

and as fertile for the seed we have to sow, and where better can we hope for this seed's fruition?

It is the youth of today that is the hope of to-morrow (youth untarnished by misconceptions, unhardened by the knocks, the trials and the disappointments of life), and it is to youth, to intelligent youth, that our appeal must be made if it is to be heard, if it is to be heeded.

The youth of today will be the men and women of to-morrow, the workers, the doers, and the voters of to-morrow, and it is the youth of today who will be the *leaders* of to-morrow. Where better then, than in the minds of youth can we plant the seeds of truth—the truth that is to prevail to-morrow—where better than in the hands of youth can we place the torch that is to light the way to-morrow?

But is it really to-morrow? In a very real sense there is no to-morrow. It is not given to man to see to-morrow. The farmer more than any man looks to some to-morrow for his rewards, yet his work is done when, *today*, he prepares his ground and sows the seed destined to bear the desired fruit. Its growth is in *other hands*. For him it is but to do his work well *today*, assured that in the measure that he has done it well, its results will be good. And so must *we* prepare the ground and sow the seed. The seed we know is good; in the measure, then, that the ground we select is fertile, and in the measure that we do our planting well, we *too* can be assured that the results may be left in *other hands*. "The stars in their courses" still fight "against Siseria." If we will but understand Nature we will believe in her and trust her, and if we do her bidding she will work with us and for us.

Nor is the teaching of youth merely the planting of seed that we must wait to flower on some to-morrow of manhood. Youth is a contact point that has its ramifications everywhere. There are the parents and elders of youth that attend upon its whims and wants, that listen to its pleas, that hang upon its words and thoughts. There are the teachers and the mentors of youth that are concerned with every phase of its development, and there are the youthful friends of youth. Youth is active; youth is restless; youth is insistent. Teach youth and you teach an unseen host that cannot otherwise be reached, a host that cannot otherwise be taught. Teach youth and you teach the world.

This is the task the Henry George School of Social Science has set itself to do.

Students of Colleges and senior students of High Schools are brought to the School by contact through their student papers, by pamphlets and by direct contact through its director's talks before their clubs and classes. As they become convinced, they influence others to come. Already an undercurrent of thought in our direction—diminutive as yet it is true (for the School is only in its earliest beginnings) but promising, nevertheless—has developed in several of the High Schools and Colleges, which, with the continuance of the School, is destined to assume propor-

tions that only vision and confidence in its influence can as yet foresee.

If truth were the goal of our Schools and Colleges, if seeking the truth and teaching truth were their object and their purpose, *our* task, as our master's, would have been done. The truth that he made clear "would have been accepted long ago," "it would never have been obscured." But truth is *not* their goal; their task admittedly is to impart "learning," and mere learning is often fraught with error.

If, then what we know to be true is not included in School and College curriculae, it seems our duty to supply the need *extra-curricular*. To this there can not be, nor indeed is there any effective opposition. Socialism and Communism have already made inroads in these *extra-study* fields and it is for us to say whether, or how long, we mean to sit idly by and watch the stream of learning poisoned at its source. Error cannot enter where truth is enthroned. Shall we to whom the truth has come down do less than they who, themselves misguided, can do naught but misguide others?

It is the aim and purpose of the Henry George School of Social Science to teach fundamental social Philosophy and Economic truth to those still learning; to those to whom study is still a habit. It is its purpose to send these forth into the world of life and living; into their chosen fields of labor, industry, politics and education, so fortified that error cannot prevail against them; so prepared that truth, *our* truth, will *through them*, reflect itself in every field of their endeavor. It is the purpose of the School to create not merely future followers of our cause, but its future leaders and teachers. Already it gives promise of achievement in this direction.

Letters and Telegrams to Henry George Congress

Anna George deMille: I do not feel justified this year in spending the money it will cost to go to the convention in that way. The money I can spend must go for more definite propaganda. With all good wishes to the friends who do meet together on October 10.

John Dewey: I appreciate your kind invitation and also the opportunity which you are offering me. I have engaged however to give a series of lectures at Johns Hopkins University and the first one comes at a date which conflicts with the Memphis meeting so I am compelled to decline.

