

1930 - 1935

FSTC: ~~Correspondence~~ of E. B. Gaston, Inquiries: C - Col~~ts~~

Fairhope

10517-b

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Encl  
ans

111 East 88 St  
New York.

Single Tax Colony -  
of Kirkhope Fla.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to know  
if the Single Tax-Colony-  
is still in existence

Will you kindly  
let me know - and what  
recommendations I can have -  
at the Hotel - and how much  
it will cost by the week etc

Thanking you -

Sincerely -

(Mae) E. de Cerna

Nov 14/1934.



Fairhope, Ala Nov. 16, 1934.


Mrs. E.de Cernea  
111 East 88th St.  
New York City:-

Dear Madam:

Replying to yours of 12th, Certainly the "Single Tax Colony" is still in existence, vastly improved; the largest town in Baldwin County, and recognized as one of the best towns of the state.

I am referring your inquiry to the Colonial Inn, and Fairhope Hotel, the former on the immediate Bay Front. The other pretty well up town, and asking them to send you rates. Hope to see you here again.

Yours very truly,

  
Secretary.



14 Rosa Park  
New Orleans.

MISS JOAN CHAFFE

NATCHITOGES, LA.

May 14/35

Dear Mr. Gaston,

Please excuse  
pencil work I'm just  
getting over the grippe  
& must do things in the  
least fatiguing way.  
Some friends here are  
interested in your book  
the S. S. Enclaves are men  
& especially Fairhope &  
particularly as to how  
municipal County, State  
& Federal taxes are paid.  
I shall be greatly obliged  
if you will send out



information in full &  
explicit form to -

MISS JOAN CHAFFE  
NATCHITOCHES, LA.

Mrs. S. M. D. Clark -  
15241 Harmony Street  
New Orleans, La. I feel  
it was better that they  
should get the information  
from you as Father  
is the friend of the  
to them.

Thanking you very much,  
Yours most sincerely  
Joan Chaffe



May 15, 1935.

Mrs. S.M.D. Clark,  
1524 Harmony Street,  
New Orleans, La.

Dear Madam:-

At the request of our mutual friend, Miss Joan Chaffe, of your city I am writing to explain as clearly as I may, the methods of our "Single Tax Colony" in applying the Single Tax Policy, in a state hostile to the idea and bent on taxing everything in sight.

To assist in this I am mailing you some pieces of printed matter. First is a speech by Henry George, reproduced in the Congressional Record--for its clear exposition of the Single Tax principal; in his conception to be achieved by a changing of the laws relative to taxation.

Second, is an address by myself at Chicago in 1928, showing how we graft our idea on to the hostile system employed by the taxing authorities; with something of what we feel justified in claiming for our plan.

Third, is figures showing interesting comparisons between Fairhope and Other Alabama towns.

Fourth, is a copy of our form of leases.

Fifth, a copy of our constitution.

It seems to me that from these documents, you should get a fairly clear idea of what we are doing and the results, but if any bit of specific information is further desired, I shall be glad to give it on further request.

Yours most sincerely

Geo.

P.S. I should give you another bit of information. While Fairhope is a municipality under the general law of the state and every other town, big or little in the state imposes occupation taxes, some getting about as much revenue from such as from the property taxes, Single Tax sentiment is strong enough here that we have been able to prevent any license taxes. We also have our own municipally owned and very successful light and water plants.

*Copy to Miss Chaffe.*



Fairhope, Ala. Jan. 15, 1932.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE FAIRHOPE  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CONSIDERING THE  
FAIRHOPE WHARF MATTER;-

I have been requested to give your body my idea of what would probably be acceptable to the Fairhope Single Tax Corporation with regard to same. I gladly do so, with the understanding that I have no authority to speak for the Corporation in the matter and can only give my opinion.

I think the attitude of the Corporation with regard to turning over the wharf to the Town of Fairhope, would be substantially as for turning over the waterworks many years ago and more recently conveying the park lands; which is substantially that that where the Town is legally authorized to perform services for the town, for public benefit, without profit to individuals, as with light and water service, parks and wharf, it is to the interest of the whole community as well as the Single Tax Corporation, such functions should be assumed by the Town.

From this viewpoint I think the Single Tax Corporation would transfer the wharf property to the town without, possibly, any financial consideration for the valuable riparian rights involved, though possibly some consideration might be asked for the warehouses at either end of the wharf, (susceptible for use for other than wharf purposes,) and the small building used for refreshment purposes near the shore end of the wharf, a part of the cost of which was provided from funds of the "Woman's Council" and with provision that the wharf should never be sold and that no "special privileges" should ever be given in connection therewith.

I feel that a good wharf or pier is very necessary for the future of the community, for recreational as well as business purposes and that the same should be the concern of the whole people of the community; not only as to the enjoyment of same, but as to assuming the expense of the same.

As it is not likely that immediate action might be taken by the Town toward accepting the wharf, or as to what plans should be taken for its future development, it seems to me the present emergency should be met by the Single Tax Corporation, by (if such arrangement could be effected) letting the Fairhope Transportation and Excursion Company assume the cost and responsibility of operating the wharf in connection with its boat service, while it operate same a fair consideration probably being the continuance of the boat service.

Respectfully.

*E. B. S. Astin*



November 30, 1930.

Fairhope Courier,  
Fairhope, Ala.

Gentlemen,

sent

Will you please  
send me a sample copy of  
your paper, also let me  
know where I can buy at  
low price the books of Henry  
George and other exponents  
of the Single Tax.

Very Truly

Lester Chambers  
1574 Rogers Ave., S.W.  
Atlanta, Ga.



Dec. 2, 1930

Lester Chambers,  
1594 Rogers Ave.,  
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir :-

Responding to your request of Nov. 30th, I am taking much pleasure in sending you a sample copy of the Courier, last issue. I am also enclosing a lease and application for land, (together constituting the lease contract) made by this corporation, in its plan for applying the Single Tax in advance of legislation and some other matter regarding the same and am sending you in another wrapper condensations of Henry George's Progress and Poverty, The Land Question and Protection or Free Trade.

You can get Henry George's works of the Robert Schalkenback Foundation, 11 Park Place, New York City.

Hope to hear further from you.

Very sincerely yours,



BY MAIL

\$ .60 ONE MONTH  
\$1.50 THREE MONTHS  
\$2.50 SIX MONTHS  
\$4.00 ONE YEAR

# THE DOTHAN EAGLE

*Southeast Alabama's Only Daily*

J. R. CHAMBLEE, CIRCULATION MGR.

BY CARRIER

\$ .65 ONE MONTH  
\$1.95 THREE MONTHS  
\$3.90 SIX MONTHS  
\$7.80 ONE YEAR

DOTHAN, ALA.

December 21, 1932

Mr. E. B. Gaston,  
Secretary,  
Fairhope, Alabama.

Dear Mr. Gaston:

I'd like to write a story about Fairhope, as a single tax colony, it's birth, history and growth.

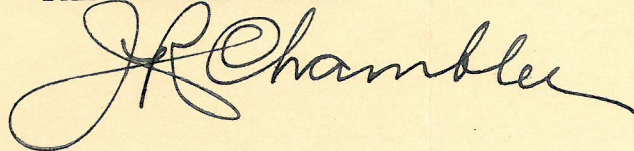
I understand that you have some publicity material that you distribute without charge, and would appreciate such of this material as you think would be valuable.

Would also appreciate your permission to use it.

Anything you can give me that will be of value will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

~~THE DOTHAN EAGLE~~



JRC/c



Dec. 24, 1932

Mr. J.R. Chamblee,  
The Dothan Eagle,  
Dothan, Ala.

Dear Mr. Chamblee:-

I was greatly pleased to receive yours of 21st, with request for material for an article on Fairhope in the Dothan Eagle, and hasten to respond to your request.

I am sending you the following:

1. Quarter Centennial History, with additional matter bringing it down to date.
2. Illustrated pamphlet issued by the Fairhope Chamber of Commerce.
3. Address delivered by me at a Henry George Congress in Chicago, in October, 1928.
4. A little pamphlet, entitled "Whose Land" telling a little story, to which has been added an answer to the query and an explanation of how the Colony applies the Single Tax ~~Colony~~ ~~applies the Single Tax~~ Principle.
5. "The Single Tax What It Is and Why We Urge It" a short statment by Henry George, the great apostle of the movement, as published in the Congressional Record of some years ago.
6. A copy of our form of application for land.
7. Two late issues of the Fairhope Courier, with article in one on the over assessment of the Fairhope, and the other on some special circumstances which have adversely affected Fairhope within the last few years.

I think this will help you to the information you want, but if there is any other information wanted, please be quite free to call on me.

And, please kindly let me have a copy of the Eagle containing your article when published.

Most sincerely yours,



Lincoln, Nebraska  
Dec. 26, 1933

Mr. E. B. Gaston  
Fairhope

Dear Mr. Gaston:

An hour ago, in the weekly meeting of the local Henry George Club, recently organized, mention was made of Fairhope and sincere interest was shown in the sketchy outline of its history which some of us were able to construct. This interest leads me to ask you if you can give us a fairly complete story of the town, to be read at a later meeting.

I do not want to intrude too much on your time, for I can understand that you have plenty to occupy it already. If you happen to have some article or printed matter (as on the line of the early Fairhope booklet) probably it would serve our purpose nicely. Some thirty years ago, as a subscriber to the Courier, I thot I was well posted on Fairhope activities but I feel that way no longer. I understand that you still work under the original charter but beyond that I could tell our group almost nothing that was definite. Shall be glad if you can let us have some accurate and up-to-date information.

Among the facts which I believe would be appreciated here are; who first suggested the idea of the enclave, and where, how many families or individuals were in the original group and where they hailed from, what monetary contribution, if any, was required, how much land for the town site was purchased and the price, size of town lots and original rental charge, also present rental for same and amount of revenue now received from this source and what, if any, from other sources, how is this revenue used, what public service units has Fairhope? How is rental from different lots determined, Is there opposition to paying? Who determines how the fund shall be used? Does the city at large, or merely occupants of colony lands vote and determine policies? How are you fixed for saloons, speakeasies, bootleggers, etc.? How is the depression affecting Fairhope's merchants and employees, as to bankruptcies, unemployment and general trade? How does your present population compare with '32 and '31? How do your public charities compare with those years? What openings or means of livelihood ~~etc~~ seem reasonably promising to active, reliable young people from other sections? Is the plan clearly understood, and approved by your citizens or by most of them, etc., etc.

Information on these and any other points that may occur to you will be greatly appreciated, when your convenience may permit you to furnish it.

Yours very truly, *Ed. Schatzman*



Dec. 31, 1933

A. G. Chapman,  
1810 G. St.,  
Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Mr. Chapman:

Yours received and it seemed good to hear from you again; also to know of the friendly interest manifested by your local Henry George group there in our work here.

As you surmise I am exceedingly busy. You ask a lot of questions, which, if I was to reply fully in a letter would keep me a half a day. However, most of the desired information is available in printed matter issued from time to time, and I am sending you an assortment of same, when you and the friends can dig into and if you desire anything further than is therein set forth I will try and accommodate you.

The Courier is published as my own individual venture though devoted chiefly to advancing the Single Tax and Colony interests, and I would be glad to have a few subscribers among your Lincoln group.

It is a pleasure to be in touch with you again.

Wishing you a happy New Year,

Fraternally yours,

---

Secretary.

P.S. I can duplicate most anything I send you for any of your group desiring.

*Send History  
Chi. Address '28  
" Courier — 33  
" Courier appn  
Constitution  
Ch. Com. Cover  
Other Couriers  
Int. Com. 3*



Salt Lake City Utah.  
1732 So 3d East  
Jan 6 1933

Fairhope Courser

Fairhope Alabama.

Gentlemen -

Please send me a copy of your paper, I  
enclose a dime. I would also <sup>like to</sup> know some  
details about your colony. It is not clear to  
me how you practise the single tax in a colony  
but perhaps I do not understand the subject or  
your organization exists for other purposes.

Can you refer me to advocates of single  
tax theory in Salt Lake City or to an organization  
of single taxers here if any.

Tristfully  
J. B. Christensen.



Jan. 14, 1933.

G.C. Christensen  
1732 So. 3d East,  
Salt Lake City,  
Utah.

Dear Mr. Christensen:-

Yours of 6th at hand. I take pleasure in mailing you a copy of the Fairhope Courier, of which the writer is editor and publisher and also under another wrapper mail you a "history" of the Single Tax Colony, and a copy of address I made at Chicago in 1928, with other matter which will, I think, help you to understand our method of applying the Single Tax.

I am asking sorry to say that I am not in touch with a Singletaxer in Salt Lake City, nor in the state of Utah, though I am sure there must be such. I am asking the Henry George Foundation, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to send you ~~any~~ the names of any Utah Singletaxers they may have on their list.

Shall hope to hear further from you.

Yours most sincerely,

---

Secretary.



Salt Lake City, Utah  
1732 No. 3d. East St.

March 6 1935

Secretary, Fairhope Single Tax Corporation  
Fairhope, Alabama

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a certificate form from material I am preparing on Co-operative Finance through Trade Redemption Bonds as a supplementary local medium of exchange. This may be of interest to you as the system is adapted to educational, municipal and district organization to meet expenditures for needed facilities. Should you desire a copy of "Raising Funds for Community Welfare" a copy will be forwarded to you and this will describe in greater detail the operation of the trade redemption system. I would appreciate information on the way in which the principles of Henry George are applied in a Single Tax community and if the community employs a socialization of land or of rent values only.

Sincerely  
George C. Christensen.







March 11, 1935.

George C. Christensen,  
1732 So. 3rd East St.  
Salt Lake City,  
Utah.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of March 6th received. I would be gld to receive a copy of "Raising Funds for Community Welfare, which you kindly offer to send and in exchange am sending you some printed matter regarding our Single Tax Colony, now in its 41st year.

Included is a copy of our constitution and your attention called to Article IX on page 10. The "independent medium for effecting ~~changes~~ exchanges of property and services" has played a very important in the early days of the enterprise. They were promises to receive instead of "promises to pay, based upon things the Colony was doing for its members. I wish I was able conveniently to give you the history of same, but am unable to take time to do so now.

With other matter sent you regarding our Colony your attention is particularly called to "Single Tax Colonies or Enclaves" an address by me at Chicago, in 1928.

We socialize only the rental of the land, not the use of same.

Hoping to hear further from you,

Yours very sincerely

---

Secretary.



June 17, 1932.

W.H. Clarke,  
Cascade Gorge, Trail Ore.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

The Mayor has handed me yours of recent date and was glad to hear from you. Fairhope is still on the map. Not only that but it is now the largest town in Baldwin County, and in the Democratic Primary was for the 14th polled the largest vote of any box in the county.

