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JOHN PAUL—1863-1933

Thou'rt gone, the abyss of heaven
Hath swallowed up thy form; yet, in my heart
Deeply has sunk the lesson thou hast given
And shall not soon depart.

—William Cullen Bryant.

Yet remember all
He spoke among you, and the man who spoke;
Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor paltered with Eternal God for power.

—Alfred Lord Tennyson.

In all parts of the world where men speak in the name of Henry George there is deep grief at the loss of the guiding spirit who has conducted this Journal since its inception. John Paul has handed on his trust as every campaigner in a great cause would wish to do, active to the end and giving himself without stint to the work to which he was so passionately devoted. He passed away suddenly in the afternoon of the 28th April, at the Caledonian Hotel in Edinburgh, succumbing to a heart attack. He had gone with Mrs. Paul to Scotland on family business, and I made up the company. We passed through the Carlyle country. There was the stop at Symington and the sight of the hills he knew so well. It was to have been a brief visit, but he stayed: his native land had claimed him.

John Paul died in harness. He neither could nor would hear of the rest his friends insisted was his due. He had enjoyed a surprising, though partial, recovery from the serious illness that handicapped him five years ago and obliged him, to his own great disappointment, to be more an observer than a participant at the long-planned and eagerly awaited International Conference in Edinburgh in 1929. But the heart trouble continued to give warning, only to be ignored when it subsided for perhaps weeks or months at a time. He kept at the work day by day, commanding the same spirit, initiative and resolution that distinguished him throughout the years. When his seventieth birthday was celebrated on 15th March last, we rejoiced in his vigour, never anticipating the last breast pang would come so soon. An hour before the departure the talk was of the plans that were to be developed immediately on the return to London.

We have gone back on the files of this Journal to give the one biographical sketch he put on paper. It is

dated back to 1894 when this Journal was founded, and after already seven years' activity had made him one of the leading spirits in the Glasgow movement. How the entry into the ranks came about has been told

in occasional conversations. His elder brother, now long since passed, was a member of the first Land Restoration League, and was among those who organized Henry George's meeting in Glasgow in 1884, where *Scotland and Scotsmen* was the address delivered. John's interest had not yet been aroused; he had seen the bills announcing the meeting but had let the opportunity pass. Later, he said to the brother that it seemed absurd to expect any good could be done by dividing the land into equal pieces, and got the reply: that was not the proposal, it was the rent of the land they proposed to divide. No further argument was necessary. The truth broke on him like a flash, and that illumination held his mind ever afterwards. The conversion was sudden and complete, and when *Progress and Poverty* came to be studied the mind brought every social and economic problem to the touchstone: the law of rent in relation to the law of wages. It was

not long before John Paul began to find his feet among the advocates of the new doctrine, but there was an obstinate natural shyness to overcome—it never left him, it was of the sweetness of his character—and as he never strove for any front place, it was by recognition of his sincerity and ability and willingness to listen to his advice that his fellows ordered his leadership among them.

When Henry George came again to Glasgow in 1889, delivering his address, *Thy Kingdom Come*, John Paul was on the Committee of Organization, and there again the shyness was evident. He could only summon up



JOHN PAUL

(Photo—A. Swan Watson)

courage to join in the hand-shaking in the ante-room afterwards while others were pressing forward for conversation. The real contact came later by correspondence, when John Paul had become Secretary of the Henry George Institute and put that personality into his letters which so attached him to all his friends. He had the word, too, how Henry George read and appreciated the Journal, the *Single Tax*, but he would hesitate to say much about the compliments received for the services the Journal was rendering.

When the movement was being built up that the newcomer to-day can enter as it were from the top-storey window, the hands were those of a band of earnest and humble working men. John Paul was employed as a time-keeper in a shipyard, his work beginning at six in the morning, and he had to rise an hour earlier to get there. The ordinary man thinks he needs much leisure if he is to take any part at all in public affairs. But these men aroused a city and spread far their influence over the wider field of national politics. They did so in their spare time, what there was of it, and in this zealous concentration of effort by speech and pen—some preserved cuttings of the columns of his newspaper correspondence of that time bear eloquent testimony to the force behind it all—John Paul was among the foremost. It was glorious work and hard work, and however late the hour when he could shake himself free from some discussion or complete a "letter to the editor," he was always on time at the shipyard to which a ferry had to be crossed, often in the bitterest weather. He would relate these experiences when sometimes asked "What can a young man do?"—and he had not the physique nor the physical strength that most young men possess.

A friend once asked: "How much did your education cost? How did you gain so much knowledge, and acquire your mastery of language and literature?" The answer was, such education as he got cost nothing at all, which amazed his questioner. There was only the schooling that the boy gets whose father has a small wage and expects him to work as soon as the education law permits. He was born in Glasgow in sight of poverty and grew up in its sight and in the midst of its afflictions. The free schooling was interrupted not only by illness, but by the removal of the family from Glasgow to Liverpool, where they stayed six years. He entered the "labour market" at the age of 14 and the jobs either in Liverpool or in Glasgow were only occasional till he entered the shipyard. In Liverpool he learnt something about watch making. In Glasgow he had business training in a shipping office. But there was the night school and the extension classes with logic as the favourite subject. What is education, he would say, but to learn to think? That acquired, and given the bent towards reading, learning comes of itself.

The world is at the feet of the student, and this student with his far-seeing vision surveyed the world from a goodly eminence. His reading of history and biography was wide and well-chosen. He was familiar with the best prose literature. He loved poetry and travel. Stories of the sea delighted him. Imagination took him with Conrad and remembrance brought back his voyages from Glasgow or Liverpool when the boy sailed—on one memorable occasion as far as Rotterdam—with his father who, with a wage of 18s. a week, worked the donkey-engine on that tramp steamer. In a life spent in the service of a great cause, in its concerns and responsibilities and anxieties, his reading for the sake of reading could not be constant or obedient to any curriculum; but it was so embracing that if a list were made of the best books and best writings he knew, it would be an everyman's guide to a very liberal education. He never read to forget anything. With a remarkable

memory he could bring authors and their characters or their word into any company to speak for themselves, and add to the charm of his own conversation. So he brought a well-cultivated mind to teach here in these pages his lessons in economic understanding, moral perception and political wisdom, and impress his personality upon all that this Journal stands for. So also in his correspondence. His letters brought him as it were in person to the recipient. "I feel so free in writing him," one Canadian correspondent writes, "that I feel better acquainted with him than with many whom I meet almost every day." This friend and John Paul had "conversations" only by post; and hosts of correspondents, distant friends whom John Paul never met, will pay the same homage to the manner of his address. His strength and beauty of character was enriched by an exquisite sense of humour that could laugh a catastrophe away.

The movement possesses no book or pamphlet with John Paul named as the author. One friend remarks this lack, and with regret, saying *Land & Liberty* was his book, and that if a volume were compiled from his leading articles and editorials and added to our circulated literature we should have a thing of inestimable value—that interpretation of Henry George's philosophy, its practical application to every one of the pressing problems of the day, as John Paul knew so well how to interpret and apply it. While no such volume of his own exists there are all the other publications with co-workers named as authors who would agree they are his publications as much as theirs, for he applied his genius of editorship to these productions by the request and with the glad acceptance of the authors themselves. He taught us all the virtue of putting our thoughts into the common pool and of adopting suggestions that might or might not interfere with the originality of any piece of writing.

If we were to make a biography of John Paul it would be the story of the growth and development of this movement from the time of Henry George's visits to Glasgow; how the Glasgow Corporation was captured for the rating of land values; the Municipal Conferences that followed and the Bills introduced in Parliament; the organizing of the great campaign with Alexander Ure as chief spokesman—the Alexander Ure whom John Paul brought out of comparative obscurity and gave such a platform and such an influence that for a time he might well have been named the "uncrowned king of Scotland," these conferences and demonstrations filling everywhere the largest hall, to the astonishment of the Party political organizers so sceptical of the response the people would give to the case for land value taxation well stated. In the work done these forty odd years to educate public opinion leading to the adoption of land value legislation on three occasions by the British House of Commons, the Scottish Bill in 1906, the Budget of 1909 and the Budget of 1931; the publicity campaign reaching out over the whole country; the recruiting of the necessary funds; the holding of our National and International Conferences—in all this, John Paul's action, his foresight, his determination, his capacity for right and often swift decisions, played a dominant part.

It was largely due to his able propaganda directed from Glasgow that Massingham of the *Nation* was able in his time to say that Scottish Liberalism and Land Value Taxation were synonymous terms. The years from 1894 to 1906 were the period of his most intense platform activity. With his services in constant demand and as a speaker of recognized distinction he became one of the best known public men throughout the West of Scotland. In his journeys farther afield, as far as Skye and the



JOHN PAUL
(Age 17)

Orkneys, he left an influence behind him that was long remembered. He took his message to the rural constituencies as well as to the towns. He would recall his many meetings up and down the country and had entertaining stories to tell about them. But this he would emphasize, that there were no better friends and enthusiasts for land value taxation than the audiences he addressed in the country districts.

On John Paul the mantle of Henry George had fallen, as far at any rate as this country is concerned. At the

impressive Memorial Meeting held in London on 9th May, tributes were paid to his many high qualities of heart and mind, to the affection and esteem in which he was held. At that meeting and in the letters that have reached us in such numbers bearing their tributes, the thought found expression, how sad it was that, for all his endeavours, John Paul was not given to see the realization. Would John Paul himself regret that? No. He would quote one of his favourite passages from *Progress and Poverty*: "For those who see Truth and would follow her, for those who recognize Justice and would stand for her, success is not the only thing. Success! Why, Falsehood often has that to give, and Injustice often has that to give. Must not Truth and Justice have something to give that is their own by proper right—theirs in essence and not by accident?"

That thought made John Paul the happiest of men as he strove for the overthrow of the unjust laws and institutions that keep progress, prosperity and ordinary decency so far from the homes of men to-day. Another thought prevailed with him, the challenging thought that the civilization could not endure where moral progress failed to keep pace with material progress. If he ever had written a book of his own, I think that would have been its theme.

At the Cremation in Edinburgh on 2nd May, the Rev. Johnston Millar, Moderator of United Free Church (Continuing) officiated, and at this service a number of friends from both Edinburgh and Glasgow attended. The remains were committed at the Putney Vale Cemetery, London, on 9th May, where the Rev. Mervyn Stewart, his dear friend for 40 years, paid the last rites and read the concluding passages from the final chapter of *Progress and Poverty*. It was John Paul's vision of the meaning of life.

To Mrs Paul, his partner in all his convictions and aspirations, to his sister, Mrs Calder, and to his nephews and nieces we extend our heartfelt condolences. We acknowledge with deep appreciation the many messages of sympathy and encouragement that have reached us, and acknowledging them we convey our sympathy to all our equally bereaved colleagues and co-workers the world over.

A. W. MADSEN.

"Ormuzd still fights with Ahriman—the Prince of Light with the Powers of Darkness. He who will hear, to him the clarions of battle call. . . . And they who fight with Ormuzd, though they may not know each other—somewhere, sometime, will the muster roll be called."—*Progress & Poverty*.

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The Attack on the Land Value Tax.

The most significant event in recent political history in this country is the renewed attack made last month by a large group of Conservative Members of Parliament on the Land Value Tax Clauses, contained in the 1931 Finance Act. Our readers will remember that on the formation of the National Government in the latter part of 1931, the valuation provided for in that Act was suspended on the alleged ground of national economy and a truce to Party conflict. The legislation was not repealed, but left on the Statute Book, to use Mr Baldwin's phrase, "in a state of coma."

During the passage of the 1932 Budget an attempt was made to repeal the land value tax provisions, but the Government Whips were put on against the amendment and it was defeated.

This year a more determined effort was instituted. An amendment for repeal was put on the Order Paper by Sir George Courthope, supported by 204 Members of Parliament.

A committee to support the amendment was formed and a deputation waited privately upon Mr. Nevill Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The matter was then considered by the Cabinet and, according to the Press political correspondents, the Labour members of the Cabinet strongly objected to this violation of the truce. (No mention appears of the attitude of the Liberal members of the Cabinet.) As a result the Cabinet decided to make the question one of confidence. Mr Baldwin, as leader of the Conservative Party, attended a meeting of Conservative members, explained the position of the Cabinet, and suggested that the amendment should not be proceeded with. The amendment was then withdrawn from the Order Paper. A more detailed account of what happened will be found on another page.

The Lesson.

The proposal to repeal the Land Value Clauses was supported by powerful interests, including the Central Landowners' Association, the Land Union and the National Federation of Property Owners and Rate-payers. Many of those Members of Parliament who supported the amendment are also well known as bitter opponents of land value taxation.

The strength of the demand for repeal is all the more remarkable in view of the facts that the valuation had been suspended, and that no action could have been taken under the Act until there was a Parliamentary majority to sanction the valuation being continued, and that no tax could have been imposed until the valuation had been completed. Even "in coma," land value legislation arouses the fury of the vested interests. No better testimonial could be desired either to the efficacy

of the proposal or to the strength of the demand for it.

We trust that our friends will be encouraged by this to redouble the good work of educating the public to demand even more insistently the speedy application of this remedy for social injustice.

Even in this year (if the normal development had taken place) the Land Value Clauses of the 1931 Budget might have been yielding much-needed revenue and, still more important, exercising a solvent effect on unemployment which no other measure can.

What the next Labour Government will do.

We cannot do better, in conclusion, than quote the following passages from the leading article in the *Daily Herald* of 27th May:—

"By the stoppage of all work on valuation, the 'National' Government has already put an effective end to the Land Values legislation of 1931.

"The Premier surrendered the substance last year. His dignity and self-respect have been evoked this year in order to save the shadow.

"This is the second time that the Conservative Party has used a Coalition Government to stave off the taxation of land values.

"Its action on this occasion, as it was when the Lloyd George Taxes were removed, is a plain abuse of constitutional procedure and a biting exposure of the 'National' Government sham.

"There was no mandate at the General Election for the repeal of the Land Taxes.

"Twice before indeed the country has declared unmistakably in support of the appropriation by the nation of land values created by the industry of the people.

"And this reform has been demanded not only by the Labour and Liberal Parties but by many Conservatives.

"Unfortunately, the last General Election gave the Party of landed aristocracy the chance once again to defeat the hopes of land reformers.

"When a Labour Government is returned to power one of its first duties will be to re-create the land valuation machinery, and open up a new source of revenue for the national Exchequer."

The demonstration of the Conservative die-hards and the manner of its fizzling out had a splendid Press.

The Wheat Subsidy.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of Spillers Limited, the well-known milling Company, Sir Malcolm Robertson, the Chairman, stated that, in order to pay the farmer the difference between the average market price of home grown millable wheat sold during the year and the guaranteed price of 45s. per quarter, the Wheat Commission began by requiring them to charge 2s. 3d. a sack on all delivered flour, but soon after this was raised to 2s. 9d. Sir Malcolm pointed out that if this levy was required to subsidize farmers who grew under 4,500,000 quarters last year, the charges must be increased to at least 4s. if the farmers grow the full 6,000,000 quarters which millers are required to absorb under the Act, unless the average price of wheat rises considerably.

This confirms what its opponents said about the Act when it was introduced. Every consumer of bread and flour is being taxed in order to pay to this comparatively small branch of the agricultural community a subsidy, most of which will simply find its way into the pockets of landlords.

A Housing Paradox.

Five years ago an unhealthy area was cleared in Stockton-on-Tees and a large number of families moved

to a new and up-to-date housing estate, called Mount Pleasant. An adjoining unhealthy area, the Riverside area, was left uncleared. It now appears that in many respects the health of those who were moved to Mount Pleasant is worse than that of those who were left in the Riverside area. Though infantile mortality and the death rate from tuberculosis and certain other diseases of overcrowding has fallen, the adult death rate has risen. The standardized death rate for the new housing estate is actually 50 per cent higher than that for the slum.

These disquieting facts have been the subject of an exhaustive and able report by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr McGonigle, as a result of which he comes to the conclusion that the adverse factor is the faulty and insufficient diet which is all that the former slum-dwellers are able to afford. This under nourishment is mainly due to the comparatively high rent that these families have to pay—about twice as much as they had to pay in the slums—out of wages that remain below subsistence level.

It is a lesson for all housing reformers that their problem is but part of the poverty problem. Solve that and the slums would disappear of themselves. The housing question is the wages question and ever was.

Humanizing Poverty.

