

by the individual energy of independent small farmers. They are our pioneers, and they are filled with the pioneer desire for free accessible land. They became more than any others the followers of Henry George. In 1926 their representatives received Henry George's daughter as a princess coming back to her own country. Might his message be so received all over the world by those who are seeking freedom, equality and justice.

## L' Envoi

ANNA GEORGE DE MILLE—CONCLUSION AT DINNER—  
SEPT. 28.

I AM sure that those of us who have been attending the Conference feel so enthused by the reports of work being accomplished in very many directions that we are all keen to get back in the fight and are indeed "rarin' ter go."

Most of us who have been in the Henry George movement have found it difficult, at times, to keep our light burning in this darkened world, and to know that now it burns more brightly than for many a long year, is indeed encouraging.

For those great souls who blazed the trail for us to follow, who were and always must be our inspiration, our gratitude grows stronger as, with our own struggle to impress a confused humanity, we realize the courage and fortitude demanded of them. They have left us a great heritage as well as a great responsibility and the faith that was theirs in the past, gives us faith for the future—a faith to be carried high like a gleaming banner.

It is not merely our common desire to bring about an economic reform which links us so strongly that we have learned to respect our differences as to method in the accomplishment of our high purpose; it is a spiritual bond that makes for tolerance and understanding—a fraternity—a fellowship that must carry our cause to victory.

Some of you will remember the letter written by Henry George to Father Dawson of Dublin, in answer to the priest's urging him to join the Catholic Church:

"I care nothing for creeds. It seems to me that in any Church or out of them one may serve the Master. . . . And in my way in the line that duty has seemed to call me, that I have tried to do . . . . Once in daylight and in a city street, there came to me a thought, a vision, a call—give it what name you please. . . . And then and there I made a vow. Through evil and through good, whatever I have done and whatever I have left undone, to that I have been true. It was that that impelled me to write "Progress and Poverty" and that sustained me when all else failed. . . . It has never left me; it is constantly with me. . . .

"In many different forms and in many different ways men may serve the Master. . . . Each in the station to which he has been called, let us do what is set us, and we shall not clash. From various instruments, set to different keys, comes the grand harmony."

It has not been given to many to see a vision—save as that vision comes transmuted into the golden message from one who *has* seen. But such a message has been written across our lives and most of us here have made the vow of dedication and we who have collected to be helped and to help one another—can go forth again our several ways—"each in the station to which he has been called" knowing "that from our various instruments, set to different keys, will come the Grand Harmony."

So linked as we are, tonight when we part, we do not say goodbye but rather—*au revoir, auf wiedersehen, paa gemsyn*,—and as rare Ben Johnson hath put it:

" . . . in the hope to meet  
Shortly again and make our absence sweet."

CHICAGO like Carthage was founded by cheating the natives out of their land.

EDGAR LEE MASTERS, in "Tale of Chicago."

## Address--Antoinette Kaufmann Executive Secretary of the Schalkenbach Foundation

THE following is a resumé of a talk given by Miss Antoinette Kaufmann at the Friday afternoon session, Sept. 27, of the Tenth Annual Henry George Congress at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

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At the time when Henry George lived, wrote, and campaigned, the force of his personality and the new truth which his message brought, combined to set in motion a great political campaign. Nationwide publicity and awareness were the inevitable results, and the Single Tax movement in 1897 reached its peak of power and popular interest.

After the tragic passing of the leader, groups and individuals carried on for many years. The Fels Fund poured resources into the hands of those who were working politically in a number of States throughout the Union, and this fund undertook a systematic printing and distribution of George's writings. The Great War saw the close of its activity. There were still faithful workers all over the country who continued individual effort, but in the long stretch from 1917 to 1925, with the exception of the work of a few men and women who maintained such organizations as the Manhattan Single Tax Club, the *Single Tax Review*, now known as LAND AND FREEDOM, etc., the movement had no definite headquarters.

Robert Schalkenbach, the head of Rankin & Co., a large printing firm in this city, and the then President of the New York Typothetae (New York Employing Printers Association,) was devoted to the principles set forth by Henry George. In November, 1924, he passed away, and it was found that he had, in his will, set up a trust fund out of his modest fortune for the purpose of spreading the ideas of Henry George through the printing of Henry George's books. This Fund was named after its founder, the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, twenty-one trustees being appointed, to serve without remuneration, as a Board of Directors. An Executive Committee of five was chosen by this board to govern the policies of the Foundation.