The Single Tax Colony is still in existence and a very large part of the town, which was incorporated as a Town under the state law in 1908.

The first steamer Fairhope was burned. We had another of the same name, which operated for some years and at one time had two fine big boats operating, at the same time, giving us three trips a day each way. The finest, the Bay Queen burned in Mobile. The other, Eastern Shore, is still operating but the boat business is all but a thing of the past, as we have had a bridge and causeway built between Mobile and the Eastern Shore and much of the business is now done by busses and trucks--and of course cars of individuals are traveling to and from all the time.

C.L. Coleman, on whose place you lived at one time died recently. He sold that place in 1925 or '26, to those who tried to get in on a land boom here, but they did not make much of a success at it.

I am not able conveniently to send much by way of picture matter. We are short on literature. I am sending you some extra sheets of the last bit of illustrated literature we got out, and also a reprint from the L. & N. R.R. Men's Magazine.

Hope you find your way back here on a visit anyway.

My children are all grown-up, married and have children and all live here. What about your folks?

Yours very truly



Hon. Mayor Cascade Gorge  
Fairhope Ala. Trail, Ore.

Dear Sir -

I am writing  
this in hopes I might  
get some information  
regarding your particular  
locality.

Having lived in Fairhope  
some thirty-one years  
ago I am rather anxious  
to visit there this coming  
fall.

My memory is a bit  
hazy about Fairhope as  
my folks left there when  
I was a small youngster.

My father helped to build  
the first steamer called the  
'Fairhope' when the old  
'James A. Carnie' plied



between Mobile and  
trans-bay points.

Clayton Baldurn and myself  
started to school together  
if you happen to know  
him.

My family lived on the  
Clem C. Coleman farm  
near the old Gable place.

A man by the name  
of Brown had a sawmill  
and I believe, a brick  
yard, in the near  
vicinity. Gaston was  
editor + publisher of the  
paper known as the  
'Faughoe Courier'. Captain  
George Lawrence had a  
schooner called the 'Stella'.  
I saw my first auto. in



Mobile and remember  
that I thought at the  
time that the automobile  
must have originated in  
Mobile.

However all this is a  
little beside the point.  
I would like to have all  
the printed + photographic  
literature you might be  
able to send me, relative  
to Fairhope + vicinity  
together with sample copy  
of your local paper. I  
care nothing about Mobile.  
Am interested primarily  
in Fairhope the Battles  
and Daphne would be  
of some interest.  
Thanking you kindly,



and anxiously awaiting  
an early reply, I am  
Yours very respectfully

W.H. Clarke  
Cascade Forge  
(via) Trail  
Oregon.



Kennett Calif.  
July 10, 1933.

Fairhope Courier  
Mr. Sartor.

Enc

Dear Sir,

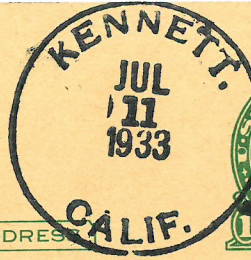
As we have moved  
here from Cascade Gorge,  
Fair Oregon would like  
to have the courier  
changed to this address  
right away as has mis-  
sional. Also would  
like any information  
on leasing land there  
on terms & all about it  
as we are thinking of  
settling there in the  
near future.

Respectfully

W. H. Clarke

Kennett  
Calif.





THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

*The Fairhope Courier*  
*Mr. Lorton (Editor)*  
*Fairhope,*  
*Alabama.*



July 22, 1933.

W.H. Clarke,  
Kenneth, California.

Dear Sir:-

Your card received and we have changed your address on the Courier list as requested and as per above. Glad to hear that you are thinking of settling here in the near future. Hope you will continue for that mind.

In regard to land we have it in any quantity and in various locations. Desirable lots in all parts of town and land in the Courier in quantity to suit, ranging from about \$2.50 per acre (per year) down to \$1.00.

Most of the land is in original condition, has not been cleared, but most of the timber of any value has been cut off. But we occasionally have improved properties which have come back on to our hands, have a couple of such in the country now, with which we would be glad to strike a bargain with you.

After nearly 39 years residence here, I do not think a better place of all year round residence can be found.

I am mailing you a copy of our form of application for land ---and lease---of which the application is a part. We do not intend to have anybody speculating in our land, but we want them to have everything they can make from the use of it.

I am also mailing you pamphlet, "The 'It' County of Alabama" which has a lot of interesting information about the county in general and several mentions of Fairhope.

Am hoping to see you this way before long.

Yours very sincerely

---

Secretary



April 8, 1935.

Hon. Henry A. Wallace,  
Secretary of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I read with a great deal of interest your article "Wallace Demands Solution to Dixie Tenant Problem", appearing in the New Orleans Times Picayune, and want to congratulate you on your foresight and evident sympathy for the poor unfortunates in this section of the country. In fact, you have, in my humble opinion, put your finger on the cause of the trouble in other sections, including the depression itself.

Having lived on the farm myself and having been interested in the land problem for thirty odd years, I have consistently read up on both sides of the question, and after many years study, I believe that the solution offered by Mr. Henry George in his wonderful book "Progress and Poverty" is absolutely unassailable, and that it is supported by the splendid article which you have written on the subject of the tenant problem.

I know how difficult it is to get people to change ideas of long standing, and my only hope is that the President and yourself will use your immense influence in bringing these matters up for consideration and possible change in the taxation which will take the unearned increment for use by the state and stop this thing of "Farming the Farmer" with its inevitable slavery conditions and the bringing about of unhealthy situations all up and down the line.

With my very best wishes for your success, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FBC:G

(Signed) W. E. Clement.



April 10, 1935.

W.F. Clement,  
C/o. New Orleans Public Service, Inc.  
312-33 Baronne St.  
New Orleans :-

Dear Friend Clements:-

Thanks for writing Henry Wallace your good letter and for sending me a copy of it. I have been ~~am~~ having some interesting correspondence with Senator Bankhead and Senator Black. It is the mystery of mysteries that men so educated in many ways and apparently so well intentioned cannot see the difference between land, the gift of the creator to the human family, access to which is the first necessity of existence and a house, an improved farm, or a factory, the result of human effort.

There can be no satisfactory solution of our labor problems, without this fundamental difference being understood and logically acted upon.

It is good to know that you are "on the job" in Louisiana's metropolitan city, ready to take advantage of such openings as Mr. Wallace presented.

With my very regards,

---



Yours of April 4th at hand and  
~~your reply~~ 'Noted.

We are ~~sorry~~ that you.

~~We do not feel~~ called upon

We are sorry that you think the  
rent is too high, but but if there  
is nothing in the lease contract  
to fix the rent according to your  
opinion as one of 400 or more lessees  
of the Corporation, <sup>we</sup> do we feel  
called upon to look up taxes on  
surrounding property, for there is  
no land other than ours of which  
possession can be had on the  
~~same~~ terms as <sup>under</sup> ~~ours~~ which would the  
allow ~~tax~~ receipts ~~show~~ the owner  
of the land agrees to pay the tax  
on it and ~~perhaps~~ permits the  
lessee to apply tax receipts on his  
improvements <sup>and personal property</sup> to be ~~included~~ in the  
same or cash on ~~the~~ his rent.



June 13, 1935.

W.E. Clement,  
317 Baronne St.,  
New Orleans, La.

Dear Friend Clement:

Yours of June 10th congratulating me on publishing the article on "Probing the TVA" discloses something of a joke on me, for I did not know the article was in the paper until you called my attention to it. It came in the ready print from the Western Newspaper Union, which I we seldom read until the paper is printed, because it reaches us just as we are rushing to get the home-printed matter of the paper, pages 1, 4, 5, and 8, ready for the press.

I do not think it worth while for us to devote much time to discussion of the public utilities, as our adult views upon the subject are pretty well defined. My personal acquaintance with you and the common interest in what we both think, to be thing of greatest importance, the equal right of men to the use of the earth compels me to believe that your personal course is guided by your conviction of what is right best under the circumstances as to conduct of public utilities. I have been convinced for nearly a half century, that the private control of public utilities is inherently wrong, just as is the ownership by individuals of land to which all by nature have equal right, inevitably leading to abuses in administration.

And as with other wrongs, it cannot be remedied without hardship to innocent ~~people~~ people.

The other matter to which you direct my attention, the Message of the Young Democrats finds me much more responsive. There are some bright minds connected with that and it is most encouraging. I hope to hear more of it and wish you could come over some day this summer and bring young lawyer friend for a visit.

Am not up to standard today and have been interrupted several times, for which kindly make allowance.

I saw in the daily about the trouble your company was having and intended to write and hope that you might not suffer heavily in person.

Fraternally yours,

---



WILLIAM E. CLEMENT  
1838 CARROLLTON AVE.  
NEW ORLEANS

June 4, 1935.

Mr. E. B. Gaston, Editor,  
Fairhope Courier,  
Fairhope, Ala.

Dear Mr. Gaston:

Thinking you would be interested, I enclose copy of "Statement of Principles and Platform" issued by the Young Democrats of Louisiana. In this brochure, taking of the "unearned increment" on land is demanded and the present taxation system exposed in a rather clever way without mentioning Single Tax. All in all the boys seem to have concocted quite an interesting pamphlet, with some bad medicine in it for professional politicians of a certain class.

While I would prefer not to have my name mentioned in any notice which might appear, I am going to state rather confidentially that one of the moving spirits in this program happens to be a young lawyer here, - a friend of mine, who when the organization was being formed, mentioned the matter to me, and strange as it may seem, listened to my suggestion that he read "Progress and Poverty". On reading it once he was so carried away that he read it again, and pronto managed to sell the idea to the other young men in the organization as an important plank in their platform. This is a case where "some seed fell on good ground."

The first issue of this booklet, I am told, is quite limited due to lack of funds; however, they are contemplating getting out a considerably larger issue, and it was my thought that possibly you or your friends might wish to put in an order for a few copies, for distribution. I haven't a price on extra copies at present, but my friend, the Secretary of the organization, promises to let me have this in the next few days.

With this matter of some possible further distribution in mind, I am also communicating with our friend Ewing of Chicago, and Percy Williams of Pittsburgh. If nothing further comes of this, I know you will enjoy the booklet with its literary sidelights, etc. even though the subject matter may be quite local in character.



WILLIAM E. CLEMENT  
1838 CARROLLTON AVE.  
NEW ORLEANS

-2-

The exit of the "Blue Eagle" and the plainly to be seen flustered and somewhat groggy condition of our once very "cocky" inner circle of statesmen, leads me to believe that now is the big opportunity for our Georgian principles.

With my kindest personal regards, and hoping, as stated above, that you will keep my part in this confidential, I am

Sincerely,

W. E. Clement

W. E. Clement.

WEC:C  
Encl-



# STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND PLATFORM

A Message to the Voters of the Pelican State  
By the Young Democrats of Louisiana



UNION (?) JUSTICE (??) CONFIDENCE (???)

WHAT NOW LOUISIANA?



## PREFACE

---

We are submitting our conception of a program for the progressive betterment of Louisiana. It is our firm conviction that the recommendations here made should be enacted into law to the end that our State may solve the grave and pressing problems that confront her citizens on every hand.

First let us introduce ourselves: The Young Democrats of Louisiana are composed of any between the ages of 21 and 40 who have the good of Louisiana at heart. We are non-factional, and non-political except in the sense that we adhere to the party founded by Thomas Jefferson and dedicated to the good of the United States and particularly of the Southern States. We have no axe to grind or personal grudge to further. It is our calm realization that the *young* men and women must find an answer to the demands of the hour and that the future of Louisiana lies in our *own* hands. We cannot depend on outside help. We are not following like docile sheep behind every panic-stricken American who goes crying to Washington to seek a cure for all ills. The cure lies right here in Louisiana. We believe we have found it, and it is our task to apply it to the wounds in the political and economic body of our native State with the hope that we can convince our populace not only of our zeal and ambition to serve, but of the intrinsic bare-faced value of our program.

Our program: is simply a statement of the steps we advocate and endorse in the face of the fact that under the present political and economic set-up we have less opportunity to-day than ever before to make our living *independently*, and without pledging away the ideals that we hold dear as Louisianians and Americans. We do not pretend to be alchemists, nor have we an "Open Sesame"—magic words that smooth away all the ills of this tragic era. Our appeal is to simple common sense—"the sober second thought of the people" as one President phrased it.

Lastly, we realize that in this government of the people, by the people and for the people, there is a guaranty of success and prosperity to those who *try*. These words are old. They have become platitudes. But they have a new and poignant meaning to us. Thus, we are putting our shoulders to the wheel.



## THE "RENAISSANCE PROGRAM"

We don't intend being high-falutin' when we adopt the term "Renaissance" to describe the principles of our program. As we all know, this French word means to all Louisianians "rebirth". Our firm hope is that this nation under God shall have a "rebirth" of freedom. And we mean that literally: freedom from the grinding weight of the oppressive and unequal system that now enthralls us. We propose no quarrel with individuals, nor do we intend muddying the waters of our stream of thought by any mixture with personalities. Our attack is against a system itself that has grown up in Louisiana. Our lack of the qualities of a Washington, a Jefferson or a Lincoln make it impossible to give to our ideas the compelling appeal that we would like. They must go unadorned as, from a literary standpoint, we are certainly not "pregnant with celestial fire." We have no stream-lined, air resistance approach. Our reliance is on the expressions of old, on the hackneyed phrases and old familiar faces. The Old Fashioned Way is the only one we know. But we have no apologies for our *conclusions and concepts*. Some of them are not so new either, but they were good enough for the old real America and its traditions, and they're good enough for us.

We endorse the following essential points:

- I. Revision of the tax system to ease its burden on the poor and on the deserving, and to shift its weight where it belongs—on the non-deserving and non-productive members of society:—Exemption from taxation for from 5 to 7 years of all new buildings and improvements and a tax on the unearned increment of land. **ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT.**
  - (a) Abolition of the Tobacco Tax, taxes on food stuffs and necessities, all "nuisance" taxes, auto license taxes.
  - (b) An exemption of all \$5,000.00 yearly incomes from taxation.
- II. A port development project in order to save from destruction the Port of New Orleans, including reduction of transportation rates and dock rates, and the depoliticalization of the Board of Commissioners for the Port of New Orleans.
- III. Restoration of the poll tax:—an end to the danger of conflict and strife between white and colored voters.
- IV. A law for the restoration of **POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY**—for the return of local self-government to the people where it rightfully belongs. Let the population be sovereign ruling in its own right, as of old.
- V. Abolition of useless boards and departments, and a requirement that there be an impartial annual audit of state and city books; also full publicity of the incomes of all officials.
- VI. Abolition of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification as it conflicts with the local sheriffs and police.
- VII. A law providing for equal representation of all candidates and factions at the polls under the old system of drawing by lot, thus insuring honesty in all elections—primary or general.