In Manchester and Sheffield plans are being made to give summer holidays to some of the unemployed. In due time, perhaps, provision will be made for all who become qualified by long-service. This is another step in the development of the British Institution of Unemployment. For what should be the working hours of these people, social centres are provided; the holiday camps now being established will keep them fit to occupy their places in the labour market; that is, in the queues at the Labour Exchanges.

The tragedy of such "good works" is that not only do they not lessen the horror and suffering of involuntary poverty, but they help to perpetuate the existing conditions by creating the impression that "something is being done." Charity is substituted for justice and even the consideration of radical remedies is ignored. The victims of the crime of poverty may well cry out against the insolence of the goodness which pretends they are sheep to be shepherded and not men and women who could well provide for themselves if their equal rights to the use of God's earth were not denied.

Rubber Restriction.

An active campaign on the part of rubber-growers has been carried on with the object of restricting production and raising the price of rubber. It is interesting to note that Sir Eric Geddes, the Chairman of the Dunlop Rubber Company which owns large rubber plantations, stated at the annual meeting of that Company that great reductions in the cost of production had been effected on their plantations, the cost during the current year being less than 2d. per lb. He was looking forward to a further reduction, after which "the present so-called low prices for rubber will not be found unprofitable."

"I respectfully suggest," continued Sir Eric, "that no Government has the right to impose a restriction scheme which will penalize the efficient producer, in order artificially to assist the inefficient; it is unjust to the efficient producer and to the public. Four and a quarter million pounds are invested in our rubber plantations Company, and we know of no workable restriction scheme which avoids this injustice.

"In my opinion," he declared emphatically in

conclusion, "the one thing that will assist the rubber industry's recovery, apart from world conditions, is that all talk of restriction shall be dropped once for all."

This is a much healthier point of view than that of the advocates in this and other industries of restrictions, tariffs and quotas; and it indicates the real weight to be attached to the arguments for scarcity and monopoly.

Fruits of Protection : Shipping.

A correspondent draws our attention to an address given by Mr Hugh Lewis, a well-known director of insurance companies, to the Liverpool Junior Chamber of Commerce, on 16th February. Mr Lewis said, in part, that eminent politicians of a certain school sought popularity by announcing heavy reductions in our purchase of goods from other countries, as if that were an achievement to be proud of. This reduction in imports indicated, internally, the further stagnation of trade with irreparable injury to our ports, the destruction of old-established businesses, the ruin of merchants and producers and the addition of hundreds of thousands to our unemployed. It indicated externally a loss of carrying trade for our shipping and the lessening of our foreign debtors' power to pay interest in the only way possible—by payment of goods—on the gigantic sums this country had lent to other countries. In 1930, our imports were £1,050,000,000, but £725,000,000 of this consisted of raw materials for our industries, food and sustenance, all purchased in the cheapest markets. Something like one-third of the remaining £300,000,000 consisted of non-ferrous metals, petrol, etc., as well as goods for re-export, all calling for labour in this country and which did not compete with British goods in this country. It would be absurd to minimize the importance of exports, but it was necessary to realize that the employment and the direct income we drew from our visible exports were nothing like as great as the employment and income arising from our imports. Exports were necessary only in so far as they enabled us to pay for imports.

Towards Ultimate Disaster.

On the same day, at its annual meeting in London, the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom unanimously passed a resolution urging upon the Government the need of the final settlement of war debts, the removal of all restrictions on international trade, and the removal or modification of protective tariffs. Mr R. S. Dalglish, retiring president, said there would be no return to prosperity until the interchange of goods and services was freed from restrictions such as high tariffs, quotas, exchange restrictions and prohibitions, and until it was allowed to flow naturally. The newly-elected president, Mr W. J. McAlister, referred to the cataclysmic fall in World trade. Government after Government, he said, had impeded the trade of others in the attempt to foster its own. State policies were the essential cause of the present distress and of the reeling blow to the whole machinery of money and trade. Turning to tariffs, Mr McAlister said that in 1931 the great body of shipowners supported the Government in taking steps to restore the balance of trade. But they had throughout urged that the primary object was to secure an all-round reduction of tariffs. They were glad to observe some reductions in inter-Imperial trade barriers, but the level of tariffs still maintained against the United Kingdom by some of the Dominions represented a grave impediment to our own trade. He concluded his address by saying: "Unless as a result of the World Economic Conference, Governments radically readjust their policies, the position must go from bad to worse and end in ultimate disaster."

Railways.

Presiding in Dublin at the general annual meeting of shareholders of the Great Southern Railway of Ireland, on 3rd March, Sir Walter Nugent said he estimated that the company had suffered an additional loss of over £100,000 through tariffs during the last five months. The payment of a dividend on the preferred and ordinary shares was impossible, and the sum available was not sufficient even to pay the full dividend on the guaranteed preference, which was cumulative.

Canals.

The chairman of the directors of the Manchester Ship Canal, Mr Alfred Watkin, said at a meeting of shareholders on 27th February, that as they had foreseen, newly imposed import duties had definitely had an adverse effect on the traffic at all United Kingdom ports, and Manchester was no exception. The value of imports into this country for the year 1932 was down 18.3 per cent as compared with 1931. The total value of the country's foreign trade last year, including imports, exports and re-exports, was 15 per cent less than in 1931, and little more than half that of 1929.

We put facts of this kind against the tale of the factories that are said to have been fostered into existence and of the employment said to have been promoted by the tariff-mongering of our National Government.

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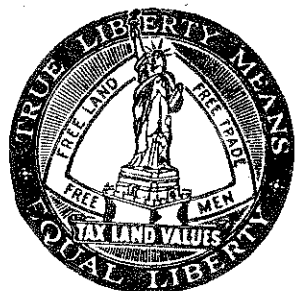
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THE WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The opening of the World Economic Conference has been fixed for 12th June, and it has been suggested that the Conference will last for six months. This suggestion is ominous, for the agenda of the Conference is not widely different from that considered at the Geneva Conference of 1927 and at several earlier Conferences.

The Preparatory Commission has already declared that there must be greater freedom of world trade, and has drawn attention to the fact that the growing network of barriers to trade in the shape of prohibitions, quotas, and exchange restrictions as well as tariffs has simply aggravated the depression instead of mitigating it. The catastrophic decline both in internal production and in international exchange which has occurred since the Geneva Conference certainly emphasizes the necessity of immediate action. But although the necessity is greater, the obstacles are greater.

The visit of the Prime Minister to President Roosevelt, which was intended to pave the way for the Conference, does not appear to have produced much of a tangible character, except a declaration that

The necessity for increase in the general level of commodity prices was recognized as primary and fundamental. To this end simultaneous action needs to be taken both in the economic and monetary fields.

This goes a great deal further than the President's declaration that he wanted the borrower to be able to pay back the same kind of dollar as he had been lent. The latter objective could not be attained without an investigation of the circumstances of each individual loan in order to ascertain what was the purchasing power of money when it was contracted. It is, therefore, absolutely impossible after a course of years in which there have been greater fluctuations in the purchasing power of money to place *all* debtors in the relative position in which they were when they borrowed.

It is clear that the joint declaration envisages an increase in the price level not merely as an adjustment between creditors and debtors but as the fundamental means to economic recovery. It is said that this increase in prices can be achieved by economic and monetary action. By monetary action we assume is

meant some measure for increasing the volume of currency in circulation and so reducing its purchasing power—in other words, inflation. The evil effects of inflation were prominent objects of condemnation at former International Conferences; now under the alias of reflation or raising the price level, it has become quite respectable.

Apart from monetary manipulation, prices can be raised by restricting production. This is the policy to which the British Government has committed itself through the declarations of Mr Chamberlain (who it is to be noticed will be the leader of the British Delegation at the Economic Conference) and others. Apart from explicit declarations, it is the natural corollary to the policy of protectionism which the Government has steadily carried out ever since it attained office. This is made very clear by Major Walter Elliot (Minister for Agriculture) in his recent address to the Council of Agriculture for England.

He had just come from a Cabinet Committee meeting at which the World Economic Conference proceedings were considered, and they would be glad to know that the Government considered agriculture as one of the most important subjects which the World Economic Conference could possibly deal with, and they believed that a rise in the price levels for the primary producer, and particularly for the agricultural producer, was of fundamental importance for the recovery of world trade and was one of the subjects which the Government was going into the Conference to secure by all possible means in its power.

... The organization of the producers at home and the restriction of imports from abroad were the two cardinal points of their policy, and the restriction by every means whether by tariff, embargo, or quota would be used.

Even if these were not the views of the Government, they are the views of the majority of agriculturists and manufacturers. The Federation of British Industries, for example, has been criticizing the Government for negotiating the commercial treaties with Sweden and Norway on the ground that "the concessions made in the iron and steel duties are viewed by that section of the industry mostly affected, namely, the important Sheffield trades, with considerable apprehension."

In the same way the Association of British Chambers of Commerce has also criticized these and the other trade agreements on the ground that "we have been too ready to give up our tariffs." The Association also criticizes the removal of a tariff after a firm has spent capital and engaged labour.

This is Protectionism, naked and unashamed. There is nothing here of the lip-service to Free Trade which is commonly met with among those who pretend that tariffs can be used as a bargaining counter to induce other nations to lower their tariffs. It is the heartfelt cry of the Protectionist and a forerunner of the kind of argument and pressure which will be brought to bear upon the delegates to the Conference if they ever do get to close grips with the problem of reducing tariff barriers. The Chambers of Commerce advise the Government to keep in the closest possible touch with organized trades during treaty negotiations and particularly with the trades whose tariffs are in danger. Whether the Government does this or not, the experience of Ottawa and the whole history of tariffs proves that the vested interests will keep in close touch with the Government.

The prospect of the Conference eventuating in any real and concerted attack on tariff barriers is therefore extremely remote. Important, however, as a reduction of tariffs may be, something more fundamental is needed

to achieve the expressed ultimate aim of the Conference, that is, to solve the economic depression.

Increased restrictions on exchange have aggravated the depression, but they are not the primary cause of the great slowing down of production which has taken place in every country and which was well under way before the last bout of tariff mania commenced.

The Prime Minister stated on landing in the United States :

"I have come to America to discuss with your President how we can conduct war against unmerited poverty."

Is this merely one of those fine phrases which he is so ready at coining, or does it really represent an objective of the Conference? Where in the elaborate agenda of the Conference is the item under which this is to be discussed? Is unmerited poverty due solely to tariffs, exchange restrictions, quotas and other interferences with international trade, or is it not due in a much larger measure to the social institutions which each nation persists in maintaining within its own boundaries?

We published last month some of the evidences that the primary cause of the depression lies in land monopoly and the speculative increase in land values which has stopped production at its very source. The International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade in the Memorandum which it addressed to the Geneva Economic Conference in 1927 pointed out the fundamental bearing of the land question upon all the problems which were then and still are under discussion. All that we need add is this: If the Conference achieves everything that it sets out to do, if tariff barriers are abolished, and if the Premier and the President's plan for increasing prices is carried out, the most that can happen is that a temporary spurt will be given to production. The tide of speculation in land value will then move forward with increased speed. Land values will rise to new high levels until industry is unable to bear the burden and a new depression will ensue.

Unmerited poverty cannot be abolished in a world which is content to allow the source of all production to be monopolized by a few and where the masses are virtually trespassers in the land of their birth.

F. C. R. D.

THE FOREIGNER IN LONDON

"I came from Manchester," the man in the dock, who was suspected of having kept an unlawful eye on some unattended motor-cars, told the magistrate.

"But why did you come from Manchester?" Mr Mead asked.

"To look for a job," was the excuse.

"But vacant jobs here are not for Manchester men," said Mr Mead. "They are for Londoners; for the natives."

The man looked at the magistrate in astonishment. Had he heard aright?

"Why?" he said. "Even a wild animal is not forbidden to go into the next field if it finds the food in its own field all eaten up."

"No," flashed Mr Mead. "But it is no good for that wild animal to go into another field where all the grass is already nibbled off."

"Then you mean that I'm a foreigner?"

"As regards London, yes," retorted Mr Mead. "There are already enough London men looking for jobs here without people like you coming along to swell the number."
—*Evening Standard*, 4th April.

THE CRYING INJUSTICE OF OUR RATING SYSTEMS AND THE REMEDY

BY FREDERICK VERINDER

Price 1d. per copy 6s. per 100 Post Free

THE FOUNDING OF THIS JOURNAL

We reprint from our Twenty-First Anniversary Number, June, 1915, the following article, because of the special appeal it will have for our readers as the one autobiographical sketch that John Paul left behind him. It was entitled "The Story of Land Values."

(This journal was established as *The Single Tax* in June, 1894. The title was altered to *Land Values* in June, 1902, and became *Land & Liberty* in June, 1919.)

"Where lies the land to which the ship would go?
Far, far ahead is all her sailors know;
Where lies the land from which she sails away?
Far, far behind is all that they can say."

A. H. CLOUGH.

Land Values was conceived and brought forth in the struggle and determination of the Glasgow Single Taxers to spread the knowledge of the taxation of land values among the Glasgow people and throughout Scotland, and to gain a hearing for the case at the Glasgow City Council. In a very special sense the paper was the child of that first stage in the epoch-making municipal movement in Great Britain for the taxation of land values and the untaxing of the work of men's hands.

There were no very heroic happenings with our public at Glasgow on the 1st June, 1894. There had been a dress rehearsal or two, but when the curtain was rung up on this piece that was destined to have such a good long run there were no front seats at 10s. 6d. each, nor any gallery to respond with encouraging applause. The weaknesses of this first appearance are kindly and mercifully hidden from sight, forgotten and forgiven in the triumph of subsequent performances. I am tempted at this point to tell about some of the comments made when the paper came to hand; I was as bad as any of the critics. We thought of the movement as we looked at this miserable-looking sheet and gladly sought refuge in the humour of the situation.

The idea of the paper was first mooted by James O'Donnell Derrick, a young Glasgow Irishman who had joined the reorganized Scottish League shortly after it was formed in 1890, and who now occupies the position of organizing secretary for Scotland of the United Irish League. There were many conversations over the proposal, but no great enthusiasm for it. The poverty of the movement in more ways than one, the want of funds and the absence of anyone with journalistic training or experience, to say nothing of the necessary leisure to devote to such a project, were the main barriers in the way. But Derrick was insistent. He was a man with a vision. He had made up his mind that the need of the movement was a monthly organ. The idea took complete possession of his mind and he made it the main topic of all discussion at the rooms or wherever he met anyone interested. In Derrick's eyes there was only one barrier to meet and overcome, and that was a reliable guarantee to the printer that his account would be paid. A special fund for the purpose was accordingly added to the financial obligations of the day.

The names of those who were to finance the great adventure for a year were secured, and no doubt to his agreeable surprise the printer was asked to submit a proof of what he could do for the money. The members of the committee particularly concerned with this undertaking were James O'D. Derrick, Wm. McLennan, Norman McLennan, Thomas Cameron, F. S. Mein, David Cassels, John Cassels, Wm. Cassels, David Cassels, jun., Robert Cassels, Wm. Harrison, Wm. Reid, James Busby, and myself. A sub-committee was appointed to nominate the honorary editorial staff. I was not present at this meeting. I was busy at the time, and I must confess a trifle indifferent. I thought the paper

a splendid idea, and gladly subscribed my mite to its estimated cost, and persuaded others to do likewise. But I could not see, with the resources at our command, how it could continue. My attitude, if it could be defined, was to wait a while till we became stronger in men and means.

Wm. Cassels was appointed editor. I had this news first I think from himself two or three days following when he came to me and said he could not after due consideration take this post, and added that, in any case, I was the man for it. In an endeavour to make up for my want of faith, I suppose, I agreed to see to the appearance of the first issue. The sub-committee did not meet to ratify this change in the editorial equipment, but individually as I chanced to meet them (we could only meet in those days in the evenings and at the week-ends) there was no complaint, nothing but goodwill and sympathetic co-operation. When the general committee met after the paper had seen the light of day I do not recollect that the question of the editorship of the paper came up for discussion. In fact I never was formally appointed editor of *Land Values*. The sub-committee had nominated Wm. Cassels and he had handed the post over to me. Everyone knew this; therefore let us get on with the next item of business.

In my experience the Glasgow group of Single Taxers were never much addicted to formalities, provided they got done what they wanted to see done. In my day at least they had little patience with any stickler for doing things according to the constitution. Perhaps they erred in this sometimes; but if the work in hand was put through, or if the effort had been honest effort, even though it failed, there was never much carping criticism about non-observance of the rules.