Burton K. Wheeler: I have just returned to Washington for a day or so and find your letter of August 17 inviting me to be the principal speaker at the Seventh Annual Henry George Congress to be held in Memphis, October 10-12. I appreciate this honor very much but regret to inform you that I am unable to come as I am leaving for Montana within a day or two and will be gone until after the election.

Grace Isabel Colbron, New Canaan, Conn: Regret deeply that cannot be with you and that circumstances have denied me leisure to write a worthy contribution to programme. Greetings to all present. Power to their hearts, tongues and pens to carry on in the great cause.

Frank D. Fackenthal: President Butler is sorry to have to ask me to say in reply to your letter of August 3, that it will not be possible

for him to be in Memphis at the time you suggest. The University will just have opened and he cannot add to the programme to which he is already committed for the early days of the academic year. He is none the less appreciative of the compliment of your invitation.

Sennell Connor, Governor of Miss.: The honor conferred upon me by the invitation to address the convention of the Henry George Foundation of America to be held in Memphis, Tenn., October 10-12 is appreciated. I have heretofore accepted an invitation to address the American Bankers Association at Los Angeles on October 5, and my schedule for that trip has not been completed and I am, therefore, unable to give you a definite acceptance of your invitation for October 10. If it is possible for me to return home in time to attend your convention, I shall be very glad to do so.

C. A. Dykstra, City Manager: I do not see how it is going to be possible for me to be at Memphis early in October at the Seventh Annual Henry George Conference. I shall be very much interested, however, to get a copy of the proceedings if and when they are published.

A. P. Canning, Chicago, Ill.: Very sorry that sickness prevents my attendance at meeting.

Huey P. Long: Thank you very much for your kind letter of August 9, inviting me to address the Seventh Annual Henry George Congress in Memphis on October 10-12. It is indeed good of you to invite me to address this body and I regret that the pressure of official business will prevent my doing so.

John Moody: On my return from a short vacation, I find your letter of September 2, inviting me to attend the Seventh Annual Henry George Congress to be held in Memphis, Tenn., October 10-12. I thank you very much indeed for this invitation, but regret that it will not be possible for me to be there at that time. I have many other engagements, besides which I am so tied down to business this fall that I do not expect to get away from New York at all.

James F. Morton: It is altogether too bad, but it will not be possible for me to take the trip to Memphis for the Congress. I shall miss greatly the inspiration of the occasion, and hope for better luck next year. My only criticism of past programmes is that they were too intensive and wearing; and we got more than we could digest. I hope that the event will be most successful, and will set a new mark for our Congresses. We have organized an active Henry George League for New Jersey, and more recently have formed a County League here in Passaic County.

Samuel Seabury I have your letter of August 3, and appreciate the kind invitation which it extends to me to address the Seventh Annual Henry George Congress which is to be held at Memphis, Tenn., on October 10-12 next. I regret, however, that I am unable to accept, inasmuch as I am leaving for a short vacation abroad and do not expect to return until after the date set for the meeting you refer to. With appreciation of your courteous letter, I remain.

James P. Rossiter, Mayor of Erie, Pa.: I thank you for your invitation of August 24 to attend the Congress at Memphis and to speak there. I have held the matter open until this date in the hope that I would be able to accept but I now see that the press of business will be such that I will be unable to absent myself from the city during the first half of October. I regret very much that this should be so, as I know I will miss meeting many of my friends in the Henry George movement, and also the inspiration which naturally comes to one from attending a Congress. I wish you and your associates, a most pleasant time in Memphis, and trust that the discussions will have a most favorable effect on the advancement of the cause in which we are interested.

Henry Ware Allen: This is to again express to you my deep regret at not being able to attend the conference next week. My best wishes for all success of same. I am hoping that we may be able to be of greater influence in the nation in bringing about the right kind of taxation. I am sending to you by post three hundred copies of a circular

describing the Henry George Calendar and I would be very grateful to you if you would be good enough to circulate these among the delegates. The calendar will be on sale by November 1.

Charles O'Connor Hennessy, President International Union: Please convey on behalf of Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, New York, very best wishes to Judge Pittman, yourself and associates for the success of the conference. May result of deliberations and decisions tend toward a broad diffusion throughout the country of the great philosophy and economic teachings of Henry George.