Four

- VIII. A homestead plan providing for the settlement of all unused State property by needy citizens.
  - (a) The rate of payment of the purchase price should be governed by the number of dependents supported or taken care of by such "homesteader."
  - (b) Clearance of slums in cities and towns.
- IX. Codification of the labor laws of the State and the outlawry of child labor and sweatshops by high excise taxation.
- X. A law for the recovery of taxes wrongfully paid.
- XI. Limitation in number of and full publicity for all proposed constitutional amendments; verbatim copies to all voters.
- XII. There should be a rigidly enforced rule against forced contributions from the poor employees of the state, city and all political departments.

### I.

The problem of taxation has always been attacked in flank, never in front, and flank attacks are often fatal—to the attackers as well as to the attacked. Try as you may, you can't make it either popular or palatable. We hold the key, we believe, to a tax set-up that will at least be digestible, and we are sure that it will appeal to the sense of fairness and justice that is the inherent virtue of our people.

The policy of this State, as many others, has been the same as that used in football: "When in doubt, punt": When in doubt, tax. No one seems to think of "leveeing" a tax: easing it upward. They want only to "levy" it—and down hard where it hurts. The consequence is an economic twilight of the political gods; the thing that stopped the nation's cog-wheels in 1929 and keeps them rusted until to-day. The Powers That Be act like cob-webbed tree-climbers and flagpole sitters on the one hand or like six-day bicycle riders on the other. They either do nothing or rush madcap to pass new laws that help nobody. The consequence is that worn and weary Louisiana is just another jittery marathon dancer.

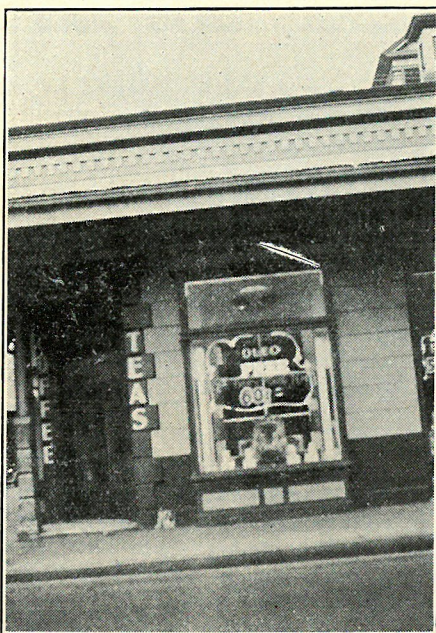
Why not see what has so far been, like the nose, too close for sight: tax not him who labors, who builds, who creates work and markets for materials and goods. Do not press down on labor's brow this crown of thorns, but look around for a means and method of easing the tax burden on that man and letting it lie on wealth that is **IDLE** and **USELESS** as distinguished from that which is **PRODUCTIVE**.

*Specifically, we advocate a constitutional amendment exempting from taxation for from five to seven years all new buildings, constructions and improvements on land. We also favor a tax on the **UNEARNED** increase or increment in value of land and improvements on land.*

The method is simple: Have the law provide that when the butcher, the baker or candlestick maker **BUILDS** a shop, a store or a house on his land, that his assessment **MUST NOT** be increased. He would be encouraged to build, instead of beset with fear that the minute he puts his head out of hiding and tries to invest or to do something with his money, down on his fevered brow would crash the tax axe—and that is the present system in a nutshell. A man who owns property that lies vacant and idle pays almost no tax at all.

Five



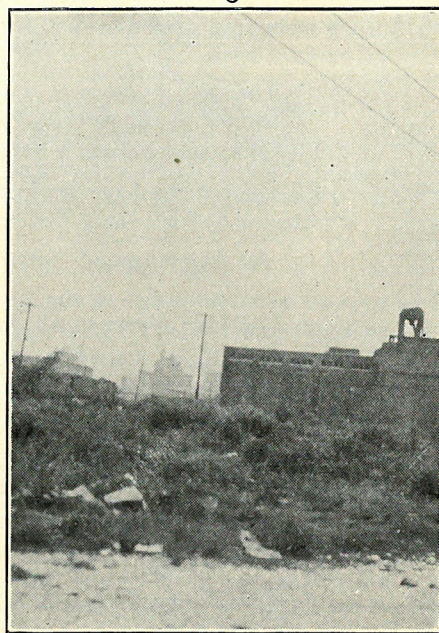


Why should this man who has built something for his community have the taxes on his property and on his business increased tenfold?

The assessment of the value of the second man's property is practically nil. He gets the protection of the State for nothing. But take the case of his enterprising neighbor on the left who by hard work has saved a little, and who because of fear has kept his property out of commerce and out of use—and therein lies one of the greatest causes of the depression: the minute he builds a store on his land, thus giving jobs to men and a chance for sale of materials, he feels the heavy hand of docm. His assessment goes up 1000%. He has added something to his city or town, and he must pay for it. But that's not all. Thereby hangs a tale, the tale of taxation, and it is as long as the tail of a comet. He hires a couple of men and gives them jobs; he buys goods and we'll say opens a meat market. How is he rewarded? With a visit from the town council and a card of thanks? No—a new chop from the tax axe—a license tax as a storekeeper; perhaps another as a butcher; another chop in the shape of a tax based on gross receipts, plus such taxes without number as the tobacco tax, and lastly a parting hack in the shape of an income tax—if he has any "income" left after all of that. Most of 'em have only "out-go" left. What wonder that this poor man either goes into receivership or bankruptcy or never comes out at all.

**WE SAY REVERSE THE PROCESS:** Make payrolls possible. Let Louisiana ENCOURAGE instead of frighten not only its own citizens but outsiders who would gladly come into a State so rich in every natural resource if they had any incentive. **DO NOT CRUSH THE MAN WHO DOES SOMETHING FOR HIS COMMUNITY.**

Six

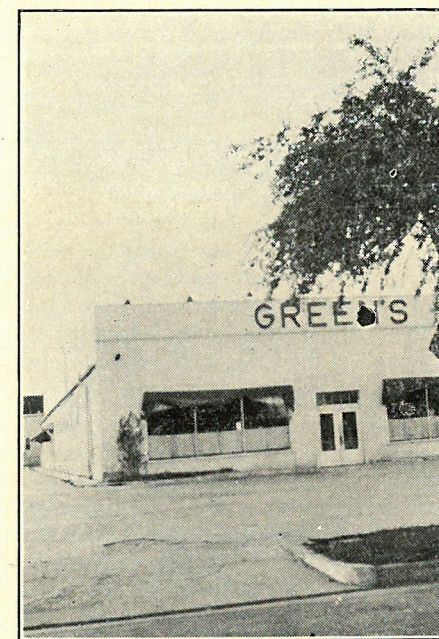


This man pays practically no taxes as his land is vacant, yet it lies within 100 yards of railroad and dock facilities and will in time be worth thousands.

Our second project is equally as simple: There are hundreds of acres of land in the country and squares and blocks of city real estate that lie fallow, idle, paying little or no taxes. Inevitably, as the night follows the day, the value of that property will some day increase; not through the efforts of its owners but that of others. We say **WHEN** that increase occurs, let the State have a fair proportion of it as a tax. The landowner has nothing taken away from him. When he springs into wealth because of economic conditions and the labor and industry of others, why shouldn't the State get, say 20% of that unearned increase or increment?

To illustrate: Right here in New Orleans many acres of idle, decaying and unused property were bought up and are doubtless still held by land speculators who wait for the city to develop through the industry of others. Then they cash in. Perhaps many bought land hoping that a new Union Railroad Station would be built. They are holding it idle, and when the Union Station is built, and some day it **WILL BE**, those who were lucky enough to be "Johnny-on-the-spot" will come into their own. But they would not have contributed an iota to the Union Station. Someone else would have built it. They would have done nothing, and yet they reap the rewards of do-nothingness.

One of the most unjust monopolies is the monopoly of land. The hoarding of Nature's basic gift to mankind is the foundation stone upon which rests the oppression of the poor. This is particularly true in large cities where land speculators hold up the public and reap a heavy reward at the expense of the thrifty and industrious members of society who bear the great weight of taxation.



The owner of this property has taken his money out of hoarding and used it, giving employment to labor and a market for materials and goods. He is soaked with (1) an excessively high tax on his land and building; (2) a high license tax to do business; (3) a tax on a large number of the articles of commerce that he deals in; (4) an income tax (if he has anything left).

Seven



(You would not believe that the run-down vacant property below lies five blocks from the heart of New Orleans; yet the Hibernia Tower and Canal Bank Building bear mute testimony to this fact.)

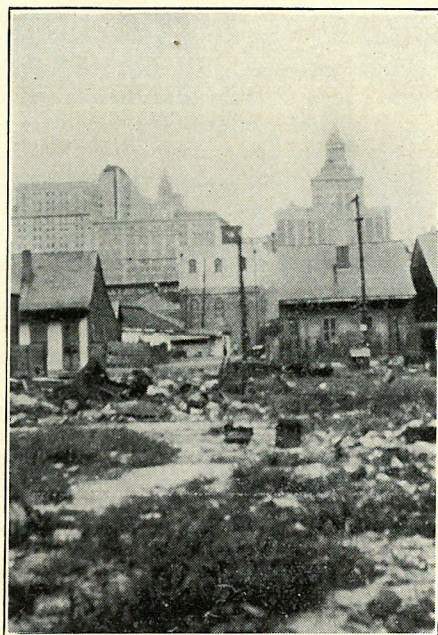
We believe strongly in the old American system of taking a chance. This nation was built by men who were not afraid to take chances, but they did something else besides. Now, all we say is that the man who took a chance, who gambled on a rise, can take his profit. Only let him drop something in the Kitty for the House. In this case the "House" is the State of Louisiana, and this is one time the tax axe doesn't cut deeply.

It is deplorable how people can be deluded with the thought that the "big interests" pay the taxes and not themselves. If it were possible to saddle the burden of taxation entirely on the "big fellow" we wouldn't have much to worry about, though you might kill the goose that laid the golden egg. It never works that way though. The goose, when heavily taxed, always comes home to roost and she roosts right in the back yard of each and every one of us.

It is trite that all taxes are paid by the consumer. When the rich are soaked, the tax seems to trickle down through them to us. Only one illustration is necessary—the gasoline tax. You are told that the oil companies are taxed, but stop at a filling station, look at the price of gas and you will see where they have simply added the tax to your bill and you are, therefore, buying not only gas, but taxes. The same is true of tobacco. Every time you smoke a pack of cigarettes, 25% of the fragrant weed, represents only one tax; there are many others. Whether kind to your throat or not it's unkind to your pocketbook. Walk that mile you hear about and you inhale more taxes at the end. YOU pay these taxes—not the tobacco companies.

Everything seems to be taxed in Louisiana, including the patience of her taxpayers. While we do not say the tax system of Louisiana is the "sum of all villainies" as Garrison termed slavery, it is the father of many. Two thousand years ago Aesop saw the difference between the ant and the grasshopper. His classic fable seems to have been relegated to the Limbo of forgotten things where we now store such old fashioned has-beens as honesty, integrity and patriotism. We let the grasshopper sing all Summer and eat all Winter and make up for it by unloading it all on the over-burdened ants.

Eight



This property was bought for almost nothing. After it sits idly by for years paying little or no taxes, other people build around it and increase its value. The Rip Van Winkle who owns it wakes up a millionaire. He has done nothing and though he is entitled to a profit on his investment, why shouldn't he pay a tax on the UN-EARNED increment or increase in the value of his land?

Such a system cannot endure. The saving that modest economy and the other features of our program would entail, would make it possible to abolish the great multitude of license taxes and "nuisance" taxes SUCH AS THE TOBACCO TAX and the AUTO LICENSE TAX, and lower all others.

Little need be said concerning the beguiling wealth schemes of current song and story. We hear unfolded daily tales of glory hallelujah when all will be Caesars and maybe Jupiters—and in this world too, not that to come. The most wonderful Jacob's Ladder that scheming politician ever climbed upon is unveiled in purest ray serene. Yet it looks like a Jack-and-the-Beanstalk story to us. We'd rather stay on the ground, and keep Louisiana on the ground. Kipling's thousand "Ifs" would have to be a reality for such plans to work.

There seem to be Doctor Dafoes of money aloose in the land who would "quintuply" wealth that doesn't exist and fling it to the winds like rain. Furthermore, 'tis truly said that the "Devil can quote scripture to his purpose," and we can only point out that in the past such bones have been thrown to the hungry public and gnawed through to no purpose. We can see no merit in the proposed rainbow tax that makes no distinction between the good and the bad, the worker and the habitual loafer, the honest man and the ex-bank robber. Each is supposed to get his share, probably like the Prodigal Son, to waste his substance and come home for more. We are against State Socialism with its deadening level for all, and such schemes are destined, as President Cleveland who liked big words said, to sink into "innocuous desuetude."

All would like to aid the Forgotten Man. Our plan of taxation holds hope for the REAL forgotten man, the man they never forget when the time comes to pay the bill; the man they long remember when the taxes must be paid and the State maintained.

With a tax on the unearned increment and unmerited increase in the value of property, the thousandaire would be prevented from becoming a millionaire. He would be taxed as he grows up. Instead of waiting until the malignant growth of his wealth becomes cancerous and then have a clamour for "kill or cure", he would be treated early in the game for the benefit of the tax payers of Louisiana.