At this first Committee meeting after the impossible had taken place, after *Land Values* (or *The Single Tax* as it was called until 1902) had first shown itself, I pleaded successfully for four extra pages. The second number was an eight-page sheet. This was a decided improvement, but it was not until the fifth or sixth number appeared that it dawned upon me that with care and resolution the paper had come to stay. At the end of the first twelve months it had assumed proportions. It had grown in importance, and had brought much additional work to the office. The time had come for someone to be set at liberty to devote his whole time to the work. The difficulty now was one solely of finance. Derrick and others set to work with fresh enthusiasm in this urgent quest for additional financial support. The net outcome of this was a fund which made provision for some six months' business with a paid editor and secretary. I was urged to leave my then employment and take the risk, and I was warned against doing anything so foolish. It was argued that if I accepted the position the growth of the movement would bring the necessary funds to keep going. How the movement grew and how the funds came is another story.

In this brief sketch I cannot fail to recall a critical period in the life of the paper. After the 1900 General Election when a reactionary Government was returned and there seemed no hope for a time of any advance, enthusiasm for all progressive causes waned. The League and the paper slipped into debt. We had to free ourselves from this incubus if we were to continue.

A Bazaar was thought of as a means of raising the money. This was held in the Trades Hall, Glasgow, 20th, 21st, and 22nd March, 1902. It achieved its object. The proceeds set the League free of debt and made it possible at the time to continue the propaganda. In this enterprise we had a host of willing workers whose work and gifts made the Bazaar the success it was. There are too many to mention here. At the time we

put their names on record. But I must recall, as all concerned will with pleasure, the splendid service rendered by the convener of the ladies' committee, Mrs Wm. D. Hamilton. She was simply tireless in the work, and much of the success of the Bazaar was due to her zeal, tact and discretion. The Bazaar saved the paper and enabled the League to keep going free from financial worry for fully three years.

How *Land Values* came to London in March, 1907, and how it has been conducted since, is a chapter in its history which can be culled from its pages as well as from the official reports of the United Committee. The names of its many gifted contributors, who by special service have enabled the paper to reach the proud position it now holds, are on record. More than anyone, I know and feel deeply what these loyal, untiring friends and colleagues have done, especially in recent years, to sustain the interest of our readers in the paper, and to make it speak in plain language to the enemy at the gate. I have had from the beginning the most sympathetic and loyal band of co-workers anyone occupying a similar position could have desired. Without this I am sure I could not have continued. If there be any glory or honour in the work I gladly pass it along to all who have so nobly helped me to make the paper worthy of the cause it seeks to promote.

* * *

To this story it is appropriate to add these words that concluded John Paul's leading article in the same Twenty-First Anniversary issue of *Land Values*, June, 1915:—

The paper has won the approval and the admiration of a band of workers in the cause the world over, the significance of which cannot be over-estimated. We have their word for it that the paper has helped them and encouraged them in their own strenuous efforts. If those who have upheld the paper, those who have contributed by gifted pens, and otherwise, to its success desire any reward, here it is in this grateful and inspiring recognition.

The task we took in hand so readily twenty-one years ago is still before us. In one sense it is lighter to-day, because of the services we can now command; on the other hand it is more onerous and exacting, because of the growth and development of the movement. But these new responsibilities are what we set out to realize, though we may not have given much heed at the time either to their character or to their weight. In those days we were young and not much given to dwell on results.

We have no new plans for the future nor any resolution to take as to any new course we intend to steer. Our faith and belief is now embodied in the democratic thought of the day. We stand in politics for first steps first, and there will be no divergence from the straight path we have held to in the past. We shall not compromise on principle, nor shall we hide our light under any half measure. We are for the half measures, or less, provided they are steps in our direction. We appreciate, we hope, to the full the difficulties of assailing the enemy so powerfully and deeply entrenched in the position he holds. All that we bargain for is the freedom we claim to state our full case. We do not hold ourselves to be the servants of the politicians, but rather regard them as the instrument, or the machinery, through which and by which we must wend our way. We shall endeavour always to seek the line of least resistance, and we shall not fail to supplement this by upholding over our wide and far-reaching territory the full light of our inspiring gospel. However else we may have faltered by the way we have kept the faith and we mean to keep it.

JOHN PAUL MEMORIAL MEETING

Livingstone Hall, Westminster, Tuesday, 9th May

The ashes of John Paul, conveyed from Edinburgh, were committed at the Putney Vale Cemetery on Tuesday, 9th May. In the evening a large and representative gathering met at the Livingstone Hall, Westminster, to pay respect to his memory. Mr W. R. Lester occupied the Chair. Friends came from all parts of the country and messages of sympathy and tribute were received from very many, both at home and abroad, who were unable to be present.

Mr LESTER said: Friends—this afternoon we laid in his grave what remains of John Paul, and this Meeting has been called in order that his friends may have an occasion of saying a word of farewell and do honour to his memory. After years of labour and hope deferred, his spirit was as high, his mind as keen, and his faith in final victory as sure as ever.

His friendship, and I hope his confidence, was to me a treasured privilege and a real delight. It came slowly, for Paul was not a man who wore his heart on his sleeve, but it grew steadily with the years: What a man he was! How true, how tender, how helpful, how sweetly reasonable and yet how firm, strong and wise in council.

He was a devastating critic of those he thought in error, yet one never heard from him a bitter word or mean thought, for he always gave others credit for acting according to their lights. Perhaps that is why he gained innumerable friends among those with whom he differed. In debate, his method was utmost tenacity on matters of first principle, coupled with a tolerance and sweet reasonableness of manner and expression which was all powerful in persuasion.

Long acquaintance with Paul was not needed to make one realize that here indeed was no ordinary man. He possessed the qualities and abilities that would have carried him high in whatever walk of life he might have chosen but he chose the one which brought him not wealth nor position but which *did* bring him the deepest moral and intellectual satisfaction, and to the last he delighted in having made that choice. To know and appreciate his philosophy of life was an education in itself.

As I see Paul's faith it was that this world is a good world, that God has made it aright, and that human nature also is inherently good and noble, and might reach out to perfection, *if only it were given a fair chance*. But this fair chance to live the good life, this rightful place at the table of the common Father, is denied to millions by the laws of man, and life is thus degraded to a fratricidal struggle where otherwise harmony and mutual aid would reign.

The beginning of all wisdom, he would say, is to restore to men their birthright. He believed that the Creator's laws—or if you wish it, Nature's laws—are perfect laws, and that if we are to throw off the present nightmare and attain virtue, happiness and peace we can do no more than make our laws conform to His laws. That done and we have established on earth the Kingdom of Heaven—Heaven on Earth is attained.

So we see his faith, his philosophy and his economics were one great harmony. With a great philosopher he would say: "There is in human affairs one order which is the best. That order is not always the one which exists; but it is the order which should exist for the greatest good of humanity. God knows it and wills it; man's duty it is to discover it and establish it."

To the search for "the order which God knows and wills, and which man must discover or perish," Paul devoted his life, and in the stress, came many a time near to losing it. Here is the heart of his religion, philosophy and economics—do unto others as you would they should do unto you—the simple Golden Rule; but a Rule, he would say, made hard indeed to obey where men are robbed of their birthright.

It added immense strength to Paul's life work that he saw the proper relationship of man to the planet on which he lives, not as a pious ideal to be realized in some distant future, but as one that can be realized in practice here and now. He knew he had hold of a great and fundamental truth which it was his life's work to expound.

His critics would tell him he made too much of this truth—was a man of one idea. It was characteristic of him that he would answer with a smile "it may be better to have one idea than none at all!" Under-emphasis, not over-emphasis, is the real danger, he would say.

The quiet sense of humour expressed in ways like this was surely one of the qualities which enabled Paul to carry on so long and preserved him to us for so many years. To the very last he kept his power to look at the quaint or humorous side of things while never losing sight of the serious side. Even when things looked blackest and others were near despair, I never remember a time when Paul took things *altogether* tragically and in this respect the Gods were very kind to him.

On the 15th March last he attained his seventieth birthday, and congratulations poured in from all over the world. Now that he is no longer with us, one may say openly something he never knew, for it was meant to come to him as a surprise. Had he lived a few weeks longer he would have received still further evidence of the respect and love of those with whom he worked. A presentation was to have been made in celebration of his seventieth birthday, and friends the world over were eagerly joining in.

Our dominating thought to-night must be thankfulness that he was with us for so long.

To those of us who remain behind a great trust has been handed down. What would J. P. have wished of us? Need I ask the question? "Carry on" would be his answer. "The best monument you can raise to me is Victory, and victory must be yours, for truth is always stronger than error!" A great truth never dies.

I tender to Mrs Paul in her great loss the deepest sympathy of all her friends.

I think Mr Madsen, the intimate friend and co-worker of Mr Paul, should be the first to be asked to say a word, and I will now call on him.

Mr A. W. MADSEN: I am deeply conscious of the honour Mr Lester has done me by his call that I should follow him. He has referred to the intimate friendship and collaboration with John Paul that has been my happy lot these many years. I have been with him since 1909. Friends have spoken in this phrase: that at Tothill Street and at Petty France a partnership has existed of an exceptional kind. It is a sentiment all too generous. To be named a partner of John Paul or to be held in that esteem is a high compliment indeed. Rather should I speak of the extraordinary privilege that has come to me by the accident of good fortune to have worked so long under his hand. I have been favoured above others within the ranks of the movement because of the companionship, strength and inspiration I have had in such measure in any work I have been able to do. So he helped all others making their zeal greater, their courage firmer, their persuasion more effective.

It has been said that John Paul was among the giants. He was, but in another sense I would put him among the Davids who fought giants all his life—strong and able men whose diffidence or merely academic sympathies were turned by the force of his personality into an ardent enthusiasm. One can recall many instances of the robust support given on the platform and financially, and given gratefully because of John Paul. He knew how to appeal to what was best and noblest; and there were giants indeed among those whom he made his messengers, his servants, in the furtherance of the teachings of Henry George.

Letters and telegrams have reached us in overwhelming numbers from all over the country and many parts of the world. I have to convey from all these friends heartfelt

John Paul Memorial Meeting

sympathies to the colleagues and co-workers met here to-night. Many regret not being able to be with us, and of these messages I will read a few extracts, typical of the many beautiful tributes received: From Charles Smithson, doubly bereaved, because he lost his dear wife a day or two before John Paul's passing; From Charles O'Connor Hennessy, in behalf of himself and co-workers on his side; From Anna George de Mille and Alice Thacher Post; from H. G. Chancellor and from William Reid of Glasgow; and others.

On John Paul's birthday, on 15th March, we had a small private dinner party to celebrate the event. There were the usual toasts and John disclaimed, as he ever did, the distinction of being the leader which we all conferred on him. "Count me," as he has often said, "a door-keeper, and let it be to my credit that I have kept the door open." That credit is his to overflowing, not to speak of our pride in him for all else. He kept the door open at the United Committee and for *Land & Liberty* and its services; and how he did so through the dread years of the war and ever since is a miracle of achievement. In his modest way he passed on to others the praise for work done—it belonged to the co-workers and correspondents who by their persistent endeavour sustained the movement and made his task light. He said another thing: He would never have been able to do what he had done, but for his wife. It is true. She has been his associate in all that counts for spiritual and intellectual devotion to the movement, and our unbounded gratitude is hers. We have lost our great leader, and I, my dearest friend in this life.

Mr W. R. LESTER: We are glad to have the presence of Mr Crompton Llewelyn Davies. Many of you know that Mr Davies was a moving spirit at the very inception of the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values. He was joint secretary along with Mr Paul. It is not too much to say that Mr Davies was responsible for Mr Paul having come to London at all. He spotted him as being a man from the North of merit and high degree, who could better devote his energies and qualities here in London than in Glasgow.

Mr CROMPTON LLEWELYN DAVIES: To-night I leave it to others to speak of Paul's work: my thoughts go rather to *him*—his strength of spirit in a weak body: his understanding of principles and of people: his clearness and courage.

Truth and right—you could not evade them in his presence; you came up against them, and you got a greater reverence for them. And with what sound judgment he grasped what was true and right, and with what firmness he held it.

He was formidable: I remember the look with which he rose at a Public Meeting to deal with an imposter or a time-server; or in conversation he had his own way of exposing a nitwit or a humbug. But with the strength was the humility, which goes with genuine greatness. You know his self-effacing modesty, his shyness with a touch of slyness, when he would look up to you with a glance of humour and merriment. He could let himself go and be gay and reckless on occasion, while firm as a rock on the great issues. His naiveté was fascinating. This made us love him. He loved others.

I do not use that word in the copy-book, catechism sense of mere benevolence: though his kindness and generosity to every one was instinctive. I mean the close intimate love of comrades. If I may say so, in these ties he was bound to me exceptionally. He taught me through my two brothers—Harry and Theodore; and through me he taught my wife. We all had the same feeling for him—admiration made tender by love.

I look back to what I knew of the early days of the movement, which Mr Reid mentioned in his letter. Paul used to scrub the floors of the office at 45 Montrose Street, Glasgow, in those days; I am speaking of things which are perhaps not known to many of you here. Those were the days of inspiration, the early morning freshness of an intellectual and moral creed which would move wider and wider circles and make the world a better place.

Then later Paul came to London, and our house in West-

minster was privileged to be the birthplace of the United Committee; and there followed the days when Tothill Street was throbbing with political activity and propaganda which wiped out Toryism and Protection and took the wind out of the sails of official "Labour."

I wished to give what was in my mind about Paul as a man rather than about his work. You know how he made his office an international Mecca, and the centre of authority and inspiration. But to-night I am thinking rather of his own life and what it taught us.

Mr FREDK. CRILLY: I have had losses in life, close personal losses, but I never felt so grieved and so heart-broken over any loss as I did when I got the news of the death of John Paul in Edinburgh the other day. But I do not want to speak on a sad note. His life was an example which we ought to follow. In connection with the recent movement that we set on foot a few weeks ago in which we hoped to make a presentation to him without giving him any notice of it, I have received from America and from the Continent and from various parts of Great Britain and Ireland most passionate expressions of affection for John and congratulations upon the effort that we were making to express the feelings of Single Taxers all over the world in honour of his seventieth birthday.

A little while back a young man who had just come into the movement, who got to know John Paul through me and met him some five or six times, wrote: "Like everyone else who is contributing to this Testimonial, I wish it could be more. I imagine Mr John Paul to be a man of no acquaintances, but many friends; he has a genius for making a friend of every man he meets even if he only knows him as little as he knows me. He inspired in other men kindness and loyalty, and is one of those happy few of whom we will be able to say at the end, with Brutus:—

'My heart doth joy that yet, in all my life,
I found no man but he was true to me.'

This morning I received a note from a friend in Eugene, Oregon, who wrote: "The plan of your Committee for a Testimonial to John Paul is a beautiful one, for the hearts of Single Taxers the world over go out to him in trust, in love and admiration. I am very happy indeed to give my name and the small mite I am able to send."

These letters are typical of every message I have already received from over 250 people in various parts of the world. I hope the lesson he taught and the example he gave will be learned by all of us, and that we will carry on the work that he gave his life to.

Mr ALEXANDER MACKENDRICK: I appreciate very greatly the opportunity of testifying for the many friends I have left behind in Glasgow and on my own behalf to the deep respect and affection in which we all hold the memory of John Paul. I should like to recall that thirty-three years ago, owing to the kindness of our Chairman Mr. Lester, I was introduced to John Paul. And now, in my old age, I find no hesitation in recording that event as one of the most momentous and epoch-marking in the course of my whole spiritual pilgrimage. I felt instinctively that I had made contact with a man of vision, one who could see through all the conflicting opinions that were rending Society then as they are rending it now, and get right to the vital principles that constitute a healthy society.

I would remind you of a quotation from the writings of Professor Dewey. It is an appreciation of Henry George, but I think the words Professor Dewey used might with equal appropriateness be applied to John Paul, when he speaks of "his clear intellectual insight into social problems and his passionate feeling for the immediate ills from which the community suffers."

Of the old comrades in Scotland with whom Mr Paul associated in the closing years of last century, there still remain Peter Burt, George Waddell, W. D. Hamilton, William McKeown, William McLennan, John Neil, and William Reid from whom we have heard a very beautiful tribute to John Paul read by Mr Madsen. These gentlemen, I am sure, would have wished to be present here to-night, in their name I am safe in saying that we echo all that has been said by you, Sir, and by the other speakers.

