

the erection of tariff barriers and the establishment of governmental restrictions upon the right of one people to deal with another. He taught that economic freedom was as essential as political freedom. We have witnessed the unprecedented growth of private monopoly and economic imperialism. Henry George taught that individual freedom could not exist coincident with the monopoly of natural resources. We have passed laws which, while they fulminate against monopoly, leave unrepealed upon our statute books laws which of necessity create and protect private monopoly. Henry George taught the lesson of tolerance and freedom of opinion. We have been passing through an era of bigotry and intolerance, under which the restraint both of public opinion and of law prevent the free expression of individual opinion. Henry George taught that the expenses of government should be borne by the taxation of socially created values. These great values which the community creates we have donated to a privileged class, while burdening and harassing the producers of wealth by a great multitude of inquisitorial, unequal and unjust taxes.

"I point to these self-evident facts not in any spirit of pessimism. Only the truth and a realization of facts can make us free, and it is an encouraging sign of the times that the truth in reference to these subjects is becoming more generally appreciated and known.

"When the world and its civilization passed through the Valley of the Shadow of Death in the Great War, men believed that when the War was over the governments of the world would act upon a higher plan, and that the world would then be made safe and free for democracy. It was a noble hope, but it remains unfulfilled. Like causes produce like results. Unless we can change the causes, the deep, the fundamental causes which give rise to social injustices and wars, we have no right to expect that we shall reap any different results.

"Is it not time to try to change these practices and policies which have resulted in injustice and in war? Is it not time that we should try other and different policies and practices? We have tried isolation. Is it not time to try cooperation? We have tried economic imperialism and aggressive nationalism. Is it not time to try the abolition of economic imperialism, and the monopoly of natural resources, the root from which they spring? We have tried jealousy and hate in international relations. Is it not time to try fraternity? We have tried intolerance and the suppression of opinion. Is it not time to try tolerance and the freedom of opinion? We have tried allowing the state to limit and to restrict the individual in a thousand unnecessary, meddling ways. Is it not time for the individual man and woman within the community to restrict the State and to curtail its powers of meddlingness and interference with personal rights? (Applause.)

"There is no short, no easy way. If we would aid toward laying the foundations of social justice, we must

abandon the practice and the policies which, wherever applied, have led to injustice and wars among people. We must try to remove the obstacles to free cooperation among the people of the world—insist that the state shall perform its primary state function of securing equality of opportunity by the destruction or the abolition of the private monopoly of natural resources.

"Apart from the personal feelings of regard which I entertain for your distinguished guests of honor, I feel, as I have no doubt you feel, that we are delighted to be here to recognize what they have done in the past for the cause in which we are interested, and we are glad to be here because we think that the efforts that they will exert in this cause will contribute toward the accomplishment of the realization of these great objects to which I have referred, and we are glad—and I am sure that I speak not only my own sentiments but the sentiments of all around this table—to wish them Godspeed and success in the future labors that they will engage in." (Applause.)

LAWSON PURDY'S REMINISCENCES

Mr. Leubuscher: "Single Taxers sometimes deplore the slowness of the world's appreciation of what seems to us an accurately logical economic doctrine and the only doctrine which, if applied, will abolish poverty. I think they have no cause for pessimism. Great fundamental reforms come slowly. It took thousands of years to abolish chattel slavery. Why, when I was a boy, and that is not so many years ago, woman suffrage was laughed at. The agitation for that reform lasted at least a century. The proposals of Henry George have in forty years made wonderful strides. What has helped to advance land value taxation in our country more than anything else, especially in the City of New York, is the work largely of a man who will now address you—Lawson Purdy—(Applause.) A former President of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, for many years he was President of the Tax Commission of this great city. Largely through his efforts was adopted the separation of the assessment of land and improvements. (Applause.) That was a great entering wedge. It enabled people to realize what a great thing was the land value of New York City, now, I think, assessed for over six billions of dollars. In the year 1925 there was collected in taxes upon land value about one hundred and fifty million dollars, in one year. That is more of the economic rent of land than is collected in all of Great Britain, and I venture to say, without knowing it to be a fact, more of the annual value of land than is collected in one year in France and Germany combined."