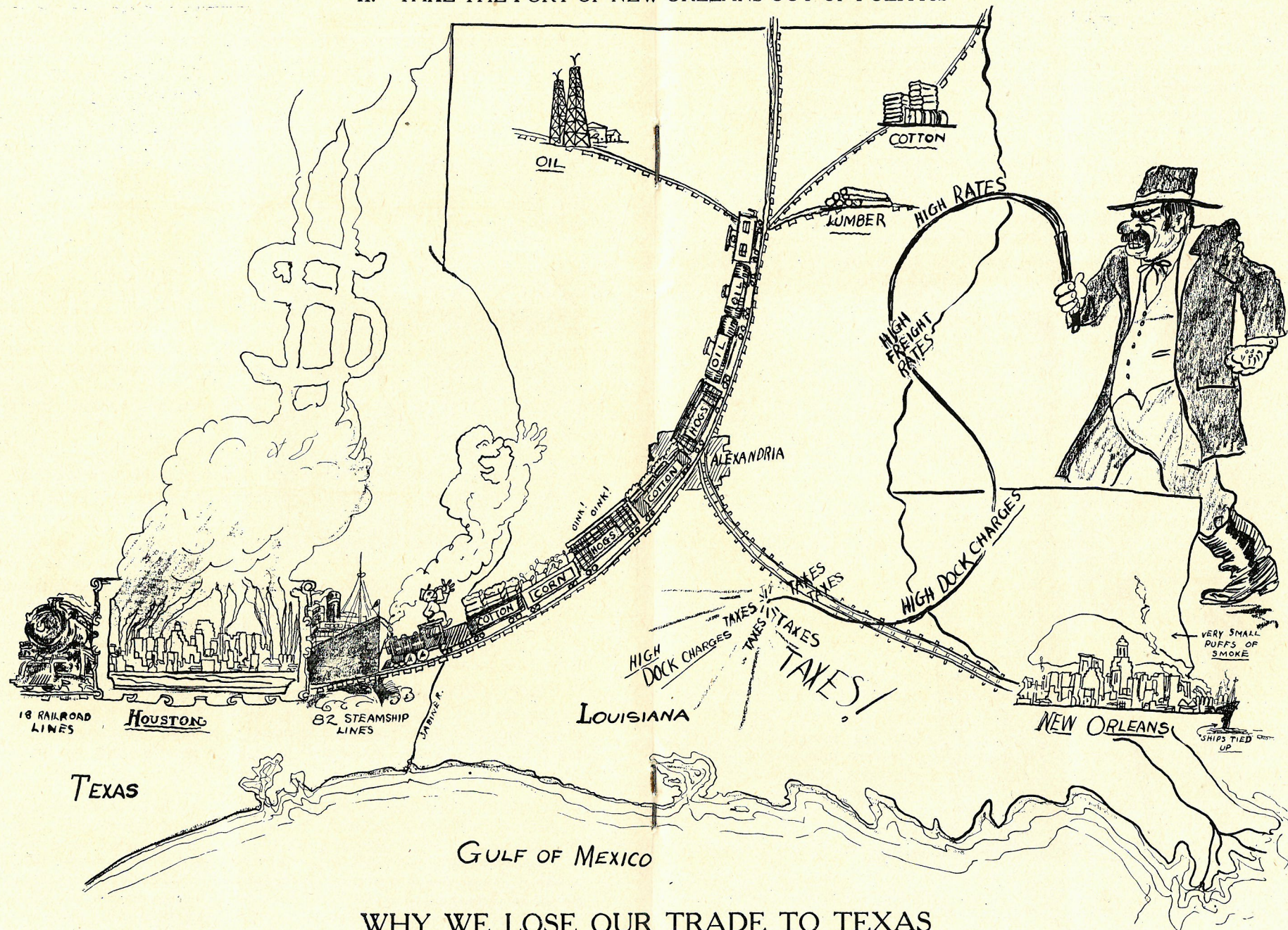
We say, furthermore, that the homestead exemption should apply to all city taxes, not only those of New Orleans, and be raised to \$3,000.00 a year, to prevent juggling the people out of it by juggling assessments, and lastly the Legislature should consider seriously giving a small "tax credit" to property owners whose land is productive and useful.

Louisiana citizens do not deserve being charged with an income tax. Concentrated wealth is an evil and if it must be taxed, confine the tax to that *hoarded* wealth. Do not tax the small business man who is the backbone of every community. Therefore, we say: exempt from the income tax all incomes up to \$5,000.00 a year earned by individuals.

Nine



## II. TAKE THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS OUT OF POLITICS



## WHY WE LOSE OUR TRADE TO TEXAS

An invisible Simon Legree hovers over the Port of New Orleans, and no hapless slave "Sold South" cringed under the lash with less hope than do the farmers and business men of Louisiana. Their chance for profit from farm crops and business is lashed away from them by high dock rates and switching charges. The consequence is that the farmer ships through Houston and Mobile. Statistics show that in 1929 Houston's total tonnage was 12,981,113; New Orleans' 16,248,172. In 1933 they swapped. Houston's total tonnage was 16,928,507, New Orleans' 12,713,675.



Restoration of the poll tax is urged for reasons three-fold:

- (a) The abolition of the poll tax requirement is already raising the ugly spectre of racial strife that we thought had been buried in Reconstruction Days. Abolition and "Abolitionists" are words as serious now as in the Civil War era.
- (b) The schools need money; teachers are underpaid and we have had to borrow from the Federal Government to pay them.
- (c) The tax is not oppressive and is "cheap insurance" against the evils that its abolition is already calling forth. We believe in the OUNCE OF PREVENTION, not the pound of cure. It took many a pound of flesh demanded by Carpetbag Shylocks to undo the old evil. Let us not restore these conditions. A dollar is all you pay for this cheap insurance, this ounce of prevention.



This represents the qualified Negro vote before 1935.

THE NEGRO VOTE OF TO-DAY.

The negro can now vote in our general elections. Whether he will be barred from primaries remains to be seen, and in the Scottsboro case the U. S. Supreme Court went far in taking away restrictions against the black man.

We do not wish to arouse antagonism. The remedy—the ounce of prevention is simple:—restore the poll tax law and set at rest the fears that are already arising and that always will arise over this deep and important question. Let us not have anew "Black Majesty", black supremacy, in Louisiana.

The facts must be faced: The negro is owed a duty by the dominant white man. That duty has in part only been fulfilled. Many white persons have contributed to make the colored race an advanced race, and steps are proper in that regard. Right here in New Orleans, Dillard University is practically a donation by white charity to the negro. But the fact remains that the black man has remained stationary since the Civil War, and even Abe Lincoln himself, and Andy Johnson after him, believed that the man of color should not be given the franchise until he became educated up to it. That fact has not come to pass. And so, the destiny of the black man in Louisiana should and SHALL remain in the hands of that race that fought to preserve white institutions, and succeeded after years of toil and struggle, despite the efforts of scoundrelly Carpetbaggers.

The situation reminds one of the town on a cliff with no barrier to prevent people driving off into the valley. So, they finally decided to buy an ambulance and park it at the bottom of the cliff to pick up the poor folks who took the drop. They didn't think of building a fence across the top of the cliff.

Build the fence NOW while there is time. We don't want any ambulances when we can save Louisiana from taking this drop.

Patrick Henry said let the "lamp of experience light our feet" before we take rash steps. The repeal of the poll tax law was a rash step. The memory of Reconstruction days should have our feet in a glow. Take heed before it's too late.

#### IV.

Grave mistakes have been made by the Louisiana Administration in depriving local authorities of power. This can be argued from a standpoint of both logic and experience. Surely, the Parish of Grant cannot be controlled by "remote control" from Baton Rouge. The people, particularly in the country and in small towns, know their neighbors intimately, and they and they only are competent to choose them. The appointing power should not lie in any official and be centralized in Baton Rouge. "Popular Sovereignty" is an old cry, but it fits Louisiana's case exactly. Let elected officials govern and not those appointed—sight unseen—by the central State Government.

Gladstone, the English Statesman, said that the American Constitution was "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man". That Constitution specifically recognizes the right of local self-government leaving to the States large shares of power. James Madison, fourth President and Father of the Constitution, said "Let it be tried, then, whether any middle ground can be taken that will, at once support a due supremacy of the national authority and leave in force the local authorities so far as they can be subordinately used."

This same idea has been carried into the Constitution of every State. It has survived the test of time and there can be nothing but conflict, unrest and depression in making elected officials serve alongside of or with their powers usurped by those appointed by the central government.



Even in the despotic governments of the past, the principle of local self government held sway. Cardinal Richelieu, the great French Statesman, had to put down an armed rebellion in 1632 in the Province of Languedoc when he tried to put the King's tax-collectors over local collectors. He wisely abandoned the attempt.

#### V.

There are many duplications of political jobs in our State. For instance:—the people elect a State Treasurer who is accountable to them for the paying out of tax money and yet, under the present set-up this elected Treasurer has really no power, the functions of collecting taxes being performed almost entirely by the Supervisor of Public Accounts. This Supervisor is accountable only to the Governor, and is appointed by him. The cart is thus before the horse. The Treasurer should collect the tax, as he is accountable to the people, and he should have the bulk of the responsibility in keeping with his election to office. The Supervisor, if the office should exist at all, should be a minor official who simply cooperates with the Treasurer. We, therefore, think that in such cases the positions should be combined into one and the taxpayers would save money.

The law should require the auditing of State accounts and City accounts every year, so that the public can have the figures, and ALL the figures. Lest it be said that "politics" will enter into the picture, why not have an Auditor selected from among the three lowest bidders for the job? If this were done and public officials could yearly present a full and true account, they could laugh at the calumnies heaped upon them by those who are suspicious and fault-finding.

We do not subscribe to the popular belief that all politicians are crooked. We think this a gross exaggeration. But why shouldn't the politicians protect themselves by coming out open and aboveboard with the full facts? Then they could laugh at their accusers, and holding public office would actually be a "public" trust", as Grover Cleveland termed it.

#### VI.

The operation of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification is contrary to principles of American government as old as the Republic. In the second place, there is no necessity for this force of secret police which, it is said, is similar to the O. G. P. U. of Soviet Russia. A glance at the daily papers which thrive on sensational crime news will show that there are possibly not more than three major crimes a day committed in Louisiana. Yet, we have not only the local sheriffs, town marshals, federal marshals and city police but, in addition, we have ingrafted onto us a band of "special officers" all chasing these sparse criminals. It looks like a fox hunt or a merry-go-round, but it is not laughable when you consider the salaries of these special officers (and no one knows how many there are) which must be paid out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

There is inevitably a conflict with the sheriffs and local officers. The money that is wasted in this species of spy system could be used to increase the salaries of nurses and attendants at our public hospitals, and we all know that they are hopelessly underpaid. Abolish the "Criminal Identification and Investigation Bureau".

#### VII.

Equal representation should be given to all at the polls, regardless of whether the election is primary or general. Under the present law, the party in power is entitled to

appoint all election Commissioners. Surely there can be no other motive behind this but control of the elections, and fair elections are the only guarantee of good government. Further words are wasted decrying and denouncing such an abhorrent statute which far outshines dummy candidates and other election Frankensteins in iniquity, and we will pity in the future the legislators who sold the birthright of Americans—the ballot—and for a sorry mess of pottage at that.

#### VIII.

One of the problems created by the depression and the industrial era is the concentration of too many people in the cities, with the result that when jobs are lost, many become homeless. We advocate a homestead plan by which all land of the State that is not used for just purposes should be turned over to unemployed and needy persons and purchased by such people on the installment plan. Thus, the State could get rid of any land unloaded on it for unpaid taxes and homes would be furnished the needy. In order to encourage the support of persons who are now dependent upon charity and relief, there should be a provision allowing more lenient terms of payment to those who can furnish evidence that they support dependents.

The problem of slum clearance should be attacked by a Commission to devise a plan for the elimination of this cancerous growth in American communities.

#### IX.

Our efforts will be applied toward obtaining the passage of a law abolishing sweat shops and remedying the condition of child labor. This could be done by providing that for each child under 18 years of age employed outside of the home and home industries, a heavy tax should be paid, provided the number of said employees is over five. This law would not interfere with home labor and individual industries, but it would abolish the exploitation of children in the large manufactories. The Labor Laws of the State should be codified as thoroughly and completely as the Civil Code.

#### X.

Strange to say, if one pays a tax on property which has already been paid, he cannot get it back. This is the law of Louisiana, as no machinery is furnished for the recovery of the tax. See *Ohil Oil Company vs. Conway*, 279 U. S. 813 and *La. Land & I. Co. vs. Police* July, 156 La. 849. Surely, such a condition should be abolished and a simple act of the Legislature could do so. We wonder why it has not been done before.

#### XI.

When one votes on Constitutional Amendments in Louisiana he is in the position of a hunter who flushes a surprise covey of partridges. They all come at him at once; he fires into the crowd and misses all. There is little chance to vote correctly on Constitutional amendments as, in the first place, you do not know what you are voting for when, for instance, you see on the ballot "To amend Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution with reference to Revenue". We favor the enactment of a law limiting the number



of Constitutional amendments that can be voted on at any one election, and we also endorse a requirement that copies, word for word, of each Constitutional amendment, be furnished each voter before he prepares his ballot.

## XII

The use of so-called "blood-money" in Louisiana politics has become acute in recent years. The only defense ever made to this is that it is used elsewhere, but we doubt seriously if there could be such continuous squeezing of the pay checks of poor laborers anywhere as it is done in Louisiana. This can be eliminated by a law forbidding the collection of any sums whatever from employees of the State, City or Parish governments. The fact that a contribution has been made should be prima facie evidence that it was forced and this will fix the burden of justifying the contribution on those who were unscrupulous enough to demand it.

The problem of old age pensions is of great importance and we believe that the State of Louisiana should make provision itself for its aged and infirm, and while the question is deep and requires close study, a committee of experts selected by the Legislature could surely find some equitable way to raise revenue for this grand purpose and we add this to our other recommendations.

In closing:—The basic thought that we follow is the age-old precept that you can't get something for nothing. Hence we adopt no rabble-soothing ointment for this State's sores. We have learned the lessons of the past. Spain thought she was a rich nation when she conquered the Americas. She divided up the gold of the Aztecs and the Incas, sat down to feast, and discovered, to her surprise, that she was poverty-stricken. She and her people had quit work, and all their so-called wealth was valueless.

Our program promises no "Promised Land" and we do not expect to give the people a Messiah to liberate them from toil and lead them from the valley of the shadow to where milk and honey flow. Hard work and a united front can wear away the tightest of chains, and we can develop a better, truer and more equitable system for Louisiana if we follow the precepts laid down heretofore.

We conclude with the fervent hope that Louisianians will study our ideas as set forth and weigh them in the balance against the present archaic system. This Gordian Knot can and will be cut. Everyone asks the old question propounded by Boss Tweed, the corrupt Tammany politician: "What are you going to do about it?" We are striving to have our program adopted and enacted into law to insure to our people the "life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness" as set forth in the Declaration of Independence by our forefathers even if we have to "bundle" out of office the politicians and politicomaniacs that now hold sway.

Too many people are blind to what the present system of government is leading to. They must have learned that the blind Milton said: "They also serve who only stand and wait." Nothing will "turn up", as Mr. Micawber expected, unless we act. While we haven't 95 "Theses" to tack upon the State Capitol door, we believe that these few are workable and will do much to resurrect Louisiana.

We do not expect the Platonic ideal, but after all, there is nothing novel about what we want for the people. These same aims have been successfully attained time and

again by the American people, and by the usual means; the election by the ballot of honest men who will espouse them and fight for them. We are RIGHT, and RIGHT is the jawbone of an ass in the hands of a Sampson when properly wielded—and THAT WILL BE DONE.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS OF LOUISIANA.

*Box 1052  
New Orleans*



WILLIAM E. CLEMENT  
1838 CARROLLTON AVE.  
NEW ORLEANS

June 10, 1935.

Mr. E. B. Gaston, Editor,  
Fairhope Courier,  
Fairhope, Ala.