Mr F. C. R. DOUGLAS: It is with very great diffidence

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that I speak this evening because I know very well that nothing I can say can do justice to the greatness of John Paul, the man, or John Paul, the Single Taxer; yet I owe it both in duty and affection to pay my humble tribute to the influence which he has had in this world. I have known him now for more than twenty years; for part of that period I was in daily contact with him when I worked across the way in Tothill Street. There is no man who could have made a deeper and deeper impression as one got to know him better. You could never detect any flaw or weakness in his character. He has been a leader of the Henry George movement in this country, and all over the world, for a full generation, and in every respect I say leader, although he never sought to occupy the position of prominence: he never sought to be in the Chair or to be the principal speaker, or to appear in any rôle which would bespeak for himself the applause of those who were assembled together. He was content to inspire and direct others; and to let them have the credit in very many cases for his inspiration.

The Henry George movement owes to him an enormous debt of gratitude for the wisdom with which he has led it. In every crisis he always brought to bear sound judgment based upon an inflexible devotion to principle. Political expediency could never lead him aside for a single moment from the truth which he had grasped and which he embodied in his life. Everything had to be brought to that touchstone, and that is why his leadership of the Single Tax movement has been such an invaluable asset to it during all these years in which there have been not only great political difficulties and changes to contend with, but during which there have been great social and economic changes and in which it has been very difficult on many occasions to keep the work of the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values going. And if that work has been kept going it has been owing more to the work of John Paul than to that of any other man. I believe that John Paul is the greatest disciple that Henry George has brought to his teaching, and I believe that he is a worthy disciple of Henry George: nothing better or greater can be said of him.

Mr ARTHUR H. WELLER: I had the pleasure of working with Mr Paul for two-and-a-half years during the latter part of the war, and I can endorse all the good things that have been said of him to-night. His courage was wonderful and he inspired courage in others. I am glad the bright side of the sad picture has been mentioned this evening. When the bitterness of parting is over we shall realise all that John Paul was and is to us. Listening to a performance of Brahms's *Requiem* recently I heard in a setting of beautiful music of the dead who rest from their labours and whose works do follow them. We can be quite sure that John Paul is enjoying a well-earned rest and that his works do follow him. After all, we do not mourn the death of Henry George; we only thank God that he lived, and I think soon we shall feel that about our dear friend John Paul. I endorse all the tributes paid to his memory. He was a great disciple of a great master.

Mr W. R. LESTER: Present among us is Miss Agnes George de Mille, who has just arrived from New York, renewing the visit she made earlier in the year. We welcome one of the grand-daughters of Henry George, and I gladly invite a word from her.

Miss AGNES GEORGE DE MILLE: There is no doubt that in John Paul's death we have lost one of the political and economic geniuses of our era. Our loss is not only private and personal but public and poignant. We feel abashed, as it were, at the thought of going on without him. We know how well John Paul did his work. We know how profound and how far-reaching his influence was. Many there are in the movement whom he has stimulated; and many again his converts, whose lives have been changed by his example and precept. We shall continue to discover men and women who owed a spiritual rebirth to John Paul, who years from now will remember what he said, and who will find it in their hearts "to suffer and, if need be, die

for the cause." As Henry George said, this is the power of truth.

Mr P. WILSON RAFFAN: I was in the House of Commons for fourteen years, where I did what work I could for many causes which were dear to me, but I toiled on behalf of this great movement with friends and comrades. One of them I think of is my old friend Mr Pringle (whose widow is with us to-night), well qualified to give advice when any crisis came in the movement. And yet, when I was Secretary of the Group for many years and Chairman of the Group for a time, when any real crisis came I just went over to Tothill Street—I thought that is where I would get the most sagacious counsel. So long as Mr Davies was available perhaps it was an evidence of John Paul's humility and how he worked with others that when he sometimes distrusted even his own judgment he would ask whether it was not possible to get into touch with Crompton Llewelyn Davies?

Tributes have been paid to the inspiration John Paul gave in many ways. I think Crompton Davies struck the right note. What we have most to thank God for in honouring his memory was his incalculable courage. He passed through every phase of this movement. He was in the early days of the pioneers. That was hard work, but as Mr. Davies has indicated, it was rejuvenating—where you felt that you were a body of pioneers; that you were just breaking a pathway that whole thousands were to follow; where you laughed at the scorn of the world around you; where you thought you had got hold of a truth they had not seen. Those were jolly, glad days.

Then came the days when the crowd acclaimed us. Then came the days of "God gave the land to the people." People sang it all over the country, and when we thought we were on the eve of legislation to be passed in Parliament that would just carry us to victory—step by step we were going readily forward. In all this John Paul did his part. He organised these great demonstrations up and down the country at which Alexander Ure made speeches that stirred the people. After that came a time of disappointment when all our activities seemed to have failed—a time of disillusionment that seemed to spell despair. It was not merely that you could blame the politicians; it was not merely that you could blame the Parliamentary machine. When the tumult and the shouting died and when all those who had been with us left us John Paul never lost courage; never lost hope ever to inspire. He, indeed, was

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward;

Never doubted clouds would break;

Never dreamed though right were worsted, wrong would triumph;

Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better;

Sleep to wake."

He has bequeathed to us something of this spirit of courage and hope that our movement, whatever temporary setbacks may come, is bound ultimately to triumph and win better days for the generations that are yet to be.

Mr W. R. LESTER: Two of the young members of our audience we should like to hear speak—Miss Hannah McKeown and Mr H. Davey.

Miss HANNAH McKEOWN: In the little village of Newbie, just over the border where I lived as a little girl, the visits of "Uncle John," as he was affectionately known to us, owing to our close association with his sister Mrs Calder's family, were considered by us as events of the greatest magnitude, looked forward to eagerly for weeks in advance; nor did they, on fulfilment, bring the sense of disappointment so often experienced by long anticipation. My admiration of his wonderful qualities of charity exercised unhesitatingly to all those around him without thought of cost to himself, has increased with the passing of years. I would add my most sincere admiration of his steadfastness in the faith we have in common, and of his splendid cheerfulness and courage in the face of so many setbacks which might well have daunted one less courageous.

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May I hope that this small tribute of esteem from my generation will be considered worthy of inclusion in the wreath of honour now being woven in memory of this truly great, noble, and gentle man? To Mrs Paul I offer the sincerest expression of sympathy of myself and my family on the loss of her beloved husband, and to Mrs Calder and family on the loss of a very dear brother and uncle.

Mr H. DAVEY: Mr Paul was a friend whom I only knew for a little while during the latter part of his very useful life. I have listened to his words of wisdom and knowledge and enthusiasm in the cause to which he gave his life. His memory will remain with me as one who was true to death and an example of steadfastness and courage to us all.

Mrs LEWIS H. BERENS: We honour the memory of one who achieved so much for the Taxation of Land Values and who was so endeared to us for his selfless lovable character. His name was known in every part of the world where the Taxation of Land Values is advocated, not only for the untiring work he accomplished in connection with *Land & Liberty*, but as a true philosopher and strong advocate of the principles he stood for. I have known him since he came to London many years ago when he and my husband Lewis Berens became devoted friends. I have frequently heard him say how much he loved John Paul, and was never so happy as when working with him. I always felt better for a chat with him; he was an inspiration; so broad-minded, with a strong personality—indeed, a big man.

He lived for the work and his home. His wife was a real helpmate and friend—a more devoted couple it would be difficult to find. She and the work meant the world to him, nor could he have accomplished all he did without her loving assistance and care. I may here add that Henry George felt the same towards his wife and I had the pleasure of having known both.

Although John Paul has passed from our midst, we must remember that he still lives in our memories—his spirit is with us and the result of his work remains.

Mr ASHLEY MITCHELL: I think we are here to-night, not merely to pay respect to John Paul's memory, but to show our sense of obligation that we have been privileged to get near a man of such character and personality. I speak for the Yorkshire League as well as for myself. John Paul used to come up to our annual meetings. He inspired all our members by his marvellous enthusiasm. He had the richest political experience of any man I have come across, and no man applied his experience with greater ability. So also in matters of business on the United Committee, he brought all his sagacity born of accumulated experience to test every proposal that was put forward. Those who brought him from Glasgow to London builded better than they knew.

Only two short years ago this summer we saw the greatest debate on the Taxation of Land Values in the British House of Commons—and a measure was put on the Statute Book. When you think of the limited resources with which the work was carried on you cannot but marvel.

Tribute has been paid to his courage. But I think there is another thing we revere him for, and that was his faith. When some of us used to feel downhearted with the setbacks Mr Raffan referred to and began to get discouraged, John Paul would rise above such considerations, pointing at once to the difference between the situation in the abstract and the situation in the circumstances. He said often to me: "Never forget that in the last resort it is not our business to get Acts of Parliament. It is our business to make sentiment for this question; and if we make the sentiment the cause will triumph." I am proud to have known him.

Mr B. A. LEVINSON: We are all in communion, all saying what we all more or less know. If a stranger were to come in to-night, not knowing John Paul at all, and were to hear the speeches that have testified to the affection, admiration and reverence in which he is held,

he would come to the conclusion that he must have been an extraordinarily fine man who would inspire all these expressions so earnestly and so sincerely felt. There were qualities about him that struck me as being extraordinary and unique. I have never in all my life met a man who was so possessed with a great idea. He was also possessed by his faith as Mr Ashley Mitchell has said, and possessed by it to a degree I have never known in any other man.

Someone has spoken of Spinoza as a God-intoxicated man. I think that John Paul was a Henry George-intoxicated man. Every part of his life expressed that faith. I am sure he could never read a newspaper without interpreting the newspaper according to George. I am sure he tested all kinds of things in that way. Another thing was his extraordinary devotion—he was a very selfless man and that made him an example and an inspiration to everybody, and now the time has come which, frankly, we have expected for some time when we have to reckon upon the future without his help. He held his torch of the cause always bravely. In his hands it was never lowered, and I think we owe it to him here and now to make up our minds that we too shall help to keep it high.

Mr E. J. McMANUS: Whilst I feel that I cannot express adequately the feeling of Liverpool friends and of myself, it is fitting that the voice of Liverpool Single Taxers should join in the tribute we pay to-night.

For fifteen years I had the privilege of friendly contact with him and so had opportunities for observing his high and attractive qualities of heart and mind. How well he laboured to make known the philosophy of George, the pages of *Land & Liberty* bear eloquent testimony. His Editorship of it since its first number, nearly forty years ago, and his Secretaryship of the United Committee since its formation, have done much to establish firmly the Georgeist movement in Britain, and to nourish it in other lands. The deep affection which this service and his personality aroused in the breasts of many throughout the world was strikingly manifested in the warm tribute to him at the close of the International Conference at Oxford in 1923.

To him a Single Taxer was one who did something for the Single Tax. As he used to say, a Single Taxer was an organization in himself. One who gave service either personally or in money—both if possible—to spread the great truth made clear in the pages of *Progress and Poverty*. "A great wrong," says Henry George, "always dies hard; and the great wrong which in every civilized country condemns the great mass of men to poverty will not die without a bitter struggle." Paul did one big man's work in the struggle. As he said of others: "He being dead yet speaketh."

Mr FREDK. VERINDER: It was about 1890, 43 years ago, when I began to get letters from a Scotsman whom I had never heard of before, who was running the Henry George Institute in Glasgow. His letters showed that a new force had come into the movement, under the name of John Paul. I remember very well the meetings held at Mr Crompton Llewelyn Davies' house, at which, in 1907, the United Committee was brought into existence, and since that time John Paul and I have been in very close touch. What I feel now coming fresh from the interment of his ashes in that beautiful cemetery at Putney Vale is that personally I have lost one of the best and most helpful friends I ever had, and one of the best and most helpful friends of the English League of which I have been the Secretary for so long. When one was in difficulty, when the League was in rather a greater financial difficulty than usual, one naturally turned for advice to John Paul. We got the best advice, but in addition, we very often, usually in fact, we got the most ready, prompt and effective help.

Among the many things that have been said to-night, one I would like just to emphasise, and that is the enormous service rendered by John Paul as editor of *Land & Liberty*. I have always looked upon the journal as the thing that did more than anything else to bind the movement together.

With all that has been said about the magnificent help

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given to John himself by his devoted wife, I should like in just one word to express my emphatic agreement. Our great advocate of the Henry George philosophy I know would exactly repeat the words that Henry George used about his own wife and apply them to his own. She knows that she has the sympathy of all of us; that we are proud of the man and that it is an honour to us and an honour to her to have associated with the man whose memory we are cherishing to-night.

John Paul was of all the men I have ever known, and who valued *Progress and Poverty*, the one who knew it best; who could most readily on the instant produce a quotation from this book to fit a leading article for *Land & Liberty*, or drive home an argument in a speech or cheer up a man who was downcast.

From this meeting we should take away with us two things. First, the thought of thankfulness for having profited by John Paul's devotion to a great cause; by having learned from him how to live that cause and to work for it. Secondly, that the best memorial to the man of whose loss we are so keenly conscious to-night would be not to put up a pretentious tomb, like those we saw by the hundred in the great cemetery, but to do our level best to follow his example, to carry out his plans that he was making even an hour or two before he passed away, and to bring to the work of the United Committee, the English League, the Manchester League, and so on—whatever section of the vineyard (as John used to say) we are working at—the same kind of spirit that we have known and admired and valued in him.

J. H. MCGUIGAN: John Paul was animated with the spirit of Henry George and he received in that measure the admiration and affection of Henry George's followers. Tom L. Johnson, at a dinner given in his honour in London, told me that, knowing he had not much longer to live, he wanted before dying to meet and talk to John Paul and that he travelled from Ohio to London just to gratify that desire. Tom L. Johnson's regard for John Paul was typical of the feeling of Single Taxers generally.

John Paul interpreted the message and philosophy of *Progress and Poverty* with a clarity not surpassed by any of his contemporaries. He had faith enough to believe that "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard the good things that are in store" for them who will be guided by natural law, which is the law of God. And he had that innate goodness of heart that made him put forth all his strength to establish the Kingdom of Heaven on earth—the same goodness of heart that, on seeing the destitution and misery of New York, made Henry George vow that he would devote his life to discover the cause of poverty and find a remedy for it.

We can best honour his memory by supporting the United Committee and the Land Values movement in the work of education to which his life was devoted. This is the only way to avert the catastrophe now threatening our civilization.

Mr W. R. LESTER: It was the Rev. Mervyn Stewart who performed the last-rites this afternoon at the Putney Vale Cemetery. Nothing could be more appropriate than that he should speak the final word to-night.

Rev. MERVYN J. STEWART: I am acutely conscious that after the magnificent and moving speeches that we have heard to-night my words will be the last—in a sense to echo in your minds as you go hence. It is a heavy responsibility that I should in any way obliterate what has already been heard. But perhaps I may leave with you three thoughts of my abiding impressions of our beloved friend.

First of all, we have had several references to the value of *Land & Liberty*. Now that value seems to have been very largely due to John Paul's passion for truth—for perfect accuracy. Anything that he allowed to get into that paper was tested from every point of view, and could be quoted with perfect safety. I think we have had that experience. Perhaps I may say that and revel in self-satisfaction; for I am one of the asteroids that revolved around the centre of things in Petty France. For many

years I have been sending him all manner of things, culled from all over the world, and always Paul insisted that everything sent should be verified and could be relied upon.

The second quality I can never forget was Paul's endless patience, tempered with his unflinching humour. One day I was deploring the unreliability of one of our leading politicians, and Paul said: "It is all our fault; we have not made enough public opinion our way. If we had the public opinion we would get the legislation. 'Empty cribs make biting horses.'" How true. It just gave me one thought that if any of our friends had happened to let us down, it was simply that we had not worked hard enough, and he gave me my orders to go away back and get on with my job more efficiently. That was his humorous, endless patience.

The third thing I love to think about was his foresight. And let me mention here (one has to say these things sometimes) how often Paul has told me of the inestimable debt that the movement owes to Arthur Madsen. Again and again he said that. He would not wish me to say it, but if there is anything we can do to back up the man into whose unwilling and self-depreciatory hands the torch has been passed, it would be the one thing that Paul would ask us to do at this time. We must do our own bit as well as possible, and what we can do to make the path just a little bit easy for John Paul's office and his immediate colleagues. I know we shall.

Let us rise for a moment in a token of affection and esteem and of the iron resolution with which we re-dedicate ourselves at this moment.