In 1926 it began its work. It was found at that time that the books of Henry George were practically out of print and unavailable in book shops, and many libraries in the country had worn editions left over from 1897 or from early Fels Fund donations. It was found also in this period of so-called, and comparative "prosperity," that there was that scant knowledge of Henry George and his teachings, and the general disposition of the press was to ridicule George as outmoded and fallacious in theory.

The schools and colleges had practically lost all con-

nection or interest in George's teachings and if any mention was made in the economics courses, it was perfunctory and confined to a discussion of the "Single Tax" as a fiscal reform, with no discussion of the broad aspects of justice and economic freedom that are involved in any intelligent treatment of the subject.

The first duty, then, was to prepare an edition of "Progress and Poverty," and "Protection Or Free Trade," the two most important writings of George. This was done, and over 1,500 libraries throughout the country were presented with copies of "Progress and Poverty." At the same time, work was begun upon an abridgement which would attract those who felt they could not take the time to read the unabridged work. Our first President, Mr. Charles T. Root, conferred with John Dewey, and obtained from him the very beautiful "Appreciation of Henry George" which appears in the little abridgement which was finally evolved from the pen of Prof. Harry Gunnison Brown, and which is entitled, "Significant Paragraphs from Progress and Poverty."

The Foundation began an advertising campaign to build up the name and fame of Henry George, and throughout the years of its work, has attracted thousands of outsiders to a reading of George through this method of printing George's writings and then advertising them either in newspapers and magazines, or by direct mail. Lately, the Fund, having diminished somewhat, has not been able to sustain this advertising, but the contacts made during the years when this work was carried on, have been the basis for nation-wide activity. Many of the people so attracted, are now students of Henry George, having "followed through" by reading not only "Progress and Poverty," but other writings, and they have become leaders of classes in cities throughout the country, as established by the Henry George Extension Class programme.

Not only has the Foundation placed George's books, one by one, in print, and obtained for them a place in the book stores of the country, and a nation-wide distribution among individuals, but it has maintained in its office a voluminous correspondence from the year 1926 to date, which has been effective in the following manner:

Inquiries were answered; suggestions were given where people expressed a desire to do constructive work in their communities; news of progress was disseminated to people long out of touch; and in short, field work tending to keep the movement together and stimulate activity was accomplished through this consistent attention to correspondence.

The people on our lists constituted a nucleus and the beginning of what might be a national enrollment, and there is in this office an index card for every active Single Taxer, which is literally a picture of the extent of in-

terest the individual has displayed during the past years.

Much of the favorable attitude of the press can be traced to the quality and timeliness of material sent to editors at stated intervals. This work of late has been extended to include radio commentators, and since these men in many cases conduct syndicated news columns, the publicity is extensive if the material sent happens to interest them to the point of writing on it.

When books were launched, reviews were made up with adequate information of the history and subject ready to hand for the editors' use. The clippings from the press have been watched over a period of years, and favorable editorial comment has been noted and made use of wherever possible.

The Foundation considers that it has accomplished something very definite in the schools and colleges. It has obtained the interest of the teachers of economics in many of the major universities, and it has kept every economics department advised twice a year of the material available for teaching Henry George in the economics course. We have reported from time to time in the pages of this magazine, the comments of educators. The latest received is merely a postcard from a teacher in a Southern college, who says:

"I am anxious to secure a picture of Henry George for our economics classroom collection. I am requiring my students in advanced theory to read "Progress and Poverty."

Briefly the statistics as to the book distribution are:

41,762 "Progress and Poverty," both abridged and unabridged.

16,652 other Henry George titles.

58,414 Total since 1926.

Over 800,000 pamphlets and tracts.

It may be noted that in the forty-five years from 1897 to 1932, the figures on the distribution of George's books by the publishers who formerly handled them, are 57,000 volumes, or, the approximate equal for forty-five years of our nine years work.

Our President, Mr. Charles O'Connor Hennessy, who has been president since 1927, is also honorary head of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, an international organization that keeps in touch through the London office of *Land and Liberty*, conducted by Arthur Madsen, with Georgists throughout the world.

Much correspondence is maintained in the Foundation office with foreign Single Tax groups. It was our president's splendid inspiration to invite Lord Snowden to this Tenth Annual Congress, and while Lord Snowden could not attend, he sent the magnificent statement to the Congress which appears elsewhere in this issue.

This letter has received comment from the press as o.



ciations. Our president was also instrumental in the preparation of that remarkable document entitled, "Economic Causes of War and Industrial Depression," which was presented to the League of Nations at Geneva in May, 1927.