Dear Mr. Gaston:

May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on your fairness in presenting in your June<sup>10</sup> issue, the article on "Probing the T.V.A." with its accompanying headline "Trick Bookkeeping", in which Comptroller McCarl took sharp exception to the bookkeeping methods used by T.V.A., questioning the integrity of the "yardstick" which apparently is based on very unfair methods.

I saw some mention of this in the local paper, in which was brought out a number of items in addition to the ones that are covered in the article appearing in the Fairhope Courier, and in which it is shown that the Authority is playing fast and loose with the taxpayers' money.

As a fellow editor, it being my privilege to get out "Electrical New Orleans" for the benefit of our local Electrical Association, I am sending you marked copy of an issue giving some further information as to what is being done to affect the interests of millions of innocent investors in utility stocks and the trampling of their rights underground without any consideration whatever. It is almost unbelievable that our government would stoop to do so many of the things which they have denounced in others, and because of having found a few companies guilty of unfair methods, have sweepingly condemned the whole industry and all of us connected with it.

Again congratulating you on presenting both sides of this very interesting question, which very probably will be threshed out in the halls of the Supreme Court, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. E. Clement

WEC:C



# Electrical NEW ORLEANS

Official Publication Established 1934.  
A non-partisan open forum for the  
Electrical Industry of New Orleans  
and vicinity.

Representing co-operation between  
Manufacturers and Agents, Public  
Utilities, Wholesalers, Contractors,  
and Dealers.

VOLUME I

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 1, 1935

NUMBER 8

## EVERYBODY SMILES

An enthusiastic "Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Ventilation Night" dinner meeting sponsored by this division of our Association was held at the Jung Hotel Roof, Monday, March 11, with an attendance of eighty, including members and guests. In the absence of Mr. R. C. Golt, Chairman of the Division, who unfortunately was at home ill, President Northington presided.

Elmer May of New Orleans Public Service, gave a splendid presentation of his subject, "Air Conditioning," stressing the future that lies ahead for the Electrical Industry in this rapidly developing business field. Mr. May first presented a two-reel talking movie, taking his audience on a trip through various air conditioned stores of our city. He stated that there are eighty-three installations in New Orleans, representing an investment of approximately \$1,143,000.00, 10% of which was spent locally on wiring and 25% on material and labor. Some highlights in Mr. May's talk will be of interest to our membership: National figures call for an expenditure of approximately \$20,000,000 per year in 1936, \$40,000,000 by 1940, and \$320,000,000 by 1952 on this equipment.

Mrs. Elizabeth Werlein, our guest speaker, made a very effective talk on the "Customer's View of Refrigeration Sales." She emphasized the importance of the salesman's own enthusiasm about his work, that he be neat and courteous, always meet his prospect with a smile, and never try to sell at the back door. She believed a dignified manner accompanied by a smile at the right time, one of his most important assets. Her address was well received, and from the tremendous applause that followed, was thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by all present.

## What Home Means To Me

Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board, G. E. Company, recently went on the air with a wonderful talk on "What Home Means to Me."

Mr. Young, speaking of the work done by Home Owners Loan Corporation, said that when homes are threatened a democracy in particular is quick to respond. We have seen our government valiantly defend them by the creation of a Home Owners' Loan Corporation, "and now," said Mr. Young, "we see this government promoting the building of homes, the improve-

ment of homes, through the Federal Housing Administration, to the service of which the General Electric Company has dedicated these broadcasts."

Mr. Young went on to say, 'Sympathizing as I do with the objective of social security, questioning as I must some of the methods proposed to obtain it, I am still bound to say that while governments may menace the security of the individual by what they do or fail to do, it is difficult if not impossible, for governments to guaranty security in

(Please turn to page 4)

## The Contractor's Problem

*At our request engineer George Welman contributed the following characteristic and helpful comments. George's letter was addressed to Editor Clement and the friendly personal allusions are appreciated:*

As inspectors we think a lot of the contractors, they are a good bunch as a whole, and can be depended upon just as much as any commercial group. They have worn a rut for their business methods just like all of us have done and it is darn hard to pull out of a deep rut even with that storage battery contraption you used to block up the road with, years ago. You called it an automobile. Of course today you would not call it by such a high fangled name. From the appeals that I hear, the contractors are just about in the same condition as your electromobile would be today. They did not discard the old bus when you did. Perhaps you should tell them how to do it. Why don't you fellows take a hand in the contractors' problems. If you will agree to help them I don't mind repeating some of the remarks I made last week.

The contractors, every last one of them, now realize that they are salesmen first and that the term "contractor" is merely an ambiguous word more or less obsolete. Why not have a lecture course for contractors. The Utility company is prepared to do just such field work. The contractor in the past has felt that he was a victim of circumstances, therefore by some means he must get a portion of the money that the electrical field transfers as a medium of exchange for his services. Rather than use salesmanship, he has preached about his inherent rights, not always being too careful to safeguard

(Please turn to page 4)





## ELECTRICAL NEW ORLEANS

Published Monthly By  
ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION  
OF NEW ORLEANS  
1122 Canal Bank Building  
New Orleans, Louisiana

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## Market Development

At the Executive Committee meeting held on Friday, March 22, Acting Chairman E. N. Avegno, in the absence of President Northington, unavoidably detained, appointed a committee of three to confer with the F. H. A. and see if some plan of cooperation for electrical modernization together with "market development" and expansion in the electrical field could not be worked out to the advantage of all concerned.

A report will be made to the Executive Committee at the next meeting.

A new season and a new opportunity is here, especially when we view it in connection with this big government spending and business rehabilitation program. Opportunities galore,—to promote and to profit. Initiative is necessary. This Spring the "go-getter" will get. Are you going to get your share? You CAN if you will to.

Use Showmanship — Advertise. Co-operate with fellow merchants. Quit knocking competition. Do a selling job on your own product. Be an optimist. There will be lots of business this Spring, but you will have to go after it.

"Was the dentist successful in getting an X-ray picture of your wife's jaw?"

"Only partly so. All he could get was a moving picture."

## Let's Try For Perpetual Safety

Two fundamental precepts motivate the aggressive educational drive being conducted by the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. These principles are:

1. Accidents occurring because of the purchase of unapproved products by the public is a major cause of electrical troubles.
2. The misuse of electricity by the public is regarded as the major cause of most fires and accidents attributed to electrical causes.

This movement therefore aims both to influence the public to insist on approved electrical products and to use care in the use and maintenance of electrical devices and materials, thereby helping to correct prevailing conditions.

Every thoughtful member of our New Orleans electrical industry, from the top executive down, should support and co-operate in this movement not only because of the public spiritedness of this movement, but because it will unquestionably benefit every branch of our industry.

## Some Baby

In Manhattan, an unidentified 18-month-old boy in a pink zipper suit turned up in a Woolworth 5-&-10c store, talking his own private language, grabbing merchandise indiscriminately. Because the customers were amused, the management let him alone until he started painting the floor with shoe polish. At the police station, he pulled plugs out of the signal switchboard, nearly wrecked the teletype machine, dined on cheese, jelly sandwiches and milk, went to sleep, awoke and prowled in the basement coal bin, found a sleeping Negro there, kicked him in the face, refused a bath. At the New York Foundling Hospital, nurses agreed he was the dirtiest child they had ever seen, bathed him.

Magistrate (to New Orleans motorist charged with speeding) "I suppose you have a dozen good stories to excuse your offence?"

Motorist: "Yes, your worship; stop me if you've heard this one."

## Let's Do It

When a Democrat proclaims that prosperity is at hand it might be discounted on the grounds that hope is the father to the thought. But when an arch-Republican like General Dawes (who is President of one of the country's largest banks, with no reason to pat the present administration on the back), says that the depression will be over by June regardless of the Security Act and government spending, it is more than news. It ought to be a signal to business men all over the country to swing into action so that they can ride to the full return tide of Prosperity.

But even if the General is wrong, 1935 is bound to be a prosperous year for all those who have the courage to shed their notion of depressed business opportunities and substitute in its place the conviction that if they take off their coats and go to work, they will find plenty of business to keep their establishments busy.

## Don't Waste Time

What is your time worth? You are the one who will have to set this figure. If it is worth \$2400 a year or \$200 a month, then your time has a value of \$1.10 an hour. In making these calculations, every Sunday in the year has been taken out and there are twelve days of vacation and six holidays and fifty half-holidays on Saturday, or a total of ninety-five full days out of the three hundred and sixty-five. So, if you mess around making up your mind where to go, and what to do and how to do it and whom to see, for just one hour, just a short sixty minutes each working day in the year, you have kissed \$321 a fond farewell.

—From Selling "Use"

## That's Different

"Darling," she cooed, "I've just read that a man out West exchanged his wife for a horse. You wouldn't exchange me for a horse, would you?"

"Never," he replied, dutifully, then: "But, I'd hate to have anyone tempt me with a good car."

Dentist: "I'm sorry, but I'm out of gas."

"Sweet Patient: "Ye gods, do dentists pull that old one, too!"

—Ferguson-Cross Section.



## T. V. A.—An Inaccurate Yardstick

"Federal authorities have announced that the Tennessee Valley experiment will be used as a 'yardstick' to determine whether residential rates for electricity in other parts of the country are reasonable and just. It was assumed at the outset that the Tennessee Valley Authority would make its accounting practices conform to those laid down by various state regulatory bodies for privately owned electric utilities. By that method the so-called T.V.A. 'yardstick' might be an accurate measuring device for the rates of privately owned utilities.

"The T.V.A. has now been in operation for more than a year and it is apparent that it has no intention of conforming to standard accounting practices and that its 'yardstick' will be many inches short of the regulation 36 inches. For the information of the employees of the New England Power System, "Contact" presents the following reasons why any comparison of T.V.A. rates and the rates of privately owned utilities cannot be regarded as authentic:

### 1. Capital Investment

"The privately owned utilities must pay interest and other fixed charges on every dollar that goes into construction. T.V.A. is under no such compulsion. The Wilson Dam at Muscles Shoals actually cost the taxpayers of this country \$60,000,000. On the books of the T.V.A. the Wilson Dam is carried at a value of \$25,000,000 which means a saving of approximately 60 per cent. in interest and fixed charges on capital investment.

### 2. Taxes

"The T.V.A. boasts that, although it is publicly owned, it pays taxes to the cities and towns in which it operates to the extent of 5 per cent. of its gross revenues. The privately owned electric utilities of the country now pay in taxes approximately 17 cent. of their gross revenues. Generating companies in New England which sell only at wholesale pay as high as 31 per cent. of gross revenue in taxes.

### 3. Freight Rate

"A substantial item in the construction cost of the private utilities

is represented by the transportation of materials. Privately owned utilities pay the full rates. Because most of the railroads in the Tennessee Valley are land-grant roads, they are compelled to give any governmental agency a substantial discount. Therefore T.V.A. is saving about one-third the normal freight charges on the materials that are being shipped into the territory.

### 4. Costs of Materials

"The privately owned utilities can ask for competitive bids on materials but they have no known method of compelling the low bidder to scale down his bid. When the T.V.A. asked for bids on cement it decided that the prices were not low enough. The cement manufacturers replied that they could not cut prices further. So the T.V.A. announced that unless its price was met it would promptly go into the cement manufacturing business, subsidized by the federal treasury. As a result of this coercion it obtained cement at its own price, far below what any privately owned utility could have obtained.

### 5. Free Postage

"The privately owned utilities spend millions of dollars a year in postage. The T.V.A. enjoys the privilege of a government frank and the enormous quantities of advertising material and propaganda which have gone out from Knoxville in the last year have been carried free of charge by Uncle Sam's postal system. Incidentally, this propaganda almost exactly parallels the promotional activities of the privately owned utilities which have been so severely censured by the Federal Trade Commission.

### 6. New Business Expense

"Privately owned utilities spend a great deal of money in promoting the use of electricity. The T.V.A. accomplishes the same object through an indirect subsidiary known as the Electric Home and Farm Authority which is financed directly from the federal treasury and any loss resulting from its operation will not be borne by the T.V.A.

### 7. Surcharges

"If the domestic rate of a privately owned utility fails to show a profit, the utility must go to the state regulatory body for an in-

## Stick Together



The contractor members of the Metropolitan Electrical League, Boston, Mass., recently received a letter as sent out by the National Electrical Contractors Association, asking their opinion regarding the quality of cooperation received from the local Electrical Utilities.

It is encouraging to know that answers came directly to the League office and that these comments were so very favorable towards the Utilities. "Melogram," the Association's monthly publication, states "it is not surprising that these comments were so friendly and sympathetic towards the utility, for," says this very excellently edited publication, "we honestly don't see how they could be otherwise when considered in the light of the cooperative policy pursued by the utility and the desire to help in every way possible. It was a splendid testimonial of the confidence placed in the Utilities and their methods of doing business. There never was a time when the Electrical Industry needed a unified front more than right at the present time."

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

### Maybe You Have Had This Experience?

A careful driver approached a railroad crossing — he stopped, looking and listened. All he heard was the car behind him crashing into his gas-tank.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

### His Most Embarrassing Moment

Customer: "Can I change these pants at this counter?"

Clerk: "Well, I'll tell you, mister, we have quite a few women shoppers, so maybe you'd better go to the dressing room in the rear."

crease. The T.V.A. solves this problem in a much simpler fashion. Its contracts with municipalities provide that if the rates fail to meet expenses the municipalities may impose a surcharge on commercial and industrial customers."



## THE CONTRACTOR'S PROBLEM

(Continued from page 1)

the rights of his customers in his dealings. His customer was merely a means he felt he could use to compete with or align with other contractors as the case may be. In other words, the actual welfare of the customer was lost in the mysteries of competitive contracting. Now that there is little or no competitive contracting he realizes that his ability to sell a customer what he wants and what he needs; is of paramount importance and supersedes the ancient method of warfare in which the customer was used as the buffer.

Of course the contractor used the same business ethics that were universally used in all lines in the care-free days of the past, i.e., witness the stock selling campaigns all now forming the junk pile.

Regardless of what any particular contractor may have done in the past, the majority of contractors are the confidential advisors of the current consumers, hence the need for a training along this particular line. The contractor should sell the customer electrical apparatus that he uses and install it so that the apparatus operates efficiently and safely. The contractor does not need the inspector to precede him in making an opening for a sale of his services in re-vamping worn out and obsolete electrical installations. The contractor, however, does need to be educated in the method of approach that he should apply in order to present a convincing argument to the user. Yesterday a contractor stated to me that had it not been for his sale of washing machines he would not have been able to continue in business. He also got a lot of odd jobs in places where the washing machines were sold.