The meeting arose in their places, and in silence paid respect to the ineffaceable memory of John Paul.

Messages from Absent Friends

I feel that I speak for the large circle of American friends of John Paul in expressing not merely their deep sense of sorrow at parting with a beloved friend, but their feeling that the cause of human brotherhood and social justice in the world has lost a great leader. For the greater part of a long life, John Paul laboured with utter devotion and high intelligence to bring the great truths of Henry George's teachings to the minds of men everywhere, and in this great work, I believe he was surpassed by no man since the death of Henry George himself. Upright, brave, clear thinking and generous, his personal qualities won the affection and attachment of great numbers of men and women who had the privilege of his friendship. His like we may never see again, but the example that he set for all of us may serve still to lead us onward and upward in our labour for a better world.—CHARLES O'CONNOR HENNESSY, New York.

I have learned with very deep regret of the death of John Paul. His loss to the movement, to which he devoted his life with so much energy and ability, will be irreparable. I very much regret that I shall not be able to come to the Memorial Service next Tuesday as I shall be away from London.—VISCOUNT SNOWDEN.

I much regret that circumstances at home prevent me from being with you. I should have valued the opportunity of giving expression to the love and veneration in which he was held by all who ever came under his inspiring influence. It is a very sad time for all of us, but we must feel thankful that he was spared to us so long. I shall always think of John Paul as one of those pure spirits "whose high endeavour are an inward light that makes the path before them always bright." Our consolation is the sweet memory of a privileged association with a great soul. He was our leader and the Henry George movement throughout the world has lost a guide and philosopher whose place can never be adequately filled. The ultimate success of the cause to which he consecrated his life is sure to come in "the great Scheme of things"—and the passing of John Paul throws a greater responsibility for renewed efforts upon those of us who remain to carry on his noble work. I can think of no more fitting epitaph than to write

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of him as "one who loved his fellow men."—CHARLES H. SMITHSON, Halifax.

I have known Mr Paul over a long period, and my regard for him has grown, although we rarely met each other in recent years. I have always esteemed him for his single-minded devotion to the ideals of the movement to which he gave such remarkable service. His work was truly the service of a crusader, and he gave to it splendid talents and showed a sense of public duty of a very high order. His passing is a serious loss to the cause he had made his own, and it is sad to think that he did not live to see his labour rewarded in the complete fulfilment of the policy he advocated. We shall cherish his memory as a gallant fighter.—Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HENDERSON, from Geneva.

He has helped me on many times in the little talks we sometimes had. It is a great help to have one who can give a fellow traveller an "uplift," as he certainly did. I sympathize with you so much in his loss, am sorry I shall be away next week but shall be thinking of you all.—MISS M. E. LAMB.

In my long acquaintance with the movement I can think of no one more worthy of our praise. During forty odd years I have witnessed his handling of many tasks, and was with him at many meetings when he was developing the art of imparting his thoughts to others—an art in which he was eminently successful. His adventure in leaving his employment in a shipyard, to organize the movement in Glasgow; the initiation of the magazine there, then called *The Single Tax*; the Bradford Conference, and the Single Tax Bazaar in Glasgow will all live in my memory as episodes in which John Paul had a leading and dominating part. He kept the faith in sunshine and in shadow; he showed his faith by his works. Being fallible, the redeeming thing is to have failings that lean to Virtue's side. There can be nothing but sweet memories of such a man. What is left to us now is pride in the fact that we were his comrades.—WM. REID, Glasgow.

If ever man followed the example of his great namesake, "This one thing I do," it was John. The fiery spirit, never resting, always "pressing towards the mark" should inspire us survivors, especially the younger ones, not only with deeper faith of ultimately reaching the goal and obtaining the prize of economic freedom for our fellows, but also with greater energy in pursuing the race. May his name be an abiding presence as it will always be a benediction.—H. G. CHANCELLOR, London.

We in Edinburgh desire to be associated in paying our memorial tribute to the memory of one whom we all respected and admired for his gifts of character, his shrewdness and soundness of judgment and for the lead and encouragement he gave us all by his dauntless advocacy during many long years of the Henry George philosophy. John Paul passed away in his native country and it was fitting that there the first sad rites should be performed and tribute paid to his memory, but the movement and ideas that inspired him are world-wide in their scope.—D. J. DOWNIE, Edinburgh.

I am full of sorrow for you in the loss of your beloved colleague, and for us all in our bereavement. The world has lost a great man, and the Georgist movement one of its staunchest advocates.—Dr S. VERE PEARSON, Mundesley.

You will not need the written word from me to know how much we all sympathize with you in the loss of our old friend. It is many years since first his influence began to affect my life and I count it as a great blessing, the privilege of intimate friendship with such a man.—JABEZ CRABTREE, Keighley.

Very many others wrote sending sympathetic messages, to the Memorial Meeting. From these letters and from the extraordinary demonstration of tributes to the memory of John Paul that have come to Mrs Paul and to ourselves in correspondence since the 28th April we give extracts on other pages. We hope all who have written will bear with us if, in even attempting to make a selection, we appear to be invidious.

ECONOMICS IN AN OPEN BOAT The Man who Crossed the Atlantic

Readers of *The Science of Political Economy* who remember the reference on page 177 to "a daring fellow (who) recently crossed from the coast of Norway to the United States in a sixteen-foot boat" will be interested to know that the hero of the story is Mr Magnus Andersen, who was previously President of the Norwegian Control of Shipping and is still living and in good health. This information reaches us through Mr Ole Wang, of Tønsberg, Norway, who quotes in his letter the following interesting passage from Mr Andersen's autobiography which shows how in 1884 he obtained some of Henry George's books before setting out from New York on one of his voyages:

"Bearing in mind our long last passage and the lack of reading matter I this time decided to spend a considerable portion of a month's wages on books. The night before sailing I called at a bookseller's just as he was taking in his outside display. There were no other customers and the bookseller gave me plenty of his time when he understood that he had a buyer not only for one but for several books. Among those which he recommended were also Henry George's *Progress and Poverty* and his *Social Problems* which had just been published. These books I read and studied from cover to cover, and as three years afterwards I subscribed to Henry George's weekly and read it for several years, I became much interested in social questions which have since always continued to interest me. I also had the pleasure of making Henry George's personal acquaintance when in 1893, as master of the "Viking," and for many years a subscriber to his paper the *Standard*, I was invited to a banquet given in his honour by his sympathizers."

It was in 1886 that Mr Andersen crossed the Atlantic in a small open boat with one companion. After encountering storms and suffering great hardships—his boat being twice capsized and righted—he was picked up by an English sailing ship near the Newfoundland banks.

The Philosophy of Henry George By George R. Geiger, Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Philosophy, University of North Dakota.

We welcome sincerely the appearance of Professor Geiger's new work as a very exceptional contribution to the literature of the Henry George movement. It is published by the Macmillan Company of New York and has an introduction by Professor John Dewey. It will be reviewed in a later issue of this Journal. Meanwhile we give here the following extract from the Publisher's announcement:

This Book gives a complete account of the work, historical background and philosophic and economic significance of the great American thinker, Henry George. Historically, the book includes a discussion of the life and times of George, and also a mention of the similarity of economic conditions of our day with his; a summary of the appearances of land value theories in economic thought, and of the attempts, both before and after the days of George, to introduce the governmental collection of economic rent; and account of the relationships between George and Socialism, and of George's controversies with Herbert Spencer and Pope Leo XIII. . . . In economic theory, the work presents a complete exposition of the theory of land value and of land value taxation, and compares and contrasts such an economic reform with other approaches, especially that of Socialism.

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THE ATTACK ON THE LAND VALUE TAX

The following extracts from "The Times" political correspondent give a brief history of the attempt to expunge the Land Value Clauses of the Finance Act, 1931, from the Statute Book.

A remarkable protest against the continuation of Lord Snowden's proposals for the taxation of land values on the Statute Book appears on the Order Paper of the House of Commons. A deputation from the Conservative Agricultural Committee urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer last Tuesday to repeal the proposals in the present Finance Bill and an amendment to the Bill has now been handed in to achieve this object. The amendment already has the approval of 204 back bench supporters of the National Government, and other signatures are expected. (*The Times*, 19th May.)

The following is the text of the proposed new clause:—

"Part III of the Finance Act, 1931 (which relates to the imposition of land value tax and matters connected therewith), and section twenty-seven of the Finance Act, 1932 (which relates to the suspension of land value tax), are hereby repealed."

A Committee has been formed with Lord Wolmer as Chairman and Mr M. Beaumont as Secretary, to support Sir George Courthope's amendment for the repeal of Part III of the Finance Act of 1931 (Taxation of Land Values). Other members of the Committee are Sir George Courthope, Mr George Lambert, Lord Winterton, Lord Lymington, Brigadier-General Clifton Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel Acland-Troyte, Lord Scone, and Mr Raikes.

The members of the Committee have sent a letter to the Prime Minister requesting that a free vote of the House should be taken on the amendment. (*The Times*, 24th May.)

Cabinet and Back Benchers

The letter was signed by about 260 members, and of the 204 members who put their names to the amendment a certain number were away from the House when the letter was signed. Altogether about 300 members have signified either their support of the amendment or the request for a free vote.

Mr MacDonald reported the receipt of the letter to his colleagues when the Cabinet met later in the morning, and it is understood that as a result of their deliberations Ministers decided that neither the request for repeal nor for a free vote could be acceded to. When the matter was discussed on the Finance Bill last year Mr Baldwin stated the position of the Cabinet with perfect clearness. He admitted that if it had been a Tory Government they would have repealed the statute, but he had to remember that this was a National Government, and that four members of the Cabinet were also members of the Labour Cabinet when the proposal became law. Mr Baldwin added that members of the National Government were anxious without sacrifice of principles to hold together, and he pleaded for a policy of give and take. After he had intimated that the Government could not accept the repeal of that section of the Finance Act of the previous year a hostile amendment was rejected by 298 votes to 71. (*The Times*, 25th May.)

The Amendment Withdrawn

The Amendment to the Finance Bill, which was backed by 204 supporters of the National Government for the repeal of the land valuation clauses in the Finance Act of 1931 was withdrawn from the Order Paper last night after Mr Baldwin had attended a special meeting of the Conservative Agricultural Committee. Mr Baldwin declined to give any undertaking that the clauses would be repealed before the end of the present Parliament, but it was the general view last night that the action of the supporters of the repeal movement in responding at once to his appeal had certainly made their position much more favourable when the Finance Bill is brought forward next year.

An official report issued last night stated:—

"A special meeting of the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee, to which all supporters of the National Government were invited, was held last night."

of Commons to hear a statement from Mr Baldwin on the question of the land valuation taxes. Sir Douglas Newton presided, and about 250 members attended.

"Mr Baldwin explained the reasons which led the Cabinet to decide unanimously that the Finance Bill now before the House of Commons should not include a clause dealing with these taxes, which, though in suspense, remain on the Statute Book. He said that he and his Conservative colleagues in the Cabinet had in no way changed their views in opposition to this form of taxation. In that matter they shared the feelings of the Conservative Party generally.

"This, however, was a National Government, and he and his Conservative colleagues felt that the ungrudging loyalty with which their Labour colleagues had supported other features of the policy of the National Government did call for mutual consideration. He laid stress on the great public advantage of retaining a National Government. Because it was a National Government it had in the 18 months of its existence in the present Parliament achieved more than any purely Party Government could have hoped to achieve and they still had much useful national work to do.

"Several members explained the strong views held by the rank and file as to the desirability of removing these taxes from the Statute Book, and questions were asked to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied.

"Mr Chamberlain added that Conservatives knowing the views of their leaders in this matter would, he felt sure, trust them to do what was possible and desirable.

"The Chairman expressed the general appreciation of the presence of and explanations by Mr Baldwin and Mr Chamberlain. He added that their leaders were now fully apprised of the views of their supporters. They desired to reiterate their confidence in their leaders, and he would close the meeting on that note."

A meeting was afterwards held of the Committee of which Lord Wolmer is Chairman, which was set up to support the amendment for repeal. It was decided unanimously to withdraw the amendment from the Order Paper, and later in the evening a letter signed by Lord Wolmer, Mr Lambert, Sir George Courthope, Lord Winterton, Brigadier-General H. Clifton Brown, Lieutenant-Commander Agnew, Mr H. V. A. Raikes, Lieutenant-Colonel Acland-Troyte, Lord Scone, Lord Lymington, Colonel Ruggles-Brise, and Mr Michael Beaumont was sent to all members who had supported either the amendment for repeal or the letter to the Prime Minister asking for a free vote. This was in the following terms:—

After having heard the appeal of Mr Baldwin to the Conservative Agricultural Committee on the issue raised by Sir George Courthope's amendment to the Finance Bill, and in deference to his views, the Committee have unanimously decided to withdraw the amendment from the Order Paper.

At the same time the Committee will continue to press the urgent considerations calling for the repeal of these taxes whenever the opportunity to do so may legitimately arise. (*The Times*, 31st May.)

Mr F. C. R. Douglas spoke at open-air demonstrations in Battersea—at Doddington Grove on 25th May and at Queen's Circus on 28th May.

The National League of Young Liberals have published a leaflet which contains a statement of their aims. Among a number of clauses under the heading "We Want," is one which reads: "To expand freedom, to control monopoly, to curb the privilege of wealth, and to break down the barriers of class. Another "Want" is "To sweep away tariffs and all other obstructions to trade," and later appears the following: "To assert the rights of the people in the land, to ensure that all national resources are used to the best advantage of the nation, and to recover for the

LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE

Land Value Taxation

At the annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Scarborough, on 18th May, a long resolution dealing with relations with the Government was submitted. An amendment, moved by Mr Ashley Mitchell, on behalf of the Huddersfield Liberal Association, was carried, and by this amendment, the words given below in italics were added:—

"The policy of drastic economy which the Government has professed to pursue since the end of 1931 has chiefly been visible in these spheres in which it leads to an increase of unemployment and the decrease of social efficiency, *particularly obvious being the stopping of the operation of the Land Values Taxes enacted in the first Finance Act of 1931, which in this year (1933) would have yielded much-needed revenue and caused idle land to be used.*"

A correspondent who was present writes: "Every speaker was in support, including Sir Francis Acland who, after declaring himself a landowner who knew how land value taxation would affect him, gave the amendment his unqualified support. The amendment was adopted with great enthusiasm."

* * *

Another part of this resolution dealing with relations with the Government had been originally drafted to read: "This Government has failed to take any adequate steps . . . for the use of idle labour and idle capital."

The Executive had apparently forgotten "idle land." The omission was made good by an amendment submitted by the Huddersfield Association, and carried.

Free Trade or Customs Union?

When the Liberals in conference came to their resolution on Free Trade a heated debate took place between the body of the hall and the Executive that had been responsible for offering the suggestion that Britain might take the lead in the formation of a union of low tariff countries. There was an amendment from Hendon calling for complete deletion of this reference in the resolution. The amendment was defeated by the narrow vote of 254 against 210. Among those who pleaded for the tariff union idea as stated in the resolution were Lord Stanley, of Alderley, Sir George Paish and Sir Francis Acland. Vigorous speeches denouncing the idea were made by Mr A. Dugdale, Dr A. P. Laurie, Mr Ashley Mitchell and Miss F. L. Josephy; Mr Ashley Mitchell declaring emphatically that Liberal Free-Traders, so named, were simply selling the pass in putting forward or suggesting a policy that was in all respects the Ottawa Policy over again.

Women Liberals

The Women's National Liberal Federation Meeting in Scarborough, 16th May, had before them a resolution submitted by the Weymouth Association which read as follows:—

This Council reaffirms its belief in the principle of the Taxation of Land Values as the basis of all plans for development and believes that the lower price at which land would be available, and the additional land which would be freed, would enable houses to be supplied at economic rents.

The resolution had been submitted by Mrs Fred King, of Weymouth, but unfortunately she was prevented by illness from attending the meeting that day. In her absence, the words "land values" were replaced by "site values," and so amended the resolution was carried, with Lady Horsley the mover and Mrs E. B. Black, of the Scarborough and Whitby Association, as seconder. The alteration in the wording of the resolution has its significance. It is a harking back to the policy of those Liberals who are out to protect the territorial landowners in the country districts from the application of the Land Value Policy. Here the same fatal distinction is attempted between urban and rural land, and the indefensible exemption of the land value of the latter from contribution.

BERNARD SHAW'S DEBT TO HENRY GEORGE

(From a Radio Address delivered in New York, 11th April, and reported in the *New York Times*.)