Clarence Darrow: My sincere thanks for your kind invitation, which I find waiting me on my return from an absence. I regret that it will be impossible to accept, or be there owing to other engagements, etc., in addition to speaking during the approaching campaign for Roosevelt. I am not especially well, at my age, and have to limit undertakings accordingly. With best wishes for you and your worthy organization.

Newton D. Baker: I appreciate the kindness of your letter of August 3. My commitments for the fall months of this year are so exacting that I simply cannot make an additional engagement. It would be very interesting if I could attend the Memphis Convention but it is quite out of the question.

J. Edward Jones, Chicago, Ill.: Exceedingly regret complications prevent attendance at convention.

Edward Keating: It will be impossible for me to accept your kind invitation to attend the Henry George Congress at Memphis. My decision is not due to lack of interest, but to other engagements which I cannot put aside.

Alan C. Thompson: I delayed answering your letter of August 15, to see if there was any possibility of my being able to attend the convention at Memphis. I am very much afraid, however, that it will be impossible for me to attend this year, which is a matter of regret to me as I always enjoy very much the meeting with the followers of Henry George. As I understand it, it is practically determined to meet next year in Chicago when I hope to be present if still in the flesh. The following year, that is 1934, I hope it will be unanimously decided to come to Toronto, by which time no doubt the depression will be largely over and we will be in a better position to act as hosts of the convention.

Prof. J. H. Dillard: Please pardon my delay in answering your letter of August 17. I have been away about three weeks. I am very sorry that I can not promise to be at the Memphis meeting. I am engaged to go to the Virgin Islands and I am uncertain as to the time of leaving. I confess also that the matter of expense is a consideration. I certainly hope that the meeting will be a success.

Walter Chandler, City Attorney, Memphis, Tenn.: I certainly would enjoy attending the Congress and making a few remarks, but it so happens that the Congress meets the same time that the American Bar Association meets in Washington, and I made plans some time ago to attend that meeting and also to go to New York on business immediately following. I am a member of the General Council of the American Bar Association, and it is necessary that I be present at the Annual Convention in order to retain this place. Therefore, it will not be possible for me to accept the invitation which you so courteously extended, but I will watch the proceedings with much interest.

Frederick F. Ingram: Regarding the Congress, believe me I would dearly love to be there then and if it is possible I will be, but I doubt the possibility. I am trying to get away by October 1. If I do not, it will be because I am so busy that I cannot leave for the Congress. As people find that everything done to aid matters in Washington and New York only makes matters worse, and that the future as controlled from these places will be controlled by those responsible for the present policy, and there is such a lack of leadership that it does not look very encouraging.

I think we are doing very well, referring to Ingram Institute, for smug-

ness in both the fortunates and the unfortunates has almost ceased. I see that here and it is very manifest in San Diego. The Governor there called a special session of the Legislature, its activities restricted to one matter, the depression or land situation, for that one good thing and adjourned. That was to suspend the statutes that have to do with platting sub-division both in and without the cities. This has halted much of the activities that resulted in the loss of homes and large savings. If possible, I will be at Memphis; if not, anything I can do to promote it you may be sure I will do.

William A. Black, San Antonio, Texas: I am a sadly disappointed man. I hoped until the very last minute that I could be with you. I hope and believe you will have a stimulating and helpful gathering. These occasional meetings are important. To me it would have been an opportunity to renew old acquaintances and make new ones.

Kansas City Single Tax Group: Messrs. Owsley, White, Fuller, Fowler, Rose, Julian, and Clara Ross: Greetings to the Convention. It meets at an auspicious time. The signs are full of hope. It is a time for faith, courage and action. The stars in their courses fight for our cause.

Walter J. Triner, Caldwell, N. J.: Regret my inability to be present. Would suggest Conference adopt resolution that a petition be presented to Federal Congress in December session asking that a tax of two per cent be levied on land values in place of the nuisance taxes passed last session. If all the Georgist organizations get behind this we can muster millions of signatures. I think it is a wonderful opportunity for propaganda and constructive work.