The contractor should be used as a contact man for the Utility company; he cannot finance the time payment plan but he could very often sell the appliance. Of course, the contractor in order to act as an intermediary in such sales must be governed by certain procedure satisfactory to the Utility Company. As I see it, the contractor does have the opportunity to make money in the electrical industry if he will confine most of his efforts to serving his customers. From

## WHAT HOME MEANS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

any substantial measure to the individual. In the last analysis that effort must be made, and indeed from my point of view should be made, by every citizen for himself, if he be mentally competent and physically able. And I know of no better place to start in providing security than in a home which belongs to you."

"I believe the most important challenge today to the inventor, to the technology of the fabricator, to the wisdom of the financier, is to bring within the means of the average man a more comfortable and efficient home than now exists or can now be produced at any cost. We have spent ourselves, both our brains and money, in the creation of great machines. Now let us turn that energy and experience to the building of the most important mechanism of human life, a modern American home. If that challenge be met, we shall take the most important, the most promising, and to my mind, the most essential forward step in providing social security in the United States.

*Editor's Note: Electric men interested in the selling of appliances used in the home as well as extension of wiring and other services, should take heart from what Mr. Young has to say, he is a foremost student of what is happening in America today. A great electrification and home building movement is evidently at hand.*

### Big Fish

The family was seated at the table with a guest, who was a business acquaintance of Dad's, all ready to enjoy the meal, when the five-year-old son blurted out, "Why mother, this is roast beef!"

"Yes," answered the mother, "What of it?"

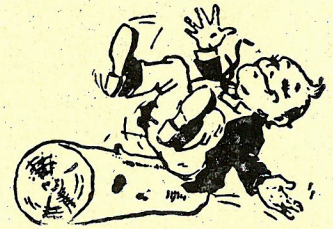
"Well, Pop said this morning that he was going to bring a big fish home for dinner tonight."

what I can see of things in general, the Utility Companies will back the contractors 100% if they will agree to adhere to this policy of the customers' interests first, last and all times.

GEORGE WELMAN,  
Electrical Engineer.

## F. H. A. Provides For Better Wiring

Adequate wiring in New Orleans homes is a necessary element of



Easy as falling off a log

home modernization. And now there is an opportunity to sell adequate wiring as a part of the government's home loan program. Wiring is a built-in improvement that fits the government specifications for home loans. It is necessary to carry out the home electrical idea so strongly advocated by the administration. All branches of our local industry should seize this opportunity to sell adequate wiring.

Adequate wiring has been difficult to sell to home owners. And no united industry effort has been made to sell it for many well known reasons, although the electrical interests have preached the gospel and at least have tried to get the sales. But now conditions are very favorable. The new electric appliances are popular and are selling. The market is active only in the homes already constructed. The government is pushing both home modernization and the idea of home electrification. All branches of the industry look to the domestic market for sales. Why not bring all these favorable conditions to bear both to get adequate wiring into existing homes and to establish wiring adequacy standards for homes to be built in the future?

And TOM MOORE, writing as a poet, expresses in eight lines the feeling of millions:

When I remember

The friends so link'd together,  
I've seen around me fall,

Like leaves in Wintry weather;  
I feel like one who treads alone

Some banquet hall deserted,  
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,

And all but he departed.

Drive thy business—let not thy business drive thee. Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee. Lost time is never found again.

—Benjamin Franklin.



Pensacola, Fla.  
July 15, 1935

The Single Tax Land Co.  
Fairhope, Ala.

Gentlemen:

I would be very glad if you  
can give me any information concerning  
Mr F. P. Soule, from Albany, N.Y.

He was here a few Weeks ago, and was  
looking for a location, and I know  
he was interested in Fairhope, and my  
understanding was that he was going  
from here over there to look around.  
I too, would like to know about prices  
and conditions over there, it was through  
him that I became interested. I will  
enclose a stamped envelope, and will  
appreciate it very much if you can  
give me his address or any information,  
of his present whereabouts.

Very respectfully yours,  
Mrs Annie S. Coats

Rt. 2. Box 511.  
Pensacola, Fla.



July 17, 1935.

Mrs. Annie S. Coate,  
R. 2, No. 511,  
Pensacola, Florida.

Dear Madam:-

Yours of yesterday just received. I find on inquiry at the local postoffice that no one by the name of Soule gets mail here. And I do not recall having correspondence with one by that name.

I am glad know that your interest has been awakened in our town and Colony. We think we have the finest little town in the south. Do not know whether you have had any printed matter about the Colony or not, so am sending you some under another wrapper. If interested you are so near by the best thing for you to do is to come over and look around. We will be glad if you do to show you some attractively priced improved properties and unimproved lots available.

Yours very truly,

---

Secretary.



The secretary reported the sale at auction for delinquent  
rent, on July 2nd, after due advertisement in the Courier, of the  
following leaseholds:

Payne Brothers, by H.B. Payne, of south half of nw.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  
NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 22, and

Leonard G. Payne, sw.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 22,

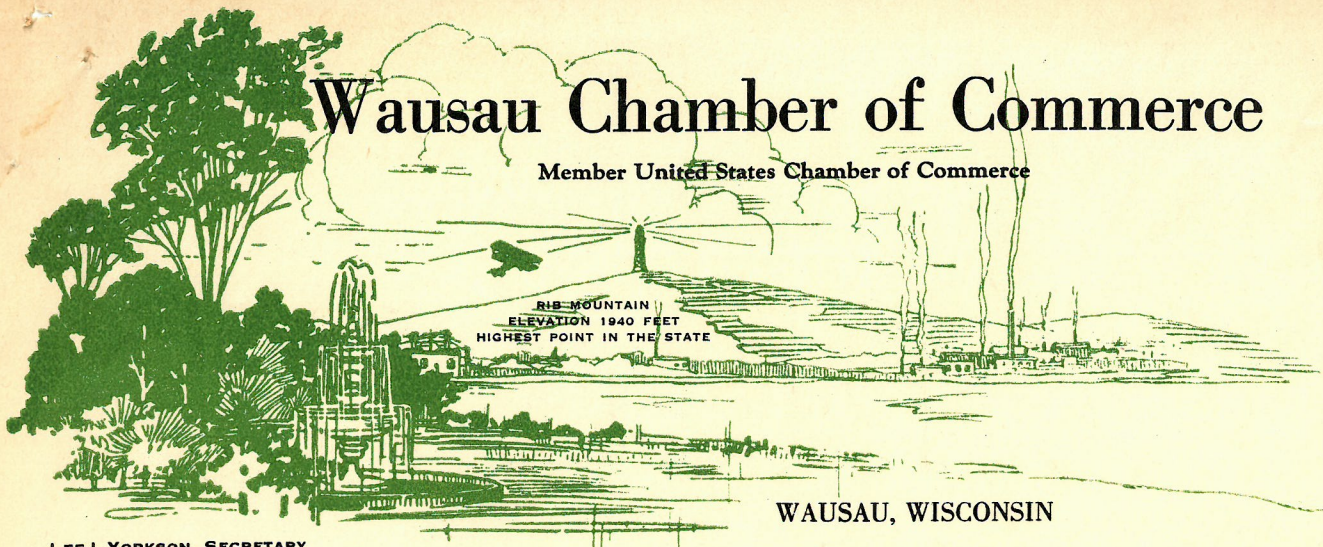
Both bid in by Treasurer Wolcott, in behalf of Corporation.





# Wausau Chamber of Commerce

Member United States Chamber of Commerce



LEE I. YORKSON, SECRETARY

WAUSAU, WISCONSIN

March 2, 1934

Postmaster  
Fairhope  
Alabama

Dear Sir:

We have a request for literature and information on the single tax colony at Fairhope.

If you are not in a position to furnish this to us, will you be kind enough to refer it to the proper individual?

Thanking you, we are

Yours very truly,

WAUSAU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

*Nathan P. Korhl*

Acting Secretary

WGR/ES



March 5, 1934.

Walter G. Coe 1,  
Acting Secretary  
Chamber of Commerce,  
Wausau, Wisc.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of 2nd to Postmaster, Fairhope, has been referred to us and we take pleasure in sending you some printed matter regarding our Single Tax Colony.

We hope it will give you the information desired if further is wanted, please call on us.

Yours very truly,

FAIRHOPE SINGLE TAX CORPORATION,

By \_\_\_\_\_ Sec.

///////

FREDERICK WOEBE



iv. by G. H. Burns, Alabama.)

#### COMMISSIONER

announce myself as a Commissioner of the t. of Baldwin County, ect to the action of e primary of May 1st,

and support as ever iated.

J. B. McGREW  
v. by, J. B. McGrew, na.)

#### COMMISSIONER

announce my candidacy of the Baldwin Coun- t. for the Fourth Dis- in County, Alabama, action of the Demo- es to be held May 1, 1934.

and influence solicited.

NICK SAWYER  
t. by J. Nick Sawyer, ngs, Alabama.)

#### hical Society

pe Theosophical So- every Thursday after- ck at 404 Liberty St.. enue.

bjects for which the ounded are: 1st. To us of the universal t humanity; 2nd. To study of comparative ace and philosophy. gate the unexplained e and the powers la-

ially invited to at-

#### Travel Bureau

gnolia Avenue  
PE, ALABAMA  
conducted sightsee- railroad and Steam- to all points.  
B. Beaty, Director,  
one 43-W

#### Woodwork

urniture—

repairing and Refin-  
Turning, Mill Work  
CABINET WORKS

Farm, or Land for  
r write me.

airhope.

#### FAIRHOPE, ALABAMA

### FREDERICK MOERL

INSURANCE

Phone 60-J Fairhope, Alabama

### INSURANCE

Lowell & McIntosh

Best Companies, Risks Promptly  
Covered, Losses Promptly Paid  
Fairhope, Alabama

### L. W. SCHNITZER

1st National Bank Annex, Mobile  
THE EQUITABLE LIFE AS-  
SURANCE SOCIETY, New York  
LIFE INSURANCE  
ANNUITIES

### J. B. BLACKBURN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

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BAY MINETTE, ALABAMA

Azalea Brand Ice Cream  
Milk, Butter, Etc.  
FAIRHOPE ICE AND  
CREAMERY CO.  
Telephone No. 75

#### Notice to Non-Residents

To Charles Phillip Earhart, R. F. D. 1, Pipestone, Minnesota; Clara Earhart Davis, R. F. D. Gray, Iowa; Cyrus Howard Earhart, 515 St. Anna St., Pipestone, Minnesota; Curtis G. Earhart, Marine Building, Vancouver, B. C.; Annette Earhart Watts, 3931 Cottage Grove Ave., Des Moines, Iowa; Catherine Earhart, 1344, 27th St., Des Moines, Iowa, and to all others concerned in the following proceedings in the Probate Court of Baldwin Co., Ala. STATE OF ALABAMA, BALDWIN COUNTY, PROBATE COURT.

You will please take notice, that on the 7th day of February A. D., 1934, a certain paper in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Clara E. Atkinson, Deceased, was filed in my office for probate by Ernest B. Gaston and Frances G. Crawford, and that the 9th day of March, A. D., 1934, was appointed a day for the hearing thereof, at which time you can appear and contest the same if you see proper.

29-3t

G. W. Humphries,  
Judge of Probate

#### Monthly Schedule of Services

1st Sunday, Celebration of the Holy Communion at 11 A. M.

2nd Sunday, Morning Prayer, 11 A. M.

3rd Sunday, Evening Prayer at 7:30 P. M.

4th Sunday, Morning Prayer and Litany, 11 A. M.

5th Sunday, Morning Prayer at 11 A. M.

Saints Days, Holy Communion at 10 A. M.

Services on 2nd and 4th Sundays are Lay Services. The others are conducted by the Minister in charge The Rev. Wm. A. Thompson.

You are cordially invited to attend.

Church School every Sunday morning at 9:45.

Choir practice every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Mrs. Rolla Gooden, organist and director.

Woman's Guild meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 3 o'clock.

#### Catholic Church Notes

##### WINTER SCHEDULE OF MASSES

Sacred Heart Church, Battles

7:30 Alternate Sundays.

St. Lawrence's Church, Fairhope

7:30 Alternate Sundays.

Church of The Assumption, Daphne

9:00 Every Sunday

J. J. Loftus, Pastor.

#### Christian Science Society

Christian Science Society of Fairhope church edifice at Fels Avenue and Church Street; Sunday school at 9:40 A. M., Lesson-Sermons at 11 A. M., subject "Soul."

Wednesday evening testimonial meetings the first and third Wednesday in each month at 8 P. M.

Christian Science Reading Room at church edifice open from 2 to 5 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, except holidays.

#### Fairhope Bird Club News

The regular meeting of the Fairhope Bird Club was held Thursday night at the Tourist Club. Raymond Flagg took charge of the meeting in the absence of our President, Duncan McIntosh. The White Throated Sparrow was discussed at this meeting. We learned that this sparrow is of great benefit to farmers in destroying weed seeds. In continuation with the sparrow family we selected the Fox Sparrow for the meeting of February 22.

The Bird Club party held Saturday night Feb. 3, at the Tourist Club was a great success. There were about fifteen couples present and every one had an enjoyable evening.

If you are interested in birds come to the bird club each Thursday and learn more about them.

operation for  
Nieve in F. D.

"You never men and wor tial farmers, like their chil in the land c with hungry gaged abunda ful sights al Oklahoma w timers thum their aband knows where

"Farms wh 30 odd years have raised b ing gobbled n lector. They try without a ed hard; rais butter, eggs, corn, to feed and cotton er Now they are in debt.

"The insur home and I nies will cor salaries to th atives. The faith that th out their sal they feel tha they can't co scene of thei it were not president ri make the Fr like a Sunday

"They can' nomic syste came about. why, since th lions of dollar al products si the union and last year, the bly in debt, their farms l "They can't state which for 10,000,000 its own popo this food by hungry."

Think of it, the labor of making the c and the barn the rose in w est state in t home owners to homelessn in rags and l correspondent hungry eyes abundance." this it is still ble, that the stand how it

We are en standing," ev ting of wisd (Continu



W. R. WILLS, PRESIDENT  
CORNELIUS A. CRAIG, CHAIRMAN OF BOARD

# THE NATIONAL LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., Inc.

NASHVILLE



TENNESSEE

BRANCH OFFICE  
328 GIDDENS LANE BUILDING  
C. W. HOLTSCLAW, MGR.

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

Jan. 31st., 1934.

Secretary Fairhope Colony,  
Fairhope, Alabama.

Dear Sir:


I am very keenly interested in securing as much information as possible about the "Single Tax" method of Taxation.

I understand that your organization has been operating under that plan so far as possible for some time and am therefore taking the liberty of writing you.

Any bit of information that you may send me would be greatly appreciated. I have in mind a brief history of your organization or rather outline of it, the degree of success that has attended your efforts and the like.

Thanking you in advance for this favor I am,

Yours very truly,

  
Leon. J. Coen.