Mr Bernard Shaw said:—

"When I was a young man . . . science was to me a thing that was outside politics. I didn't know there was such a thing as political science.

"I went one night, quite casually, into a hall in London, and I heard a man deliver a speech which changed the whole current of my life. That man was an American—Henry George. (Applause.) He was a man from San Francisco. He was a man who really had seen places like San Francisco grow up from comparatively nothing into enormous rich places; and he had noticed also that the richer they got the poorer they got.

"They had got somehow into this terrible tangle that your growth in riches, your spread in science, and what you call civilization, was accompanied by an appalling reduction of the standard of life in your people, and the spread of pauperism.

"Well, Henry George put me on to the economic tack, and the tack of political science. Very shortly afterwards I read Karl Marx, and I read all the early political sciences of that time; but it was the American, Henry George, who started me.

"Therefore, as that happened at the beginning of my life, I have thought it fitting that now at the end of my life, because it will cheer you to hear that there can't be very much more of it (laughter) but that at the end of it, perhaps, I might come and give here in America back a little of that shove that Henry George gave to me."

* * *

When Mr Bernard Shaw sailed from New York he was interviewed on the boat by Mrs Anna George de Mille. He signed for her in a copy of *Progress and Poverty*, the only autograph he gave in America. On the fly-leaf he described himself as Henry George's faithful disciple.

We do not seek to spoil the Egyptians. We do not ask that what has been unjustly taken from the labourers shall be restored. We are willing that bygones should be bygones, and to leave dead wrongs to bury their dead. We propose to let those who, by the past appropriation of land value, have taken the fruits of labour, retain what they have thus got. We merely propose that for the future such robbery of labour shall cease—that for the future, not for the past, landholders shall pay to the community the rent that to the community is justly due.—HENRY GEORGE, *The Condition of Labour*, Part II.

JOHN PAUL TESTIMONIAL

A sense of poignant disappointment will be felt throughout the movement that John Paul passed away without having known that a Testimonial was being organized to manifest to him the goodwill of his friends all over the world. The intention was that the presentation should be to him a great and pleasant surprise to be revealed only when the preparation for it had been further advanced. Responses had already come in a great volume of letters speaking gratitude for the opportunity given to join in this tribute. And now, the Organizing Committee have determined enthusiastically—it has been the spontaneous suggestion also of numerous friends—to go on with the Testimonial for presentation to Mrs Paul, the helpmate and companion in all his labours of him whose memory we cherish. The presentation will take the form of a Testimonial Fund, in which the names of all associated will be inscribed. The Organizing Committee invite the co-operation of all readers of *Land & Liberty*, communications being addressed to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr Fred L. Crilly, 35, Rydal Road, Streatham, London, S.W.16.

GLASGOW REMINISCENCES

I was one of the original guarantors of this Journal, started as the *Single Tax*.

As one who knew John Paul for fully forty years and met him in the early days of the movement, I should like to pay my tribute to his worth as a man. Well do I recollect some forty-two years ago John walking into my little office and stating that he had heard I was interested in the Land Question and thought he should come to have a talk. I told him I had been advised by one of the well-known leaders of the Land Question in Scotland, John Ferguson of Benburb, to study certain books on Land Nationalization, which I was doing, and then suddenly our friend asked me if I would debate Land Nationalization *versus* the Single Tax. I told him I was just beginning as a student and knew nothing about the Single Tax, but if he gave me some of the literature I would study his aspect of the problem, which I did and the debate never came off. That was the beginning of an association with one of the finest and best of men ever I met in public or private life.

No man had a more evenly balanced temper of mind, there is no one whose judgment was so reliable and no one in the stress and turmoil of public life could handle men in a better way than John. He had a great sense of humour, and with that twinkle in his eye and a characteristic movement when he was a little excited in clapping his two hands together, he prevented trouble and bitterness at many meetings.

I can say in all honesty that there is no man in my long public career who has been so helpful in guiding me in my own public work. He was the leader and the guiding hand of the movement, and all who remain will, I hope, be guided in their work for the cause by his example of a life lived in the highest and best way.

WILLIAM WEBSTER.

John Paul was one of a bright band with which I became acquainted after Henry George's last visit to Glasgow in 1890.

In these days I remember there were district Single Tax Leagues in Glasgow. One was in the Bridgeton Division; another was located in St. Rollox Division; another was in the Blackfriars and Hutchesontown Division. Before I reached 45 Montrose Street as a constant attendant and key-holder, the Scottish Land Restoration Union had been formed, the idea being to enable people to become members who were not associated with such Leagues as I have mentioned. When I entered it first John Paul was Convener of the Literature Committee. He led the corps of Letters to the Editor people. James Busby and I were apprentices with him at the bill distribution trade. Nothing overawed him; he would interview a Cabinet Minister with the same *sang froid* that induced him to hand out handbills for the Henry George Institute.

I remember his first speech. So far as I can place the date it was the 1891 Session of the Henry George Institute in a hall in Brunswick Street, associated in some way with the fruit market. John Paul was a doctrinaire in these days. Some strike or another—a railway strike, I think—was in progress, and someone proposed to send a resolution of sympathy from the meeting. It was about to be carried unanimously when to the surprise of everybody a new speaker addressed the Chairman (Mr Alex Bowman) and begged to propose the previous question. The Chairman gave a ruling as the speaker began his argument. He said that it was out of order to discuss the previous question. Then John Paul persisted; he had taken the plunge and was getting his breath nicely. He withdrew and proposed an amendment. His argument was that strikes were a waste of time, and that the time and money expended would be better spent preparing people to make their demands effective in the ballot-box. One could see that he was sure that he had a ready and practical remedy, and had no great doubts as to its early realization. Remembering the influence of that protest on my own thought I have no difficulty in realizing how John Paul exerted influence on others. It was usually done by patience and perseverance, but there were times when his decisions

were swift, unexpected and almost dramatic.

The Municipal movement for the Rating of Land Values begun by Bailie Peter Burt in Glasgow, and later championed by David McLardy, John Ferguson, James Alston, W. D. Hamilton and others brought the movement into public prominence. It brought John Paul into contact with business men and politicians and up till the cataclysm of the Great War he was able to record giant strides.

In the forty years that have gone since I became friendly with him nearly a half was spent in close association in Glasgow. His removal to London after the 1906 Election separated us except for correspondence and meetings at long intervals. He kept up a fairly constant correspondence with all his former colleagues in Glasgow. It was my luck to see more of him than any or all of his early associates at 45 Montrose Street. In addition, it was my privilege to know the esteem in which he was held by those old associates, and those who came later. He bridged the gulfs between the old and new. Bailie Burt and others who had been in the movement before him took an active interest in the newer ventures, and gave him every encouragement. Once his friend always his friend. How could it be otherwise? His was a genial personality radiating good humour. Honour to him was a commonplace. To work with him was an inspiration.

WILLIAM REID.

To the friends of our movement in London and the South and overseas generally, John Paul as editor of *Land & Liberty*, and by his quiet unostentatious wisdom, in personal and friendly converse, on Executive Council, or Public Conference has endeared himself to multitudes in our movement. . . . Important though my old and honoured friend's work was in the South, I love principally to think of him as editor of the *Single Tax* and secretary of the Scottish League for the Taxation of Land Values. He was the sincere friend and constant companion of my early manhood, and joyfully we laboured for years in the cause, in highways and byeways of the country and town, in city streets or public squares, and on political platforms. Even our hours of recreation on Loch Lomond and elsewhere were on all possible occasions turned into propaganda and in a recent letter he informed me that "not for a King's ransom would he exchange the memory of these days."

WM. D. HAMILTON.

It was in the early days of the Scottish Land Restoration Federation that I came to be closely associated with John Paul, and it was then, during the late 'eighties and the early 'nineties, that I came to know him well, and to appreciate his many fine qualities of head and heart. We were then in the habit of holding open-air meetings at populous places adjacent to Glasgow, and in this way we each came to have facility in public speaking.

The time came when we found the Federation an unwieldy type of organization, so we changed our Constitution and became the Restoration Union, and later on we became the Single Tax League. By this time John Paul had become a fine influence among us, and when we became able to pay a secretary he was the only man we thought of. At that period he was employed in Napier's Shipbuilding Yard. He had a secure job, and the prospects of promotion that a conscientious employee enjoyed in the high-water era of the shipbuilding industry on Clydeside. The step involved some risk, and gave food for thought, and I believe I had something to do with persuading him to take the step. He also became editor of *The Single Tax*, now called *Land & Liberty*. Thereafter we went from strength to strength. After he went to London, in 1907, the old friendship persisted, and when we did meet from time to time he was the same as he had always been, the staunch friend, the good companion with the quiet strength and the fine tolerance that had always been an essential part of him.

We feel that he is still a presence to be felt and known, and surely to him are applicable the poet's words:—

"And he is gathered to the kings of thought
Who waged Contention with their time's decay,
And, of the past, are all that cannot pass away."

W. McLARDY.

TRIBUTES FROM HOME AND ABROAD

*"Comrades mine and I in the midst, and their memory ever to keep, for the dead I loved so well,
For the sweetest, wisest soul of all my days and lands—and this for his dear sake"*

WALT WHITMAN.

John Paul has always seemed to me such a sheet-anchor in our adventure for justice that his passing can hardly yet be realized. It seemed doubly tragic just at the time when we were planning our tribute to his work. I only hope that he will realize joy fulfilled by seeing that this has set spurs to our zeal and that we are urged to raise a yet more noble testimonial to his honour than we had previously envisaged.—CHARLES J. FELS, Ramsgate.

How much he made of this life in spite of his handicaps. What an inspiration his singleness of heart was to all of us, and how clear and uncompromising his thinking. He will continue to be a blessing to you for all the years of this world, and on to the other.—ALICE THATCHER POST, Washington.

To me it was a very great disappointment not to get to the funeral. I should have liked so much to be there to read fitting passages, to extend the hand of sympathy, to encourage Land Reformers, and, above all, to pay a tribute to Mr Paul for his great services to a noble cause.—REV. JAMES BARR, Glasgow.

None of us can measure the great loss it means to the Cause for which he stood, for never have we had greater need for his courage, his indefatigable will and untiring interest, his faith and hope and love of his fellow man.—MRS HENRY GEORGE, junr.

You have lost a fine soul who was raised up to do a great work. He has not accomplished all he set out to do—no one ever does—but he did more to stimulate the great cause he had at heart than any man I know. He will be held in grateful memory by all who knew him and all those who have been influenced by him.—CHARLES E. PRICE (Ex-M.P.)

What are we going to do without the Leader who fought so selflessly for so many years? Certainly no one can ever fill the place he has left vacant—philosopher, student, diplomat, statesman and friend.—ANNA GEORGE DE MILLE, New York.

He was a wonderful person, one of the most remarkable men I ever met. We have to be glad that, in spite of all, he was able to do so much and to live so long.—JOHAN HANSSON, Sweden.

The task he did was man's highest mission. Our cause binds us with a spirit that transcends all others. It is not narrowed to race, creed or country. So we on this side of the Atlantic feel his going and extend our sympathy to Mrs Paul and his associates in England that are striving to emancipate a world of slaves that cannot see the way to freedom.—THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF MISSOURI: G. A. Menger, President; E. H. Boeck, Secretary.

He has worked long, hard and patiently in the cause he had devoted his life to and it is disappointing that he had not lived to see the fruition in his day. The last time I had the pleasure of his company he remarked that he preferred to work to the end in preference to rest. It will take some time to get accustomed to the Taxation of Land Values without John Paul associated as he was from the beginning of the agitation.—J. R. OLIPHANT, Edinburgh.

We are with you all in doing honour to the memory of John Paul. Much will be said, but much can be said to his honour without saying too much. He was an example to follow, to those who knew him, and his work will not die with him, because it sprang out from a driving power within him, because it was unselfish, and because it came from that deep understanding of fundamental truth which is connected with the name of Henry George. Our memory of him is full of *thanks* for all he has meant to the movement all over the world, notably in Denmark, and to us personally. He was one of those, who "in departing,

left behind him footprints on the sands of time."—Mr and Mrs ANDERS VEDEL, Denmark.

"John Paul"—I wish I could tell you one half of the memories that name recalls—wonderful memories. How my husband loved and admired him in the early days in Glasgow and later on when he came to London. To be with him and talk with him and hear him talk was always a deep pleasure to me. He was so big, so human, so utterly lovable.—MRS AGNES LL. DAVIES, Hampstead.

I never met him personally, but he was so kind in writing me and I felt so free in writing him that I feel better acquainted with him than with many I meet almost every day. I am proud to have found so good a man in so good a cause in which we are all engaged.—A. C. CAMPBELL, Canada.

John's passing is a great loss to friends like myself who have enjoyed his companionship and co-operation in the Single Tax movement for many long years. It is a greater loss to the cause he served with such marked ability and devotion.—FRED SKIRROW, Keighley.

I have your cablegram telling of John Paul's passing. My wife joins with me in conveying our heartfelt condolences to Mrs Paul in the sad loss she has sustained and the whole movement for land reform in the loss of its great leader. We retain the pleasantest recollections of his kindness to us during our visits of 1920 and 1926, and I know that ever since we started the movement in East London as far back as 1903, you (A. W. M.) and I used to look to John Paul for our inspiration.—E. J. EVANS, East London, South Africa.

His devotion, ability and wisdom seem to us quite irreplaceable. We feel we have lost a great and real friend, so what must be your sense of loss! Arthur Madsen's telegram rightly contains the phrase "our much-loved John Paul"; he was that, and still is.—AUSTIN H. PEAKE, Cambridge.

It is not the Georgeite that I mourn, it is the exceptional man, the high distinction of his individuality, the singular purity of his soul, the apostolic simplicity of his character, his delicacy and strength and his whole life, the life of a martyr, of a leading hero and a devoted servant at the same time. I am proud to believe that he bore in fact *friendship* towards me, so as my feelings towards him were always that of a brother.—DR J. J. PIKLER, Hungary.

It is hard for me to realize that John Paul has departed this life. What a brave fine spirit—such a life as his will not have been lived in vain. It makes one feel more inspired than ever to try and help to carry on his great work.—MRS LOUIS P. JACOBS, London.

Our distinguished friend has passed away. It is a severe loss to our cause; and by reason of the high value which I placed on his gifts and the trifling services which I have been able to render in diffusion of Georgeist ideas, his death has given me much personal sorrow.—BALDOMERO ARGENTE, Spain.

No words can adequately convey the loss felt in the passing of such a truly noble and lovable soul.—F. BATTY, London.

His clear insight into the reason for practically all our social ills made him a great advocate for the cause which we have at heart and his keen sense of justice freed him to devote his life to that cause. The seeds he has sown must bear fruit and mankind will benefit by the sacrifice he has made on its behalf.—FRANK FOX, Wimbledon.

We condole with you, your friends and all members of the United Committee, in the loss of your great and honoured leader, John Paul. The late Mr de Clercq many times told us about his meeting him in Copenhagen and in Edinburgh. We regret not to be able to join and to honour his memory at the Memorial Meeting.—L. A. B. ULCHAKE, Holland.

NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT

THE UNITED COMMITTEE FOR THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES, LTD. Secretary: A. W. Madsen, 94 Petty France, London, S.W.1. Assistant Secretary: F. C. R. Douglas. Hon. Treasurers: W. R. Lester and C. E. Crompton. (Telegrams: "Eulav, Sowest, London." Telephone: Victoria 4308.)

The Committee held its regular quarterly meeting on Wednesday, 31st May, and preceding it there were meetings of the Executive and of the Henry George Foundation Committee. The deliberations were overcast by the sense of what it meant to all that John Paul had passed. Standing in their places as a mark of respect, members resolved:

The United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values place on record their overwhelming grief at the loss of their beloved Secretary and colleague, John Paul, and they pay their tribute of admiration and gratitude for the example he gave in his inspired devotion to the teachings of Henry George, his lovable character, his spiritual and intellectual gifts that distinguished him in the high place he held in the leadership of the movement, and as Editor of "Land & Liberty." In this we speak for the followers of Henry George the world over. John Paul has handed on a great tradition and a great trust for us to uphold to the best of our abilities.

Much business was discussed, including consideration of the financial position. Mr A. W. Madsen was appointed Editor of "Land & Liberty." Mr F. C. R. Douglas, M.A., was offered, and has accepted, the post of Assistant Secretary to the Committee.