There are two conclusions that Single Taxers and others who read this article might well arrive at. One is, that the work of the Foundation is not merely book publication and distribution, but a broader, deeper service to the cause. A service that is carried past the time when the individual gets the book, on into the time when, through a reading of it, he becomes interested. At that point the Foundation places him in touch with the Henry George School in order that he may go forward to a systematic study of Henry George, and a widening of personal influence for the cause in his community.

The other conclusion we would have the reader reach is, that the work of the Foundation has been on a stable basis, that it has been effective and constructive at all times, and carried on at some periods under great difficulties because the Fund which was left,—modest to begin with,—has not been large enough to yield an income sufficient to carry on the work upon any scale commensurate with the needs as they are today.

There has been no extra overhead, the work being carried on by "dollar-a-year" men of the Board, and by the undersigned as paid secretary, with exactly one office helper.

Any aid that can be given to supplement the Fund, or to augment its usefulness in the future, will indeed be a worthy and fruitful action. All support that can be given in distribution of pamphlets and books will help the general printing fund. All word that can be given to newcomers about the Foundation and about the books will immensely help our cause.

IT is now recognized at least that there is a social problem of distribution. That much is gained. No longer do we hear from the impenetrably thoughtless that men are poor because they are lazy or improvident. Ten million men seeking employment and unable to find it have finally stilled that stupid explanation. Other stupidities have taken its place, but this one is banished forever. Too many of those who are *not* improvident have seen their savings swept away as the avenues of employment closed against them.

CAN you imagine an embalming a library of works on political economy? Just a collection of mummies. And would you not feel very much like the American in "Innocents Abroad" who refused to take any interest in mummies and wanted to see instead a "good live corpse." These mummies will soon seem so ancient that we will be justified in voicing such a request. Already these writers seem to belong to a remote antiquity—there is not a nice fresh corpse among them.

## From the Rt. Hon. Viscount Snowden

DEAR MR. HENNESSY:

I thank you for your cordial invitation to attend the Congress of the followers of Henry George which is to be held in New York at the end of September.

I much regret that I am unable to undertake the long journey, but I would like to send you a few lines to express my best wishes for the success of the gathering.

There never was a time when the need was greater than it is today for the application of the philosophy and principles of Henry George to the economic and political conditions which are scourging the whole world.

The root cause of world's economic distress is surely obvious to every man who has eyes to see and a brain to understand. So long as land is a monopoly, and men are denied free access to it to apply their labor to its uses, poverty and unemployment will exist. When the land monopolists do permit the use of land they do so on terms which extort its full economic value.

Speaking of England particularly, there never was a time when land values were increasing so rapidly, and it is not an unrelated fact that for the last few years we have had the largest volume of unemployment in our history.

At the time I write Europe is trembling on the brink of an Imperialist War, the magnitude and consequences of which no man can calculate. The root cause of this impending conflict is land acquisition for the purpose of alien exploitation. All the diabolical machinery of modern warfare is to be employed to crush the independence of a defenseless State and to appropriate its land.

In its saner moments every country admits the ruin which is being inflicted on world trade by protection and other methods of artificially created hindrances to the free flow of Commerce; but selfish interests and a perverted nationalism keep the nations in economic bondage.

Great Britain's departure from Free Trade has been a disaster, not only to herself but to the world at large. We no longer can set an example to the world of the advantages of a Free Trade policy. Our Protectionist policy is corrupting the political life of the country and creating vested interests at the expense of the community.

Permanent peace can only be established when men and nations have realized that natural resources should be a common heritage, and used for the good of all mankind. It is to inculcate this fundamental truth that your Congress is meeting, and I hope the day is not far distant when it will be universally appreciated; and then will be the age of Freedom based on Eternal Justice.

## Remarks of Clifford H. Kendal

IN my opinion it is time for the followers of Henry George to stand for what he advocated and not for what he opposed. For years we have followed a so-called liberal policy toward Socialism notwithstanding George opposed it both in his speeches and writings.

If the philosophy of Henry George is really understood it will be found one of pure individualism. It follows basic law, viz, inherent rights only in the individual, and the creation of the State by the individual as an instrument of public service, the State having no inherent rights but only temporary conferred powers.

Also I feel we have come to a time when we should be outspoken in our condemnation of the New Deal and what it has done, its poverty-breeding, socialistic attempts to cure the depression, thereby retarding even temporary recovery.

I feel quite certain that most of you, based as you are on fundamental economics, will agree with me in this matter, and, in the absence of resolutions, will do all you can to let it be known that we