

of Collierville, said that despite the foolish things that are being done man was still a land animal. Men are not capable of abstract reasoning and most men have the minds of children of twelve. What they need is a working model and the enclave supplies it. He then analyzed the Collierville act and detailed something of its history. With this our readers are familiar.

On Wednesday morning Hon. Abe D. Waldauer presided and Mr. Green of Hannibal, Mo., spoke on "The Light that Must Not Fail."

Mr. J. P. Kohler told of his first visit to Henry George and his work in the campaign of 1886. There was a debate arranged between Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. Kohler but Teddy failed to show up, so Mr. Kohler was compelled to go it alone.

Young Kohler at this time was a clerk in a bank, but he threw himself into the campaign, speaking night after night. His fellow clerks warned him of the consequences. The vice-president of the bank was George F. Baker who was gathering votes for Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic candidate for Mayor against Henry George. Mr. Kohler had spoken for Henry George the night before as he now stepped into the office. On taking his seat at his desk he was notified that Mr. Baker wanted to see him. With fear and trepidation he crossed the floor to meet the vice-president.

"I hear you are interested in the labor party and the candidacy of Henry George," said Mr. Baker. Young Kohler expected nothing less than instant discharge. But Mr. Baker continued: "When I raised salaries last week I overlooked you," he said. "Now I want to say that if you do your work efficiently as you have done there is no complaint. Go back to your work."

Mr. Kohler explained that Mr. Baker was a big hearted Republican who had himself worked as a grocery clerk. It was interesting to note that a little later Mr. Baker was active in agitating for the removal of the personal property tax.

Other speakers following Mr. Kohler were E. B. Gaston and Fiske Warren. At the noon luncheon of this day Mr. Miller spoke on the Henry George School of Social Science. His talk on the School appears on another page. Before adverting to the School Mr. Miller talked of the activities being carried on in New York, the work of Charles H. Ingersoll, the Manhattan Single Tax Club and the Schalkenbach Foundation.

He said that there seemed to be an opinion current that the Foundation had unlimited money. He wished to correct this impression. As a matter of fact it had but \$7,000 a year, and with these meagre resources had accomplished a wonderful work. On the Foundation has devolved the publication of Henry George's works which, astounding as it may seem, had passed out of print when the Schalkenbach Foundation took charge seven years ago. No one seemed willing to undertake the publication of a book written fifty years ago for which there

was little demand. During the years of its existence the Foundation has published and distributed over 40,000 of Henry George's books, 250,000 pamphlets and over 700,000 circulars and leaflets. This work officially presided over by Hon. Charles O'Connor Hennessy seems quite wonderful. Credit should also be given for the very efficient work of the secretary, Miss Antoinette Kaufmann, who is known to many of those present through correspondence.

The diners now listened to the speakers of the Milk River delegation, Messrs. Pease, Ellert and Moir.

The afternoon session listened to A. W. Falvey of Omaha, who spoke on organization. He was appointed chairman of a committee to formulate plans for organization in cities and states.

The evening session concluding the three days conference was held in the auditorium and was well attended. Geo. M. Strachan presided. Among the speakers were J. Edward Jones, Victor A. Rule and Western Starr. Mr. Rule's address is mentioned elsewhere.

Those present seemed loath to leave and lingered until midnight for handshakings and farewells. Thus closed what in many ways was the greatest convention ever held in the history of the movement.

Resolutions Adopted by The Henry George Congress

THE production of wealth is purely a mechanical process and is governed by natural laws. We have carefully adjusted all our processes to these natural laws, the study of which and their application are universal, as a result. This generation has solved the problem of production to an extent undreamed of by our fathers.

The distribution of wealth is a moral problem and answers the question who ought to have it. Here we have ignored the natural laws of distribution and social justice and by special privileges, unjust taxation and monopoly of the earth, we have created a class of multi-millionaires and deprived millions of the chance to earn a living. A society so constructed is doomed and even now is tottering; and only by a return to justice can it be saved.

Submitted by A. C. Thompson.

COLLIERVILLE

Resolved, that the Henry George Foundation express its appreciation of the action of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Collierville, Tenn., in securing the adoption of the amendment to the Charter of Collierville, giving it authority to operate a municipal enclave of economic rent; and to the Legislature of Tennessee and the Governor for approving the law. This legislation will go far to place Tennessee in the forefront of progressive States.

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Whereas, the Governor and the Legislature of the State of Tennessee have made it possible for the town of Collierville to become a Single Tax enclave,

Therefore be it resolved, that the members of the Henry George Foundation now in session in Chicago endorse their action and urge them to extend such a plan so as to include the whole State.

Submitted by Mark Millikin.

ON INDUSTRIAL LIBERTY

In this serious time of planning and effort for liberty, security, and advancement, we reaffirm our faith in the rights of the individual to self-employment and self-development and self-regulation on the land resources, whether rural or urban.