* * *

A personal word will be permitted of special gratification that the services of Mr Douglas have been obtained as colleague in the work of the office. The Secretaries and the Staff have a very responsible task in front of them to carry on in the sense of the resolution that members adopted, and our gratitude will be great indeed if we can continue to enjoy the co-operation of all who by their support, financial and otherwise, have made it possible for the Committee and "Land & Liberty" to serve the movement.

A. W. M.

ENGLISH LEAGUE: Frederick Verinder, General Secretary. (Note New Address), 7 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Phone: Temple Bar 7830.)

The following meetings are in addition to those announced in our last issue:—

- 25th Apr. Paddington Unemployed Men's Club: Chas. Bevan, B.Sc.
- 27th „ Wimbledon Park Women's Co-operative Guild: Miss Razelle Lapin.
- 2nd May. Central Wandsworth Women's Liberal Council: Fredk. Verinder.
- 3rd „ Hatcham Liberal Club, Deptford: Chas. Bevan, B.Sc.
- 3rd „ Ravensdale Girls' Club, Shadwell: Miss R. Lapin.
- 10th „ Annual Meeting of League.
- 11th „ Kensal Rise Women's Liberal Association: Chas. Bevan, B.Sc.
- 18th „ N. Lambeth Women's Liberal Association: Chas. Bevan, B.Sc.
- 9th June. Kensal Rise Women's Liberal Association: Chas. Bevan, B.Sc.
- 15th „ Women's Co-operative Guild, Lea Bridge Road: Fredk. Verinder.
- 15th „ Eltham Labour Party (Women's Section) over Well Hall Co-operative Stores: Miss R. Lapin, 3.30 p.m.
- 27th „ Merton Women's Co-operative Guild, Merton Hall, Morden Road: Miss R. Lapin.

The "Young Group" have been discussing—always from the League's point of view, and under the leadership of Mr Andrew MacLaren—a wide variety of subjects, on Sunday evenings:—

- 26th Mar. Andrew MacLaren, "Economic Sanity."
- 2nd Apr. Andrew MacLaren, "The Solution of the Rating Problem."
- 9th „ Mr Kerridge, "Religion in Russia."
- 23rd „ Mr Miyazaka (Japanese Legation), "The Problem in the Far East."
- 30th „ Mr T. Braddock (Labour Candidate for Wimbledon), "Socialist Policy at next General Election."
- 4th May. Mr J. L. Hodgson, "The Tragedy of Communal Waste."
- 7th „ Mr Le Gros Clark (Communist Party), "The Communists' Way Out."
- 14th „ Mr Su Lee Chang (Chinese Legation), "The Problem in the Far East."
- 21st „ Mr Ratcliffe (British Fascists): "Fascist Policy."
- 28th „ Dr Louis Segal, M.A., Ph.D. (Soviet Trade Delegation): "State Planning in the U.S.S.R."
- 29th „ Church Hall, Greenford, Middlesex: Andrew MacLaren.

The extremes of political control by dictatorship have been discussed at these meetings, and brought into sharp contrast with the philosophy of liberty as expounded by Henry George. Specially interesting were the sympathetic references by the Chinese speaker to the "Social economy of Sun Yat Sen, founded on the teachings of Henry George."

An Economic Class, conducted by Andrew MacLaren, is held every Sunday at 3.30 p.m., in the League Office. A Discussion Group meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. All the publications of the League are on sale at the Office.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the League was held on 10th May. The President, Mr E. E. Belfour, J.P., presided over a crowded meeting, which included a large representation of the newer and younger members of the League, to whom the chairman gave a hearty welcome. The Annual Report and the audited Financial Statement were presented and adopted. The Officers of the League were re-elected unanimously. There were 22 nominations for the 15 seats on the Executive, and, on a count of the voting papers, the following were declared elected: A. MacLaren, A. C. Blackburn, Mrs L. P. Jacobs, Miss Joyce Gardener, Ronald Batty, E. Ingledew, D. H. Thomas, Frank Fox, F. Mitchener, Michael Jacobs, Miss R. Ansell, Miss R. Lapin, Leon MacLaren, Miss Hannaford and A. E. Jones.

Andrew MacLaren moved the following Resolution:—

"This Annual Meeting of the English League for the Taxation of Land Values declares that the chief cause of the persistence of slums is the poverty of the people who are compelled to live in them, and that the Government's Five Years' Plan to build, at a cost of £500,000,000, 'cheap' dwellings, the rents of which the slum-dwellers will not be able to pay, is in no wise the remedy for this social evil. The League affirms that the main causes of poverty are the monopoly of the land, on which and from which we alone can live, and the related evil of heavy taxation, national and local, on industry and its products and on every form of improvement and thrift. The League urges the Government to attack these root causes of poverty by extending and completing the Land Valuation provided for in the Finance Bill, 1931, and by using that Valuation as a basis for the Taxation and Rating of all Land on its market value, thus reducing the burdens of taxation upon industry, cheapening building sites and building materials, and, by providing numberless new avenues for employment, raising wages and lessening the burdens upon public funds due to unemployment."

The Resolution was formally seconded by the General Secretary, and carried unanimously.

A copy of the Annual Report will be sent to any interested reader of *Land & Liberty*.

A meeting of the newly elected Executive was held on 15th May. Plans for new activities were discussed, and

a Propaganda Sub-Committee was appointed, and is now vigorously at work. It was decided to postpone the Jubilee Dinner till the early autumn.

The League has entered on its 51st year with renewed hope and vigour. The heavy debt which has hampered its work during recent years of depression has already been reduced, and there is good reason to hope that it will shortly be extinguished. The need now is for an increase in its ordinary income to meet the cost of increased propaganda. The Hon. Treasurer will heartily welcome new members and new or increased subscriptions towards that work.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE : William Reid, Secretary, 150 North Street, Glasgow, C.3.

Having a lean time just now because of the existence of the National Government, and the non-existence of even approximate prosperity, Scottish League members are trying new methods of propaganda. A barrow was sent out on the streets of Glasgow with copies of *Protection or Free Trade* for several days, but while many people looked on the purchases were not encouraging.

In addition to the usual newspaper efforts by our press propaganda corps, John Cameron, of Coatbridge, can claim to have started a good correspondence in the *Limerick Leader*, in which he is taking an effective part. One of John Paul's last letters to this office was that Mr Cameron should follow up and assist the initiator of this correspondence, Mr J. J. Hobbins, who happens to be an old friend of Mr Cameron.

The Scottish League of Young Liberals held their Annual Conference in Paisley on 12th and 13th May. Glasgow District Council submitted the following resolution: "This Conference is convinced that all attempts to solve the problem of unemployment by tariffs are worse than useless, and that such attempts only delay consideration of a real solution. Further, that unemployment can be solved only by utilizing the resources of a country to the fullest extent, and by removing restrictions, political and economic, which hinder the utilization of the soil, of minerals and of building sites."

Partick and Hillhead Branch submitted a land values resolution in the following terms: "That this Conference condemns the present high rate of national and local taxation as prejudicial to the prosperity and development of industry and unfair and unjust in its incidence, and calls upon the Government to put into force the principle of the Taxation of Site Values as a speedy means of putting the burden of taxation on the right shoulders and breaking up land monopoly."

Both resolutions were carried unanimously and in regard to the latter it may be said that there is no hidden distinction in the term "site values" as used. By site values the Young Scots mean "land values" and they are not likely to mislead anyone.

AN AIRDRIE CASE.

In the *Coatbridge Leader*, of 20th May, Mr Cameron writes:—

A striking and important point emerged at Airdrie Town Council's recent meeting; an argument was adduced which other public bodies would do well to ponder over. The subject under discussion was the acquirement of an old property in Bell Street, required for a housing scheme. The owner demands £1,537 for the site, which is a very small one. The burgh valuator has declared that £265 is a just price, but advise that £400 be offered, to avoid the heavy costs of arbitration. Councillor McKenna, opining that an attempt was being made to rifle the public purse, moved that all negotiations with the proprietor be broken off, and that he remain in possession of his property, meantime; but that the Assessor be immediately instructed that the true capital value of this site is £1,537, according to the proprietor's own quotation, and that he be rated and taxed on that figure.

The writer put the point that this retrospective application of land value taxation, quite obedient to the principle, would not need to be repeated very often, to loosen the grip of the landowners who are everywhere holding up

development and taking the cream of the benefits due to every public and private improvement.

The same correspondent has tried to convert the President of the Irish Free State. So far he has succeeded in getting the following reply: "I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th March, and I am to convey his thanks for the expression of your views therein on the land question. It is much regretted that, owing to extreme pressure of public business, it is not possible for the President to send you a personal statement in the matter."

YORKSHIRE AND NORTHERN LEAGUE : F. Skirrow, Secretary, Compton Buildings, Bow Street, Keighley.

The following meetings have been addressed:—

9th March, Ashley Mitchell, Pontefract W.L.A.; 12th March, Wm. Thompson, Alice Street, Keighley, Methodist Adult Class; 17th March, Ashley Mitchell, Royston W.C.G.; 22nd March, The Secretary, Dewsbury W.L.A.; 27th March, Ashley Mitchell, Liberal Meeting, Whitby; 28th March, Ashley Mitchell, Liberal Meeting, Scarborough; 29th March, Ashley Mitchell, Laycock's Debating Room, Bradford; 3rd April, The Secretary, Bingley Debating Society; 10th April, Ashley Mitchell, Women's Meeting, Salem Church, Leeds; 26th April, Ashley Mitchell, Huddersfield W.L.A.; 28th April, The Secretary, Roscae Rooms, Scarborough; 22nd May, P. V. Olver, Armley Lodge Road, Leeds W.C.G.

Letters have appeared in the Press as follows:—

8th March, The Secretary, in *Yorkshire Observer*; 12th April, W. R. Lester, in *Yorkshire Observer*, replying to L. George; 15th April, The Secretary, in *Accrington Observer and Times*; 15th April, Jabez Crabtree, in *Yorkshire Observer*; 29th April, The Secretary, in *Accrington Observer and Times*.

On Tuesday, 2nd May, the *Yorkshire Observer* published a two-column article from Ashley Mitchell, in which he exposed Mr Lloyd George's gyrations and self-contradictions on the Land question. We quote the concluding paragraphs:

"If the Liberal Party can do no other, then there is nothing to distinguish it from its opponents; the land value policy is Radical because it is in line with the Free Trade principle. It means freedom to produce wealth as well as to exchange it; equality of opportunity and Liberalism are interchangeable terms. Liberal leaders evidently find it difficult to carry this Liberal principle of political justice across the border into the field of economic justice. But that is what they must do if they would rescue the Liberal faith from a misleading direction that is not slowly undermining its strength and purpose to maintain free institutions and freedom of industry and progress.

"Statesmen, politicians, and business men of all political creeds are realising more and more that tariff barriers, wherever erected, restrict trade, cause unemployment, and constitute a menace to the peace of the world. Yet Governments who look for revenue by tariffs hesitate and ask where the alternative revenue is to be had.

"That is the question Free Trade Liberals must answer—that is the question they have been answering for a generation or more. The Liberal answer is that the revenue is to be found in the ever-increasing value of the land; the taxation of land values, and the un-taxing of industry is in line with Liberal aspiration.

"What is it, or who is it, that prompts Mr Lloyd George to turn aside from this emancipating policy and put forward a reactionary land policy that strengthens the land monopoly instead of bursting it?"

Mr Ashley Mitchell's article appeared in full, and well displayed, also in the *Birmingham Gazette* of 3rd May and the *Nottingham Journal* of 4th May.

Our Annual Meeting will be held at the Hotel Metropole, King Street, Leeds, on Saturday, 24th June, at 5.45 p.m. The room will be available for conversation from 5 p.m. Following the business meeting a public meeting will be held, our speakers being Mr Henry George Chancellor, ex-M.P., on "The Land Question in Relation to Industrial Problems," and Captain A. R. McDougal, of Blythe,

Berwickshire, on "The Agricultural Aspect of the Land Question." The public meeting will begin at 6.30 p.m. Members are requested to make a special effort to attend and invite friends to come along with them.

At the very impressive Memorial Meeting, held in London on 8th May, to pay tribute to the memory of our friend and leader John Paul, the League was represented by Mr Ashley Mitchell, Mr W. Becket Henderson and the Secretary.

The Keighley News, of 6th May, in an editorial appreciation of John Paul, wrote:—

"During the past thirty years Mr Paul was a frequent visitor to the West Riding, and especially to Keighley, Bradford and Leeds, where he had many friends. *Land & Liberty*, the official organ of the Single Tax movement, was founded 39 years ago, and during the whole of that time Mr Paul had been its editor.

"Mr Paul was one of the founders of the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values, and held the position of Secretary from the time of its foundation. He was also one of the founders of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, and was one of the secretaries. Among Single Taxers the name of John Paul is known and honoured as one of the ablest pioneers and exponents of the movement.

MANCHESTER LEAGUE: Arthur H. Weller, J.P., Secretary, 4 Piccadilly, Manchester. (Phone: City 5527.)

The following meetings have been addressed by the League's speakers: Gorton W.C.G., A. H. Weller; Manchester County Forum, E. M. Ginders; Middleton M.C.G., A. H. Weller; Urmston W.C.G., D. J. J. Owen; Castleton (Lancs.) W.C.G., A. H. Weller; Brierfield W.C.G., A. H. Weller; Newton-le-Willows W.C.G., Mrs. Catterall; Union Chapel Brotherhood, Manchester, A. H. Weller; Manchester County Forum, D. J. J. Owen; Bolton M.C.G., A. H. Weller; Cleveleys W.C.G., A. H. Weller; Buxton W.C.G., Mrs. Catterall; Church W.C.G., A. H. Weller.

The League was represented by the Secretary at the cremation of Mr John Paul on 2nd May, and also at the interment in London on 9th May.

An article entitled "Futile Housing Schemes," written by the Secretary, has been printed in a number of Lancashire newspapers, and reports of addresses to Co-operative Guilds and other bodies, often extending to more than half-a-column, have appeared in many local papers. In this way addresses are made much more effective because they reach much larger audiences.

Letters to Editors have also received publicity in the *Manchester City News*, the *Chorlton News* and other papers.

MANCHESTER HENRY GEORGE CLUB: Hon. Secretary, Miss Peggy Noble, 13 Orthes Grove, Heaton Chapel.

On 21st April was held the last meeting of the season when Mr A. H. Weller gave an address on "Housing." Mr E. M. Ginders presided. There was a good discussion and reports were printed in the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Manchester City News*.

CLITHEROE HENRY GEORGE GROUP: John L. Hamilton, Hon. Secretary, "Waverley," Brungerley Avenue, Clitheroe, Lancashire.

The Group sent two delegates to the conference on unemployment which was organized by the Manchester League and held in Manchester on 25th March. A report of the proceedings and the conference resolution were read to the Group and unanimously approved, and the steps recommended by the Conference were taken.

The classes held during the winter months are now discontinued. A profitable term was spent in the study of *The Science of Political Economy*, and though we have by no means exhausted the teachings of this great work, it is felt that we have profited to a large extent by our endeavours.

The news of the death of Mr John Paul came as a great shock to our members. Although we did not know him personally, we were intimate with his writings which have

appeared from time to time in *Land & Liberty*. We all feel that the movement has, by his death, lost one of its most loyal and fervent workers.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Chapman Wright, Hon. Secretary, 20 Cannon Street, Birmingham.

Members of our Committee met on 5th May and conveyed to the United Committee expressions of their deep sorrow at the passing of John Paul "realizing, as they do, that the Henry George movement in this country, and the world over, has lost a valiant, faithful, and trusted leader, who steadfastly and wholeheartedly upheld its principles and, in spite of enormous obstacles, so directed the Cause as to secure on the Statute Book a measure for Land Value Taxation, the application of which would lead, in their opinion, to the solution of many of the existing social evils. The members express their deep sympathy with Mrs Paul in her bereavement, and pledge themselves to do all in their power to carry to a successful issue the life work of their late leader."

The *Town Crier* of 26th May reports that at a conference of the Duddestone Ward Labour Party, Councillor G. F. Sawyer was unanimously elected the candidate for the Municipal Election in November. "He firmly stands," the *Town Crier* says, "for the Taxation of Land Values, by which means landowners would be compelled to put their land into use. If this could be done immediately, it would go a long way towards remedying the many ills from which we suffer to-day."

Miss L. S. Houghton had an able letter in the *Town Crier*, 14th April, answering an article on "Social Credits and Socialism" in the previous issue.