Lincoln Steffens, Carmel, Calif.: There's no chance of my going East in October. I have travelled so much in my funny life-time that I dread all trips now, even short runs, and a tour to Memphis—No, I shall stay at home and watch the world trying to go wrong while I know that it can't, not very wrong, not very long.

L. D. Beckwith, Stockton, Calif.: It is with real regret that I have been compelled to realize that I shall probably miss this convention. I hope it is the last one I shall miss. In addition, I hope to be making two or three other trips a year besides from this time on. I want you to know that I appreciate the courtesy involved in your suggestion as to my place on the programme. I enjoyed the trip last year immensely and prize the contacts extremely. It is impossible to over-estimate their value. My own personal plans call for a number of these trips each year just as soon as I can push this enterprise to that point.

Joseph Martin Klamon, Dept. of Economics, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.: Permit me to thank you for your very kind letter of August 25. I should like very much to go to Memphis for the convention if it were at all possible. However, I hardly see how I could make it.

Convention Notes

JUDGE HARRY ANDERSON told us at the banquet that one of the things holding back the Single Tax was the inordinate love of the average American for what he called "the shot-gun form of taxation."

In our running report of the Memphis Convention mention is omitted of the paper of Dr. Walter Verity of Chicago. Mr. Verity was not present and his paper was read by Dr. Mark Millikin. The subject was "Social Control of Money and Credit Flow." He urged the "stabilization" of the monetary unit.

George C. Olcott, who is an expert on the subject, discussed in some detail the various systems of land valuation for purposes of taxation.

We had no sooner arrived in Memphis, which was on Thursday night of October 6, than we were confronted by a copy of the Memphis Press

Scimitar with a front page story under the heading "Abe Waldauer Colonization Plan Received Warmly by ex-Service Men."

The address of Benjamin W. Burger of New York, "The Single Tax in Perspective," is published in issues of the *Fairhope Courier* of October 20 and 27.

A belated greeting to the Convention from C. LeBaron Goeller, Endwell, N. Y. was received, in which is expressed a wish for the success of the Congress.

One of the most pleasant experiences of the editor's visit to Memphis was the meeting in his room at the Hotel Peabody on the night of October 8, which was prolonged up to midnight. Here were Hon. A. Waldauer, Bob Macauley and Percy Williams. Mr. Waldauer, ever restless and alert, talked with enthusiasm of the enclave. He is altogether a delightful companion.

It was a great pleasure to meet such friends of LAND AND FREEDOM as Miss Joan Chafe, of New Orleans; J. F. Colbert, of Minden, La. and last but not least, G. B. Foster, of Dallas, Texas.

The *Commercial Appeal* of Sunday, October 9, contained pictures of Clayton J. Ewing, Hon. William N. McNair, George E. Evans and Percy R. Williams.

The Burger collection of Henry George Memorabilia was on exhibition in the conference room.

Henry L. Tideman, assistant electrical engineer of Chicago, addressed the Engineers' Club of Memphis at the Hotel Gayosa, his subject being "Natural Taxation." It was the largest meeting of the club during the current year. A. D. McWorter, of the Memphis Street Railway, the president of the club, presided.

In his radio speech Hon. Peter Witt called the tariff "a swindle vocated by knaves and accepted by fools."

Address of Henry L. T. Tideman

AT THE HENRY GEORGE CONGRESS, MEMPHIS,
OCTOBER 12, 1932

I BELIEVE that, however beneficent government might be when serving in its proper field, outside of its proper field it is dangerous. Government uses sovereignty. Sovereignty is arbitrary power. There is no peaceful approach possible from the acts of an institution wielding arbitrary power.

Government is dangerous. It has a natural tendency to extend itself. If our people do not realize this fact and accordingly, government, by extending its functions, will gradually take over their whole life. Further, the greater the power that we permit our governments to exercise the more intense becomes the temptation to special interests and groups in society to reach out for the control of government.

Our early American ideal was "Self Government." The apparent necessities of the situation placed the emphasis on the word "government." Every time that an abuse became apparent the cry went up that "there ought to be a law." We have become so enmeshed in law that it is extremely difficult ever to get rid of this nuisance or even to amend our Constitutions. It is high time that we promote the idea of "Self-Government" and work toward