We favor a more localized exercise of political power and that the states, counties and municipalities shall more fully exercise and develop their powers of settling intelligently their local problems of a public character, rather than of surrendering these powers to a more distant and centralized authority.

We favor the fullest development of *voluntary* cooperation in productive effort and cultural accomplishment.

We protest against the crushing burden of taxation now resting with destructive force upon the home owners, farmers, manufacturers, business men, and laboring men; in short upon all forms of productive enterprise.

We protest against these intolerable tax burdens now pressing down with such force upon all branches of legitimate industry—both upon producer and consumer.

We favor a more truly liberal and enlightened policy whereby there shall be in this nation a far greater freedom and opportunity to produce wealth; and an opportunity for those who so produce it to enjoy the fruits of their production—and an untrammelled opportunity to exchange. These elements of freedom are vital and essential (as we view it) to a preservation of our civilization or to any further desirable extension or development of the same.

We favor a far greater production of wealth than we have ever before known and an equitable arrangement whereby this enhanced wealth may be more broadly enjoyed among the producers.

FOR RELIEF OF LABOR

The site values which naturally attach to land because of population and social improvements differ radically from values attaching to products of labor, both in being apart from individual labor and apart from control of the natural laws of distribution (supply and demand and free competition) which apply to indefinitely producible products of labor.

That the natural distribution of these socially-created site values can be effected only by using them for society purposes; and that the natural and simple way of accomplishing this is by governmental collection of these values in lieu of all taxes on products of labor.

That governmental collection of these socially-created site values, will not only provide for this equitable distribution socially and for the relief of labor, industry, and thrift from unwarranted burdens, but *will remove the basic cause of ruinous speculation* by cutting off a speculative investment in land values which is now supported by an "unearned increment" capitalization approximately equal to that of all labor-created wealth.

Submitted by Walter G. Stewart.

ON ROBERT C. MACAULEY

Whereas, Robert C. Macauley, editor of the *Pennsylvania Commonwealth*, died on his way to this Congress, to continue his powerful, brilliant and effective work to advance the principles of Henry George.

Now be it resolved, by the Henry George Congress; that we have lost a faithful soldier for the common good, the poor, the lowly, the disinherited of all the earth have lost a powerful friend; he has passed on to hear, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant! Enter thou into the joys of the Lord!" To best honor his memory (to use Lincoln's language) "it is for us the living, to vow increased devotion to the cause for which he gave the last full measure of devotion." It is for us to try to so increase our efforts that his loss may not be too severely felt.

Submitted by Will Atkinson.

ANDORRA

Resolved, if the complications between the Republics of France

and Andorra are to involve the extinction of the only country in the world which has full free trade it will be a deplorable loss to mankind.

Submitted by Fiske Warren.

DEATH OF LUCY R. SWANTON

Resolved, that this Congress express its recognition of the loss which our cause has sustained in the untimely death of Mrs. Lucy R. Swanton, who for so many years was an active, inspired and devoted worker in the Women's Single Tax Club of Washington, D. C.

Submitted by Gertrude E. Mackenzie, Charlotte O. Schetter.

THANKS TO CHICAGO S. T. CLUB

The Eighth Annual Henry George Congress expresses its appreciation of the services of the Chicago Single Tax League in its efforts to make this Congress a great success.

Submitted by Katherine E. Bradley.

Collierville Sends Greetings!

By TACITUS, JR.

COLLIERVILLE, Tenn., is a small town, with a population of one thousand, twenty-five miles southeast of Memphis. Though small in population, Collierville is great in potentialities. And Collierville sends her greetings to the followers of the Prophet of San Francisco, to the delegates to the Henry George Congress in Chicago.

Collierville is launching a municipal experiment which is destined to attract world-wide attention. It launches the municipal enclave! It is the first town in America to try it.

Collierville is embracing the philosophy of Henry George, and will seek to put his principles into practice, as nearly as conformable with existing law, and with the ability and capacity of her citizens to appreciate and approve his doctrine.

Therein, Collierville takes the lead in the Movement of America to the Stars!

These are days of uncertainty in the world. Governmental expedients and experiments are being tried that are difficult of execution, complex in their mechanism, and bewildering in their implications.

Collierville has chosen the simple way.

It recognizes:

That man is dependent upon land;

That when land is free, men are free;

That socially created values should be taken for social purposes;

That privately created values should be untouched by government, until publicly created values are first absorbed by taxation.

But the constitution of Tennessee requires that all property, real, personal and mixed, be taxed. Hence Collierville resorted to the device of the enclave.

April 21, 1933, will some day be universally recognized as an historic occasion. For on this date Governor Hill McAllister, of Tennessee, signed a law amending the charter of Collierville, and giving it authority to operate an enclave of economic ground rent.

Shortly the town will begin acquiring land. Its Board