It was gratifying to see the *Birmingham Gazette* of 3rd May giving special prominence to the striking article by Mr Ashley Mitchell on "Mr Lloyd George and the Land Question." Such publicity is invaluable.

LIVERPOOL LEAGUE: F. R. Jones, Hon. Secretary, 21 Highfield Crescent, Rock Ferry, Cheshire. (Literature Depot and Meeting Room: 21 Harrington Street, North John Street, Liverpool.)

All in our League were deeply shocked to learn of the sudden passing of our great leader, John Paul. It is a great blow to the movement. Apart from his guidance of our central organizations, preserving them in wise impartiality from Party adherence while proclaiming fearlessly and unambiguously the truths we stand for, John Paul was an inexhaustible source of inspiration to all of us with whom he came in contact. He had the power of rallying waverers and spurring them on to continued personal and financial support. We who remain can best serve his memory by strengthening our resolution never to rest until the aim of his life—the realization of the vision of Henry George—has been brought to pass.

Our winter session of Wednesday League meetings at 21 Harrington Street, concluded with two addresses: 29th March, The "Crisis" of 1931, by the Secretary, and 4th April, The Principles of our Movement, by Mr E. J. McManus.

We can look back upon a successful session with a number of crowded gatherings. Our meetings provide a centre to which can be brought all persons who become interested in our ideas and aims. Our speakers go out all over the district to address other organizations and meetings wherever arrangements can be made. It is their duty to inform their audiences concerning our own meeting-place, where further information and literature can be obtained and where speakers develop explanations of the relationships between our reform and all other economic question.

On 11th April a Committee Meeting was held at 21 Harrington Street, to discuss finance. After a statement presented by the Secretary, it was decided that it was necessary to seek more favourable rental arrangements with regard to the League room. The Secretary undertook to act in the matter, and has fortunately succeeded in negotiating terms which will enable us to remain in occupation for at least another full year. We are, therefore, able now to commence making arrangements for the programme for next winter session, to take place, as previously, every

Wednesday evening at 21 Harrington Street from the beginning of October.

The following outside meetings have been addressed by our speakers in addition to those announced in the last Notes:—

26th Mar., Wavertree Labour Guild of Youth: Mr E. J. McManus.

27th Apr., Birkenhead South End Co-op. Women's Guild: Mr E. J. McManus.

As a consequence of the general appreciation of his regular articles in the *Birkenhead News*, our chairman, Mr O. B. Sweeney, has now been commissioned by that journal to conduct a weekly two-column feature, under the heading of "The Economic Forum." The greater part of this contribution consists of answers to correspondents—succinct replies to every kind of pertinent question which may be asked on social problems. Mr Sweeney is uncompromisingly presenting our point of view in opposition both to those who support the existing order and those who mistakenly look for amelioration to an extension of Governmental interference with, and control of, industry. We can congratulate ourselves on the interest which is being aroused in the Birkenhead area by these articles.

PORTSMOUTH LEAGUE: S. R. Cole, Hon. Secretary, 165 Francis Avenue, Southsea.

Mr Stewart Osgood addressed a meeting of the League on 11th May, on Labour-saving machinery and unemployment. Speakers at the next two meetings will be Mr P. O'Leary and Miss Nina Peet. A letter from Mr Osgood, dealing with the proposal to repeal the land clauses of the 1931 Budget, was printed in the *Evening News* on 13th May.

These and similar activities testify to the value of the League's Economic Class meetings. New workers have been equipped for useful service on the platform and in the Press.

WELSH LEAGUE: Eustace A. Davies, Hon. Secretary, 27 Park Place, Cardiff.

The Annual Meeting was held in Cardiff on 6th May, Captain Saw presiding. In the Secretary's report the main features of the past year's work were reviewed. Special reference was made to the death of Mr John Paul, and a vote of deep sympathy to Mrs Paul and the near relatives was passed, all present standing in silence as a mark of respect.

Gratitude was expressed to Professor Roberts, of the Cardiff University, for his charge of the Winter Study Circle, conducted by the League. The Circle met weekly and, after completing the reading of L. H. Beren's book on *Winstanley The Digger Movement in the Days of the Commonwealth*, took up and went through *The Science of Political Economy*, by Henry George.

A financial statement was submitted by the Secretary and, subject to subsequent audit, was adopted.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Executive Committee and Auditors were re-elected, and the following resolution, proposed by Rev D. J. Evans and seconded by Mr C. A. Gardner, was carried unanimously:—

"This Annual Meeting of the Welsh League for the Taxation of Land Values declares that the chief cause of the persistence of slums is the poverty of the people who are compelled to live in them, and that the Government's Five Years' Plan to build, at a cost of £500,000,000, 'cheap' dwellings, the rents of which the slum dwellers will not be able to pay, is in no wise the remedy for this social evil. The League affirms that the main causes of poverty are the monopoly of the land, on which and from which we alone can live, and the related evil of heavy taxation, national and local, on industry and its products and on every form of improvement and thrift. The League urges the Government to attack these root causes of poverty by extending and completing the Land Valuation provided for in the Finance Act, 1931, and by using that valuation as a basis for the Taxation and Rating of all Land on its market value, thus reducing the burdens of taxation upon industry, cheapening building sites and building materials and, by providing

numberless new avenues for employment, raising wages and lessening the burdens upon public funds due to unemployment."

Following the Annual Meeting a public meeting was held, over which Mr A. K. Little presided. Mr Andrew Maclaren delivered an address which was greatly appreciated, and afterwards replied to questions. A vote of thanks to Mr Maclaren was carried with acclamation. The *Western Mail* gave the meeting a most helpful report.

HIGHLAND LEAGUE: I. Mackenzie, Hon. Secretary, The Arcade, Inverness.

On behalf of members of League at a distance from Inverness and some whom the Secretary has informed, great regret was expressed at the passing of our friend and leader John Paul. *The Highland News, Football Times* and other local papers paid a tribute to his memory.

J. MacL., writing in the *Football Times*, 13th May, said:

"One of the great leaders in Land Reform and the Taxation of Land Values, Mr John Paul, London, editor of *Land & Liberty*, died suddenly a few days ago while on a visit to Edinburgh. A regular visitor to Inverness and the Highlands, where he had many friends, Mr Paul was a scholarly man, and an ardent worker in the cause of social reform. A well-stressed tribute was paid by the late Lord Strathclyde when he said: 'He never knew a man who possessed clearer brains than John Paul.' All who knew Mr Paul will agree that that was a well-deserved tribute. A more sincere or earnest man I never knew in connection with the Land Movement, or any other social reform, and the loss of such an enthusiastic worker is a loss to the country at large."

In all his leaders (*Land & Liberty*) Mr Paul was clear, convincing and incisive, reminding one of Emerson's orator who "sees through all masks to the eternal scale of truth, in such sort that he can hold up before the eyes of men the fact of to-day . . . thereby making the great and the small small . . . the true way to reform mankind." Under the initials "J. P.," in *Land & Liberty* for July, 1923, one reads: "The dangerous elements in Society are not those who call for extreme action. That is but so much noise and shouting. The real enemies of the State are those who, prompted by selfish interest and narrow outlook, blindly refuse to undo the cords that bind the spirit of progress to the slavery of our day." Mr Paul spent the last forty years of his life in high endeavour to "undo the cords" that binds mankind. We, who are left, must continue the struggle inspired by his example.

BRISTOL LEAGUE: J. H. S. Rowland, Hon. Secretary, Pentire, Wesley Avenue, Hanham.

Meetings at which the various aspects of the Taxation of Land Values were discussed were continued at the Folk House, College Green, until the beginning of May. Since that date a discussion group has met weekly at the home of Mr. E. J. Brierley, President of the League (8 Abbey Road, Westbury-on-Trym). Many useful contacts have been made, and we have got into touch with members of all political parties who are interested in the solution of social problems.

Mr Brierley has addressed meetings of Co-operative Guilds and other organizations in the district, and Press publicity has resulted, a number of newspapers printing short reports. It is proposed to continue the discussion meetings at the President's home until September, when meetings at the Folk House will be resumed.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mrs Smithson which took place on 27th April. Mrs Smithson was the wife of Mr Charles Smithson, who for many years has been an active worker in the movement in Yorkshire and London. His wife shared with him his keen interest in the Henry George cause. One can recall the fine speech she made at the Ilkley Conference in 1918, when a presentation was made to her, and on many other occasions she proved herself a worthy partner with those who were working for social justice. Mr Smithson and his family are assured of the deep sympathy of his friends and colleagues everywhere.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

(Press Service of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, 94 Petty France, London, S.W.1)

IRISH FREE STATE

One of the keenest advocates in Ireland of Henry George's teachings and the Taxation of Land Values is Mr Robert C. Barton, of Anamoe, a signatory of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The illuminating review of *The Science of Political Economy* appearing in the *Irish News* (Dublin) and reprinted in our January-February issue, was from his pen. Mr Barton is actively promoting the land value policy by the written word. For example, he is responsible for two striking articles recently published; the one in the *Limerick Leader* of 6th May, and the other in the *Irish Press* of 8th May. Both are given prominence with the bold headlines that speak for editorial approval; there is no doubt about the virile agitation that is now on foot.

We gladly give these extracts from the well-argued case Mr Barton submits to his readers:—

THE SHANNON POWER SCHEME

"That income arising from site or ground values will eventually revert to the people who are the cause of its originating, is as inevitable as that men would die if the sun suffered permanent eclipse. The chariot of justice may move slowly, but it is moving, and the people's ownership of the Ardnacrusha plant is a proof that the chariot is not stationary or going backwards. It would have been otherwise if our national water power resources had been handed over to the Shannon Water Power Co., Ltd., for the enrichment of its shareholders because of their private ownership of natural power to which all must have access if this country is to march with the rest of civilization. The taxation of Land Values will be adopted as a national policy just so soon as it is proved and realized that by this means the greatest common measure of benefit can be secured for all the people."—*Limerick Leader*, 6th May.

RELIEF SCHEMES AND LAND PURCHASE

"Relief work for the unemployed but makes the rent of slumland more secure. Inflation of credit improves trade and purchasing power, and thus enables owners of land values to derive higher rentals. To realize true democracy it is necessary to confirm ownership in the use of land and to transfer the ownership of land value. English land legislation in this country from 1870 down to the present time has brought about diffusion of ownership of land value, but it has not solved the land problem. It has converted a closed aristocracy of a few hundred landlords into one of thousands of landlords but it has not improved by 1s. per week the economic position and opportunity of those who do not own land."

SLUMS AND LAND PRICES

Labour leaders and politicians may storm against capitalism, and the evil effects of the present social order, but they will not shake its control, or alter its influence, or shatter its permanence, until they discover the foundation upon which it is built, and tax the resources from which it derives power and stability. So long as the owner of Pride's Alley, Dublin, can sell land value in that slum area for £10,500 per acre, as was done in 1912, or in Bray Urban District for £1,921 per acre, as happened in 1931, the social order will remain entrenched, supported and firmly based upon capitalism. So long as the social value of land goes into the private banking accounts of individuals, instead of filling the public purse, the rich will always be rich without the necessity of working, the poor will always be poor.—*Irish Press*, 8th May.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Barton on this excellent Press publicity.

The correspondence in the *Limerick Leader* was begun by Mr J. J. Hobbins and besides further letters from him has been backed up from the British side of the water by Mr W. R. Lester and Mr John Cameron.

BULGARIA

Reviews of the recently published translation of *Progress and Poverty* have appeared in a number of Bulgarian newspapers, including one in the democratic organ *Slavo*, written by an old supporter, Mr Sava Nitcheff, who so long ago as 1902 published a translation of Henry George's *Moses*. The Conservative journal *Mir* has also complimented the "Posrednik" Co-operative Society on the publication of this marvellously written book, as well as Mr Kovatcheff on his good translation. The reviewer, however, does not agree that this reform is suited to Bulgaria with its peasant proprietors and small towns.

The literary weekly *Literatouren Glas* has published a long review by our correspondent Mr Guduleff, to whom we are indebted for the information in this note. An anarchist weekly, *Missel y Volia*, also had a long and detailed review in which George's work is well recommended, although the reviewer is not entirely in agreement with it and the style and manner of exposition of the author and translator are praised.

We mentioned in a previous issue the sympathy of Professor Ir. Kinkel for the Henry George Movement. Our Bulgarian colleagues have now discovered that Mr Venelin Ganef, Professor at the State University of Sofia, a member of the Radical Party, and a former member of Parliament, was well acquainted with and approved of Henry George's proposal for "the nationalization of economic rent," and had read *Progress and Poverty* in English. He is now interesting himself in the work of the movement in Bulgaria. Another professor, belonging to the Agrarian Party, had read the others works by George which had been translated and is now reading *Progress and Poverty*.

Mr Guduleff writes to express the grief of himself and his co-workers at the death of our dear leader John Paul, and the great loss which the international Georgeist movement has thus suffered; and trusts that other worthy, capable, and devoted friends will bear up the standard of truth and justice which has fallen from his hands.

SPAIN

A recent letter from Mr. Baldomero Argente conveys the good news that he has been chosen as President of the Spanish Georgeist League. He says: "The news of the death of Mr Paul has given me deep sorrow. When it came I had just arranged to send a small sum as my share of the world tribute of his 70th birthday present. He had completed his part in our joint task magnificently. God saw that he was tired and will have rewarded him. His name will not fade in the records of our movement."

He also expresses much interest in Mr Geiger's new book, which has forestalled a wish of his own of many years' frustration. He regrets that no reference is made to the long line of Spanish precursors of Henry George, from Luis Vives and Padre Mariana in the 16th century, to Centani in the 17th, Campomanes in the 18th, and closest of all such, Alvaro Flores Estrada, who when Henry George was born was using his arguments and almost his beauty of illustration and phrase.

MEXICO

We are indebted to the Union of the Veterans of the Revolution (Corresponding Secretary: Manuel N. Robles, Apartado 8620, Mexico, D.F.) for their most interesting "proposals for national reconstruction," issued on 31st October, 1932. They are directed to elimination of privilege; in the national sphere by introduction of a 20s. tax on site values as sole public income within five years, including restriction of public outlay to the fund so obtained.

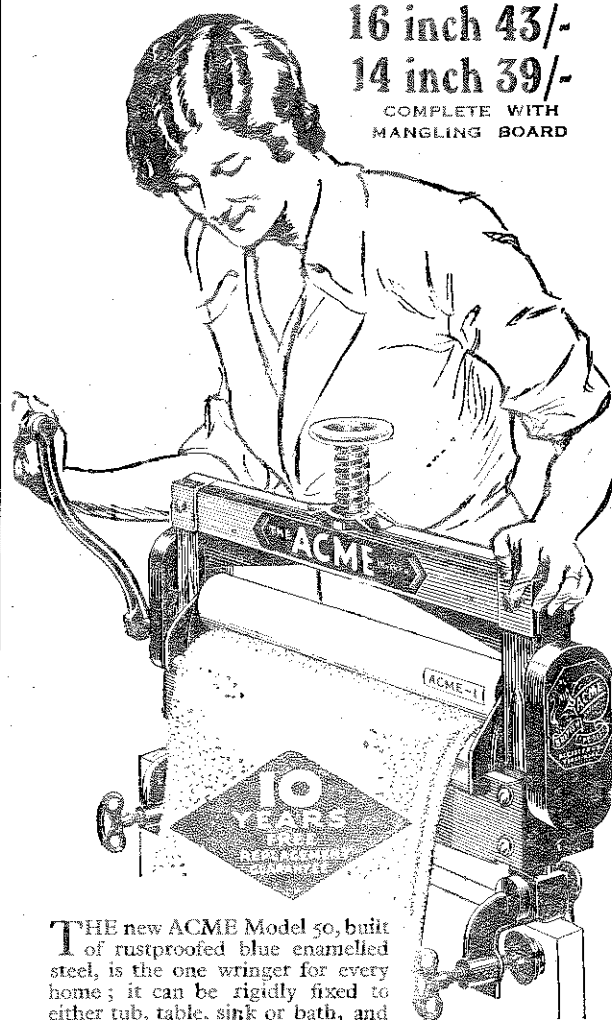
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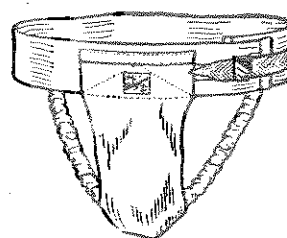
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