3335 Darien Street,  
Shreveport, Louisiana.



Feb. 3, 1934.

Leon J. Coen,  
3335 Darien St.,  
Shreveport, La.

Dear Mr. Coen:-

I am pleased at receipt of yours of Jan. 31st and to learn of your interest in the Single Tax and what we are doing here in the way of practically applying the principle.

I am delighted to send you such matter as we have available for distribution. By the "History" which is included you will see that we have been "at it" for nearly four decades.

Included in the matter I am sending is our "history", constitution, form of lease, with application which attaches and becomes part of lease contract,; address delivered by the writer at Chicago in 1928; copy of Courier,--my paper, but devoted chiefly to furthering the ideals of the Colony; prepared for the recent Henry George Congress at Chicago; leaflet, "Figures Showing Interesting Comparisons between Fairhope and Other Alabama Towns; "The Single Tax What It Is and Why We Urge It" original statement by Henry George, reprinted in the Congressional Record by Warren Worth Baily, Pennsylvania Congressman years ago.

I also include an abridgement of Henry George's "Land Question."

I believe that these will give you a very fair idea if you do not already have it, of the Single Tax as a reform to be accomplished in a large way through legislation and what our plan of applying it as far as possible, without waiting for legislative change.

I shall hope to hear further from you and would be glad to have your subscription to the paper which would keep you in touch with us.

Most sincerely yours,

---

Secretary.



Feb. 2, 1934.

Charles C. Case,  
City Pass Agent, L. & N.R.R.  
1141 Bankers Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

At request secretary Chamber of Commerce for literature about Fairhops, I have gathered up such stuff as I have, which I am mailing you under separate wrapper. Included is some pages from the last booklet issued by the C. of C., but of which the issue is exhausted. Am also including a History of our Single Tax Colony and as you will note a reprint from Employes Magazine of your line. Hope this will answer the purpose.

Yours very truly,

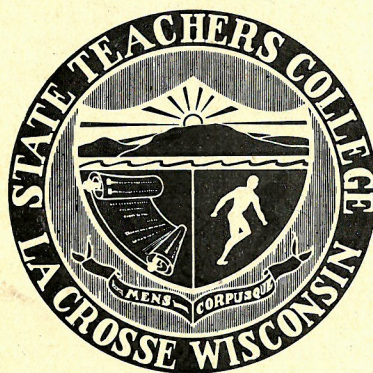
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Secretary.



# The School of Organic Education

MARIETTA JOHNSON, Director



Summer Session Affiliated with State  
Teachers College at La Crosse,  
Wisconsin

June 20 to July 29, 1932

---

(Winter session held at Fairhope, Alabama)



## THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE SCHOOL OF ORGANIC EDUCATION

has been affiliated with one of Wisconsin's strongest teacher training institutions. The Teachers College at La Crosse has an "A" rating in the American Association of Teachers Colleges and has been admitted to membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Hence all work offered will be fully accredited.

Mrs. Johnson, whose winter session is held at Fairhope, Alabama, will direct the demonstration school. She will give lectures daily. The members of her classes will have daily contacts with the demonstration school where one will be able to see a typical school reorganized in terms of her theories of education. This program will furnish the practical superintendent a real opportunity to study the problems current in the reorganization required for the more modern type of a school. It will afford, likewise, an opportunity for classroom teachers to study and observe Mrs. Johnson's program in operation.

Superintendents, Principals, Classroom Teachers, Fathers, Mothers, and Social Workers will be interested in this program.

Courses will include The Reconstructed Elementary Curriculum with Observation in the Demonstration School by Mrs. Johnson, Applied Art, Music, Folk Dancing, Children's Literature, Botany and other courses in Science, English,

Mathematics, Social Studies, Geography, and Education.

### Accommodations

Those coming from some distance will find excellent hotel facilities in La Crosse. Room may be secured near the school for the summer session. The following table presents fair estimate from two standpoints of a student's weekly living expenses:

	Conservative	Liberal
Room .....	From \$1.50 to \$2.50	From \$2.50 to \$3.00
Board .....	From \$4.00 to \$5.00	From \$5.00 to \$6.00

Beautiful summer cottages along the Mississippi may be secured at reasonable rates within easy driving distance from the school.

### Fees

Maximum fee .....\$11.75  
Includes book rental, entertainment and physical education fees.

### For Further Information Concerning the Summer Session of the School of Organic Education

Address C. A. Whitney, Director of Summer Session, State Teachers College, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

## LA CROSSE, THE BEAUTIFUL

Situated on the Mississippi River at the confluence of the Black and La Crosse Rivers with the mighty Father of Waters, the city of La Crosse combines every natural advantage open to an inland town with rare scenic loveliness and a historic past.

For visitors in search of outdoor beauty and recreation La Crosse has a lav-



ish welcome in its unique Coulee Region and the far-famed Winneshiek Refuge, of which the city is almost the geographical center and the natural capital. The Coulee Region is unparalleled in the northern United States, being the only considerable area north of the Ohio River that escaped the planing down and leveling by the glaciers during the ice ages. The age old rocks stand about La Crosse north, south, east and west in craggy dignity, divided by deep, winding valleys in a panorama that is reminiscent of the Catskills, although with marked individuality of its own. Through these valleys meander swift trout streams, and every turn of the hundreds of miles of excellent roads that invite the tourist opens up a new picture of breath-taking beauty.

Perhaps this typical scenery finds its highest loveliness along the Mississippi River, where the mighty bluffs shoulder up on to the broad stream in an endless procession. The scenery of the Upper Mississippi lacks only the ruined castles of the elder civilization to be almost identical with that of the Rhine river, and it has the additional charm of wilderness and natural beauty.

La Crosse is one of Nature's beauty spots, with forty thousand happy people living in comfort and prosperity in a community clean physically, socially, and politically. It offers every advantage of urban civilization, together with recreational attractions of unexcelled number, diversity, and quality.



State Teachers College  
La Crosse, Wisconsin

July 5, 1932

Mr. E. B. Gaston,  
Fairhope, Ala.

My dear Mr. Gaston:

I have just spent the week-end in St. Paul and saw a notice in the St. Paul paper that millions of acres of land are reverting to the state.

Dean W. C. Coffey of the University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Dr. L. C. Gray, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., are having a conference now in St. Paul in working out a land utilization policy.

I had a brief telephone conversation with Dean Coffey and suggested that they rent this land to individuals, assuring them of no taxation, believing that this would induce many people to go on the land. He did not seem to think this was the particular direction their conference would take but said he would be very glad to hear from you and receive any literature about this idea. I hope you will write to Dean W. C. Coffey, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, and also to Dr. L. C. Gray, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. I believe this is the moment for single taxes to get right in and try to influence those in authority to use these lands now as a state demonstration of the single tax. I think it might be wise to use Mr. Beckwith's idea of no taxes since people seem so tax ridden at the present moment.

It is very cold here for this time of year. Of course I am sure all Fairhope is rejoicing over the nomination.

With much love to everybody, I am,

Sincerely,

*Marietta Johnson*

(Mrs) Marietta Johnson

MJ:MF



July 12, 1932.

Dean W.C. Coffey,  
University Farm,  
St. Paul, Minn:-

Dear Sir:-

It is at the suggestion of our Mrs. Marietta L. Johnson formerly of your city, that we write you relative to our method of administration of land here, which we think would be applicable to administration of lands by states where taken over for delinquent taxes. It contemplates retention of title to the land administered, by the state, or if by a non-governmental body in whatever organization is effected for the purpose of administration, ~~of land~~ as a trustee for all holders under it, eliminating entirely the idea of any speculative advantage from the increasing value of the land.

Under our plan, and what we would like to ~~see~~ done by a state administering forfeited land, would be the elimination of taxes upon improvements made or personal property accumulated on the land, and substituting therefore ~~tax~~ on the bare land, which would keep pace with its increasing value due to increasing population and development.

However, if a state or any group in possession of land for settlement without profit, were not prepared to eliminate taxes upon improvements and personal property, we held it would be most just and beneficial to take the full annual value of the bare land, thus to keep down the opportunity and the hope to profit without deserving from the increasing land value, *leaving the holders to pay taxes on improvements & personal*

To us there is no more moral right to ownership by individuals of land, carrying right to dictate who shall possess it in future generations, than there was for the right of ownership by individuals of other individuals, with right to take the results of their labor and pass title to them, ~~slavery~~.

We hold the <sup>a</sup>greatest cause of the vast inequality of wealth which has been so forcibly to public attention as well as the greatest cause of panics such as that through which we are passing, is the private ownership of land, under conditions which ~~give~~ give power to ownership to reap the unearned increment; of farm lands, of city lots, of lands covered with natural forests, or bearing within it all of the resources which nature has provided, coal, oil, precious metals, cop-



per, stone, clays, etc. etc. Gambling in stocks, bonds, etc. is another fruitful cause, but not so fundamental as speculating in the land, embracing all natural resources.

I am sorry to say that we are out of comprehensive literature presenting our plans, but I am taking pleasure in enclosing copy of our constitution, of our lease contract, of an address which I made at a Single Tax Congress, in Chicago in 1928, and perhaps other matter.

Let me say also, in addition to what is said in marked paragraph on page 3 of Chicago address, that our town, of which our Colony is the larger part, is now the largest town in its county, (Baldwin County, Ala.) larger than the county seat, yet without highway or paved road connection, and grew more rapidly during the census period 1920-30, than any other town of its class in the state, *have one.*

We have thoroughly demonstrated in practice that ownership of the land is not necessary to stimulate its improvement, but that security of possession under just conditions is all that is necessary.

I trust the matter furnished may prove of some interest to you and if anything further is desired will be pleased to furnish it on request.

Most sincerely yours,

FAIRHOPE SINGLE TAX CORPORATION,

By E. B. Gaston Sec  
Secretary.



DR. S. SOLIS-COHEN  
1906 WALNUT ST.  
PHILADELPHIA

January 17, 1935.

Mr. E. B. Gaston,  
Fairhope, Ala.

My Dear Mr. Gaston:

I have received your letter of January 12th, for which accept my thanks.

I am much interested in your enclosures, for which also I thank you.

Your memo. for Abe D. Waldauer calls attention to a book evidently issued by Louis Post, entitled "Employment and Natural Resources". Do you know how that book can now be obtained? By writing to the Secretary of Labor? Of course Perkins is not Post; I am inclined to think that the lady is an out and out socialist, and I find socialists among the hardest to convince of Single Tax philosophy. They do want "nationalization of land", but they want so many other regulations and regimentations that they quite neglect the fundamental reform and direct their energies to the accomplishment of the regulations.

I have received a letter from Mr. Waldauer in which he says:

"The language you quote does not give authority to operate enclaves of economic rent; but other language in the Act does give authority to acquire lands, and that is all we need to proceed with .....


It is sufficient to say that the Authority would have the legal right to operate enclaves if the Authority sees fit to do so.

So far as submitting a definite plan is concerned, my own idea is that we have already done that when we sent them Fiske Warren's book on Enclaves.

As Assistant City Attorney of Memphis, I just approved a State-wide Act which creates a State planning commission to plan orderly land development and use. This is to work in conjunction with the TVA ..... The enclave plan involves merely the collection of annual economic ground rent, and the use of the rent thus collected to give the lessee freedom from taxation. I see no reason to submit any further specific plan; the volume of Enclaves of Economic Rent embodies all the plans I know of."

This seems to be very clear, and I shall accordingly await developments before communicating further with Mr. ~~Sturdevant~~.

Sincerely yours,



Solomon Solis-Cohen.



Feb. 9, 1935.

Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen,  
1908 Walnut St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Cohen:-

Your letter of Jan. 17 was received and ~~was~~ read with much interest.

In regard to the book, quotations of from which I made for you and Mr. Waldauer, I have been trying ever since to get other copies. I succeeded finally just a day or so ago, in getting through the Department of Labor, one paper covered copy, and today through my congressman, Hon. Lister Hill, second Alabama district, another paper covered one; accompanying letter saying: "I have at last succeeded in getting for you one copy of the Publication 'Employment and Natural Resources' I am sorry it was impossible to get more copies of this publication for you but I hope this one will serve your purpose."

I am mailing this copy to you, having sent the other to Abe Waldauer. I think you will find the little book interesting.

I sincerely hope that something practical in the line of demonstration of a proper method of land tenure, as well as a "yard-stick" for measuring proper rates for electric energy, *may come* ~~at~~ from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Yours most sincerely,



DR. S. SOLIS-COHEN  
1906 WALNUT ST.  
PHILADELPHIA

January 10, 1935.

Mr. Ernest Gaston,  
Fairhope, Ala.

Dear Mr. Gaston:

I am enclosing copy of a letter written to Mr. Waldauer, and will add the following explanation:

Sometime ago I wrote to the President, calling attention to the speculative land movement reported in the newspapers as occurring in territories related to and affected by the Muscle Shoals development. The letter was referred to the Tennessee Valley Authority, and I was so notified by Colonel Howe, secretary to the President. This notification was followed by a letter from Mr. W. L. Sturdevant, Director of Information Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, in which he said that any suggestions would be welcomed. I thereupon wrote him, suggesting that the experience of Fairhope and of other enclaves of economic rent indicated that the application of the enclavial system might prevent the benefits of public expenditures from going into private pockets, and the accompanying exploitation of workers by speculators. I further advised him that I had requested Mr. Fiske Warren, whom I considered the authority on the general subject, to forward his book, explaining the enclavial system, and to accompany it with a supplementary letter ~~of comment~~ and explanation. Mr. Warren sent the book, but suggested that Mr. Waldauer of Memphis, should be consulted, since he was already in communication with the Authority<sup>x</sup> on some other points, and he thought that someone living near the region affected would be better able to suggest practical methods.

I take it that neither Mr. Warren nor Mr. Waldauer has any hope of accomplishing anything. Still, I feel that we owe it to ourselves, now that we have broached the subject, not to abandon it without submitting a definite plan. In a recent letter to Mr. Sturdevant, I mentioned your name as that of one who had had experience with the enclavial system, and from whom valuable suggestions might be expected. I presume Mr. Waldauer has been in touch with you. I think that whatever suggestions are finally made, we should all agree upon. As I said before, even though nothing can be accomplished, nothing is lost by the trial.

Sincerely yours,

*Solomon Solis-Cohen*  
Solomon Solis-Cohen.

*Since writing this I have  
rec'd a letter from Mr.  
Waldauer in which he  
states that he prefers  
not to be active in the  
matter unless his opinion  
is requested. As Mr. Warren later the same  
position it is up to you to go ahead  
or give it up. What I want is expert suggestion of workable plan.*



Jan. 1 , 1935

Dr. S. Solis Cohen,  
1906 Walnut St.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor Cohen:-

I have received yours of 10th with enclosures and am very much interested therein. Mr. Waldauer had already advised me somewhat of what was up. I would be glad to be of any service that I might, but feeling just at this time because of duties here and my own limitations there is not much that I can do.