Mr. Purdy said:

"I came here to reminisce about Charlie Hennessy and I have been thinking as I sat here tonight about the campaign of 1897. Some of us didn't want Henry George

nominated for mayor in 1897, partly because we knew that his doctor had told him that it was taking his life in his hands to undergo the stress and strain of such a contest. You know that mattered nothing to him. He thought that there his duty lay, and he went through it to the end that his physician had foreseen. There was a goodly demand that he accept that nomination before he did accept it. George's knowledge of practical politics in the City of New York was not much greater than that of men far inferior to him in knowledge and intellectual power. He selected a small personal campaign committee. They were all young men. I think the oldest of them was only turned forty, and Hennessy was chairman of that small committee. I had the honor of serving upon it and what I didn't know about how to run a political campaign would fill the British Encyclopedia. We went to the task with all our hearts.

"We were confronted with a very serious situation. Richard Croker was the Boss of Tammany Hall. He had an ancient enemy in James O'Brien, once sheriff of the City of New York, who was the head of a Democratic faction in the City of New York and always eager to get Richard Croker's scalp. He saw the opportunity to win a few minor places for his followers by allying his cohorts with the Henry George movement. Very nearly he succeeded. But Hennessy was then a newspaper man, and he was born astute. He knew that there was some friction and jealousy between Leader Pat McCarren of Brooklyn and Richard Croker of Manhattan. It was the first election of the combined, consolidated New York. We had gotten into a position in which it seemed likely that Henry George, with the O'Brien alliance, would have to head a ticket that would have more undesirable people on it than ever were on any ticket in the City of New York. We were aghast at what lay before us.

"We figured that it would be disgraceful for Henry George to be at the head of such a ticket. How were we going to avoid it? Well, Hennessy made a combination with McCarren, by which we would take all the Democratic ticket in Brooklyn, and put them under our city-wide ticket of three, composed of George, Dayton, and O'Neill, and then he made a combination with Seth Low's manager and took all the Citizens Union ticket in Manhattan, and put Henry George at the head of that. You might remember it cost a lot of money to get petitions to nominate all those officers, and if you had an imperfect ticket you had not the remotest show. So when finally we came to the election, largely through Hennessy's engineering, we had a good, decent, respectable crowd in Manhattan underneath Henry George, and in Brooklyn, we had a perfectly regular Democratic Party crowd for whom we assumed no responsibility. It was a work, I think, of genius.

"Well, that was the kind of a man Hennessy was. He had the ability to deal with people, and in all these years

since he has shown it. His early training as a newspaper man gave him a very wide acquaintance and the kind of knowledge which helped him in a period of stress and strain. And through him we were able in that great campaign to have a ticket that was a decent ticket, for which Henry George had no personal responsibility. If our leader had lived his vote would have been very, very great. No man knows how much it would have been.

"Then Hennessy after that goes right on working in good causes until today. After serving the same co-operative savings society for nearly forty years, he has built up one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the United States, and so long as we haven't fair economic opportunities, the sort of institution he is at the head of is one of the very best agencies that has ever been devised for enabling people to acquire their own homes and to have the security that comes with home ownership, and the stability that comes with it. And he has found time while conducting that big institution to serve the State of New Jersey in the Senate and do good work there, and so spread the gospel of correct economics. And then the United States was honored by having him elected to preside over our International Conference at Copenhagen. Hennessy deserves well of us and of the City of New York where he labors, and of the State of New Jersey for his legislative services to it, and of the United States now that he represents our country as president of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade."

ADDRESS OF GEORGE L. RECORD

Mr. Leubuscher: "I think everybody would like to see and hear the man who contributed so much to the political education that made Woodrow Wilson president of the United States. Over in New Jersey it is known that there was one man who, more than any other, was the leader of the progressive political movement that made a logical basis and opportunity for Wilson's entry into public life, and who, after Wilson's election as Governor, was pre-eminent in moulding the policies that the Governor supported, and that won him the confidence of the country. That man was George L. Record." (Applause.)

Mr. Record said: "I have come over here this evening with a group of Single Tax people from New Jersey to do honor to the guests of the evening. I do not know Mrs. deMille personally, but those of us who have been active in New Jersey politics for the last twenty odd years have had very grateful reason to know Senator Hennessy. It is to the immense advantage of our state that Senator Hennessy came over there and took up his residence and interested himself in the public affairs of New Jersey. He immediately attained distinction as soon as he appeared at Trenton. Most of you have had little contact with legislatures. By reason of my professional relations as the representative of municipal bodies and my interest