaper men who founded the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, was its president from its organization in 1888 until 1934, and thereafter continued as chairman of the board. It was while he was serving this organization so well that Mr. Hennessy was a resident of Bergen County and was sent to the Legislature as a Democrat from that county. He was a tower of strength to Woodrow Wilson while he was Governor, and as a Democrat played much the same part George L. Record did as a Republican. They were men of like vision, and cooperated in securing the direct primary law, the Australian ballot, the nomination and election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and many other reforms of that time. He had the distinction of being nominated for United States Senator in 1918, and President Wilson gave his personal aid, and he ran far ahead of his ticket, which was a popular tribute to the esteem in which New Jerseymen held him during his active career here.

As a friend, Mr. Hennessy was steadfast and true. As a companion he was superb. His acquaintance with the best in literature was intimate, and his native Irish wit was a boundless delight. We'll search long to find another Charles O'Connor Hennessy.

—Passaic (N. J.) *Herald News*.

Socialism A Psychosis

SOCIALISM is a figment of the imagination, born of fear psychology. We read of psychopathic cases—or personality cases—which are characterized by dream refuges. That is, the individual, for causes which are sometimes impossible to ascertain, and of which he surely is not aware, develops a fear of realities, or certain forms of reality, which he unconsciously evades by secluding his mind in dreams. In the clouded area of this dream life his mind finds a refuge from, and a defence against, the stern facts which his consciousness is afraid to cope with. The psychologists claim that if they can discover the character of the dreams they can also ascertain the cause of the fear that first induced this subconscious running away from reality; that is, if they get the patient before this dream habit deteriorates the mental fabric to such a state as to bring on a complete break-down, or insanity.

Socialism is a mass personality case. The first cause of this dream refuge is mass fear—fear of poverty. Note that the first symptoms of this disease developed with the increasing difficulty of making a living that accompanied the growth of landlordism, following the break-down of the feudal system. Fear of not having a job, fear of hunger, fear of the inability to provide for old