I have never seen the Act creating the Authority, but the ~~second~~ portion quoted in your letter to Mr. Waldauer, is very interesting and it seems to me somewhat encouraging. I shall write to Mr. Strudvenant and request him to send me a copy of the Act.

The administration of a privately initiated enclave, running counter to accepted practices and imposed upon body of laws not in harmony, is a much more difficult ~~practical~~ problem than would be that of such a one as you contemplate under the auspices of such a body as the TVA.

Probably you have read in Mr. Warren's "Enclave of Economic Rent" an address I made at Chicago in 1928, but I take pleasure in enclosing a copy, and also a little leaflet, entitled "Figures Showing Interesting Comparisons Between Fairhope and other Alabama Towns" which seem to show that a plan of land tenure which will take the economic rent from holders, instead of taking them according to their possession of wealth in the form of products of industry, will work out beneficially and the individuals encouraged to work who are subject to it.

I also enclose a "Memorandum for Abe D. Waldauer," which I am sure you will find interesting in this connection.

Let us hope that something practical may be worked out in our line, in connection with the most fascinating work being carried on by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Yours most sincerely,

---



Jan. 13, 1935

Mr. W.L. Sturdevant,  
Director Information Division, TVA.,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Sturdevant:-

I learn from Dr. S. Solis Cohen, of Philadelphia, who has been in communication with you on a subject of great interest to me, that he has received by your courtesy the following: "Public --No. 17, --73rd Congress, H.R. 75081", and would appreciate it very much if you would favor me likewise with a copy of same. I would also appreciate any other literature you feel disposed to send.

Yours very sincerely,

---

Secretary.

Enclosures may interest you.



Jan. 17, 1935

Dr. S. Solis Cohen,  
1906 Walnut St.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor Cohen:-

I have received yours of 10th with enclosures and am very much interested therein. Mr. Waldauer had already advised me somewhat of what was up. I would be glad to be of any service that I might, but feeling just at this time because of duties here and my own limitations there is not much that I can do.

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I also enclose a "Memorandum for Abe D. Waldauer," which I am sure you will find interesting in this connection.

Let us hope that something practical may be worked out in our line, in connection with the most fascinating work being carried on by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Yours most sincerely,

---



C O P Y

January 10, 1935.

Abe D. Waldauer, Esq.,  
Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Waldauer:

Mr. Fiske Warren has sent me a copy of your letter to him, in which you say that you have been in communication with the Authority on the matter of operating enclaves, but fear that the Administration is not now ready to tackle the fundamental question involving the right to the use of the earth.

I think you are right; but at the same time, since we have started the discussion, I should like it to be continued to a definitive result, positive or negative. I am also quite anxious that we should not contradict one another.

In reply to my letter responding to the invitation to submit suggestions, Mr. Sturdevant said he would send me a copy of the Act creating the Authority. I wrote him the other day that it had not been received, and consequently I could not shape a definite plan, and at the same time referred him to Mr. Warren, Mr. Gaston and yourself -- copy of which letter I think you have received from me.

Today I received the copy of the Act. I am not a lawyer, and consequently I am writing subject to correction. I find no provision that would empower the Authority to establish enclaves, except perhaps Section 22, page 12, of publication 17, under the terms:

"such adjoining territory as may be related to or materially affected by the development consequent to this Act .... to make such surveys of and general plans for said general basin and adjoining territory as may be useful to the Congress and to the several States in guiding and controlling the extent, sequence and nature of development that may be equitably and economically advanced through the expenditure of public funds, or through the guidance or control of public authority, all for the general purpose of fostering an orderly and ~~economic~~ proper physical, economic and social development of said areas .... to cooperate with the States affected thereby, or subdivisions or agencies of such States, or with cooperative or other organizations, and to make such studies, experiments, or demonstrations as may be necessary and suitable to that end."

You will know better than I whether this can be so interpreted as to permit a survey and record of assessments for taxation of lands "related to or materially affected by the development consequent to this Act," and an appraisal of the present market values of such lands, said survey, record and appraisal being for the purpose of establishing a normal rental upon which the enclave principles may be developed.

Before writing this to Mr. Sturdevant, however, I would like your criticism, and also your direction or intimation of the region that would be covered by such a survey. It would be well, too, to include in the survey any

(OVER)



change in assessments or market values of the lands affected, that might clearly be attributed to the public works program.

I shall be glad to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Solomon Solis-Cohen.



C O P Y

January 11, 1935.

Mr. W. L. Sturdevant,  
Director, Information Division, TVA,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Sturdevant:

Accept my thanks for your courtesy in sending me copy of  
"Public -- No. 17 -- 73rd Congress, H. R. 5081".

Section 22, pages 12 and 13, seems to empower the Authority to make such surveys, records and appraisals as would be necessary as a preliminary to the institution of the enclavial system "for the purpose of fostering an orderly and proper physical, economic, and social development of....." "the Tennessee River drainage basin and such adjoining territory as may be related to, and materially affected by the development consequent to this Act."

My first suggestion, therefore, would be that "said areas" should be surveyed (I do not mean measured, but rather, catalogued) as to present assessed values for taxation, present market values, and if records are easily accessible, assessed and market values at some fixed time prior to the passage of H. R. 5081.

Or perhaps, in view of the expense involved, it might be best at first, to confine the survey to some selected area -- my lack of knowledge of the locality does not permit me to suggest which area -- to be taken as a preliminary specimen.

I should be glad to know your view as to this -- and hope, after communication with Mr. Gaston at Fairhope, to be able to make further practical suggestions, and to submit them for your consideration. I would emphasize the fact that in suggesting the application of the enclavial system to the area under the jurisdiction of the TVA, I am not concerned with the "unearned increments of land values", but with the annual rentals, so that the question of decreases does not embarrass the method. Increase and decrease alike are provided for automatically.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

Solomon Solis-Cohen.



C O P Y

January 11, 1935.

Abe D. Waldauer,  
Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Waldauer:

Since writing the enclosed letter, I have received your favor of January 9th.

I understand therefrom that you have no objection to my mentioning your name to Mr. Sturdevant, but that you will not volunteer to communicate with him -- you prefer that the request should come from him.

But what I am anxious about is that I should be made acquainted with your view as to the possibility of establishing the enclave method in connection with the Authority, independent of their attitude toward it; in other words, to submit a plan which will probably be rejected, but which we ourselves should not reject in advance. It must therefore be a workable plan, and this is wherein Mr. Gaston's experience, Mr. Fiske Warren's experience and your own experience would be helpful; -- having "marched up the hill", we do wish, like the King of France, to "march right down again" without having attempted to do something worth while.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

Solomon Solis-Cohen.



Box 531,  
Morristown,  
New Jersey.  
November 22, 1932.

My dear Mr. Gaston,  
Thank you very  
much for the pamphlets of Fairhope you  
sent. I shall want to keep them for  
reference, so, if you would send me du-  
plicates when you have time, or at least  
the one headed Fairhope & the application  
for land, I should be much obliged, as  
I want to keep these for reference, and  
send away the duplicates. I enclose  
postage. I wrote to you before this, before  
I received the papers, in answer to your  
letter. I am grateful for all your trouble.  
Very sincerely yours,  
Gertrude Colles.

Sent 11/27



Box 581,  
Morristown,  
(New Jersey).  
October 2, 1932

E. B. Gaston, Secy.,  
Fairhope Single Tax Colony,  
Fairhope,  
Alabama.

Dear Mr. Gaston,

Thank you  
very much for the information in your  
letter in answer to mine. It will be of  
much use to me. In the case I mentioned,  
I do not believe I can induce a change, at  
present at least, but maybe a trip in future  
to Fairhope, to see personally how things  
are. From what you tell me, the conditions  
seem a vast improvement on the others  
outside of your colony that I personally  
know about, taking everything into con-  
sideration. Of course, I did not expect  
that Fairhope, being such a small portion  
of the country, would not be affected by



the general depression. I should like to know if you have many now migrating to the Colony. When I spoke of paying for a farm in installments, I meant the buildings and improvements, of course. It would be necessary to have some of them in the case I spoke of. I have not received the pamphlet of your local Chamber of Commerce you mention, but shall be very glad to have it. No doubt it would tell what the chief staples are that are raised there, and whether good markets are handy in good times, etc., & if you have overlooked sending it, would it be too much to ask for one for myself, to keep, & one to send the person I spoke of? I will give Miss Hicks the message from you, when I see her again. With renewed thanks,

Very sincerely,

Gertrude Colles.



Box 331,

Morristown,

New Jersey.

October 24, 1932.

Mr. E. B. Gaston,  
Fairhope,  
Alabama.

Dear Mr. Gaston,

Miss Hicks tells me you are still the Manager of Fairhope, and that it has grown into a city. I am an old Single Taxer, and don't you, and heard you speak in New York, in the distant days when Fairhope was a new place. I have never been in the far South, so never able to see it, although I have seen Free Acres in New Jersey. Even that is a long time ago. Now I am writing to ask you for some information as to Fairhope in these times of depression. I should expect to hear that it was feeling the effects of the depression a little, but not as other places are. What chance would there be for a farmer who is driven off his land by



being overtaxed in the past - very much  
so, & one who is, and has been a handwork-  
er through life, and a person of ability in  
various practical directions but who is  
no longer young, though not really old, -  
to settle in Fairhope? Would there be any  
chance for him to get a small farm  
and pay for it on installments out of  
profits, & meanwhile moving his per-  
sonal property there. I speak of one  
who has been a farmer in a Southern  
State near yours, and who is practical-  
ly facing ruin through conditions  
since the war. I have this matter very  
much at heart, and shall be very grate-  
ful for an answer at your earliest  
convenience. If there is any chance  
in this way, I could give you further  
details.

Sincerely yours,

Hesterude Colles.



Oct. 27, 1932.

Gertrude Colles,  
Box 531 Morristown, N.J.

Dear Madam:-

Was pleased to receive yours of 24th. Yes, Fairhope has grown to be quite a little city and I have the pleasure to be still actively associated with it.

I am sorry to have to admit, that Fairhope is suffering from the general depression, chiefly in way of decreased earning power along all, lines,; little new improvement going on, wages down, farmers unable to get remunerative prices for their products- but it would be nothing short of a miracle if it were not so, for in these days we are alinked together in so many ways. However, I am glad to say, that we feel we are suffering less than most places; those who come down from the north, northern sities particularly, say we dod not what hard times are compariad with there.

You inquire if there would be a chance to get a small farm and "pay for it in instalments." Of course, under our plan there would be no purchasing of the land in the Colony. That, if it were unimproved land, would only require payment in advance of a half year's rent, ranging say from \$1.25 an acre a year up to to \$3.50., plus the appraised value of any usable timber on the land, which would not be much.

Of course there are almost always opportunities to buy improved places, which again, would require no investment in the land but only for improvements, and time can be usually secured for a larger part of the value of these.

We have a lovely country here. I wish it were possible for your friend to look over the situation for himself. And there are very low priced excursions this way every little while; as low as \$10 roundtrip from Chicagowith several days time.

I am enclosing--in another envelope, a pamphlet recently issued by our local Chamber of Commerce and a "History" of the Colony; also a copy of our form of application for land. Shall hope to hear from you further, Regards to you and Miss Hicks.

Most sincerely,

Secretary.



85 Washington Street,  
Nyack, New York,  
May 1st, 1932.

Fairhope Single Tax Corporation;  
Baldwin County,  
Alabama.

Gentlemen;

Please send me information  
about your plan of Colony  
organization and methods.

Yours truly.

Percival H. Collier



May 10, 1932.

Percival H. Collier,  
85 Washington St.,  
Nyack, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Collier:-

Yours of May first at hand. We are sorry many recent calls have exhausted our supply of anything like a comprehensive statement regarding our Colony.

We are sending a copy of our constitution, and a copy of address made by our Secretary before the Henry George Congress in Chicago, in September, 1928; also a copy of little folder "Whose Land", the concluding paragraphs of which give quite a clear and succinct statement of the Colony's method of applying the Single Tax principle. A copy of our form of application for land, will also be explanatory.

Fairhope was really founded by our Colony. The incorporated Town of Fairhope was followed years later. It exists and is governed under the general laws of the state. Less than half of the land in the Town limits is owned by our Colony Corporation but nearly all the business is done on our land and the great majority of the people live upon it, which is indication that our policies must have appeared attractive to the people.

The write is the publisher of the local paper and has taken pleasure in sending you a copy of the same. Would be glad to receive your subscription to it.

Hoping the matter sent will prove of interest to you.

Most sincerely yours,

THE FAIRHOPE SINGLE TAX CORPORATION

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary.



New Orleans, April 18, 1934

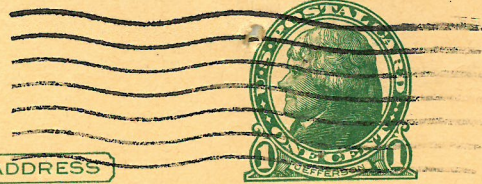
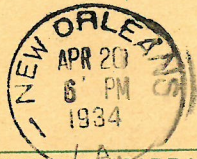
Dear Sir,

Will you kindly refer this  
card to one who can give  
me authoritative information  
on the town of Faubourg.

Very truly yours

H. Milton Coker  
1206 Webster St  
New Orleans, La.





THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Attention  
Mr E B G

Post Master  
Fairhope  
Alabama



April 21, 1934.

H. Milton Colum  
1206 Webster St.,  
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:-

The Postmaster has handed us your card, asking information about Fairhope.

Fairhope is the largest town in Baldwin County, Alabama, leading the county-seat by a few, population 1549 in 1930; is on the east side of Moby, with frontage immediately on the Bay, with bluffs almost to the shore, but beautifully wooded lower park between bluff and immediate shore. Practically all the shore public park. Has fine agricultural country in rear; popular as ~~summer~~ resort both summer and winter. Fine public school, famous private school, the "School of Organic Education." Reached from Mobile by highway crossing head of bay by bridges and causeway and by boat. Branch of L. & N. R.R. 14 miles to east.

Is the home of the "Fairhope Single Tax Colony" by which it was founded in 1894-5. Incorporated as municipality in 1908 nearly all the business is done on and more than half the people reside on "Colony" land. Town has its own light and water plants and is in excellent financial condition. Taxes collected in 1893, \$9,453.73, Income of utilities above expenses, \$10,861.44

Writer is secretary of Single Tax Colony and editor of local paper, The Fairhope Courier. His principal interest is Single Tax Colony.

Printed matter in another wrapper. Will be glad to hear further from you

Yours very truly,

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