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## **"Land & Liberty"**

(Established June 1894)

*Journal of the Movement for  
the Taxation of Land Values*

Monthly - - - Price 2d.

By Post - 2s. 6d. per annum

LAND & LIBERTY stands for Freedom of Production and real Freedom of Trade. It exists to promote the principle and policy of Land Value Taxation with the corresponding removal of the tax burdens now levied on trade, industry and improvements.

LAND & LIBERTY provides facts and arguments on the fiscal, political and social problems of our day. It is invaluable to students, writers and speakers on the questions of industry, housing, employment and all social services.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

94 PETTY FRANCE, LONDON, S.W.1

## **UNITED COMMITTEE FOR THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES**

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LONDON S.W.1

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**REPORT FOR THE  
YEAR 1935**

# THE UNITED COMMITTEE FOR THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES Ltd.

## REPORT FOR YEAR 1935

THE objects of the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values as stated in its constitution are: *To promote economic freedom and social justice by publishing, advocating and maintaining the principles and policy of Land Value Taxation and Free Trade as expounded by Henry George.*

The Committee was formed in 1907 by a number of persons prominently associated with the existing Leagues for the Taxation of Land Values. It came into being to make the most of the situation as it was developing in Parliament, and with offices from which to organize campaign work throughout the country, to aid and supplement every kind of useful effort, to strengthen with what assistance it could the activities of the Leagues established at various centres, and to undertake the provision of books, pamphlets and other literature for the movement. The monthly Journal, *Land & Liberty*, then called *Land Values* and formerly the *Single Tax*, had been published from the offices of the Scottish League in Glasgow and edited by John Paul from the date of its inception in June, 1894. The formation of the United Committee, with Mr Paul as Secretary (jointly with Crompton Ll. Davies), brought the Journal to London and its maintenance has been in the care of the United Committee ever since, Mr Paul continuing the editorship till his demise in April, 1933. Mr W. R. Lester has been Treasurer of the Committee from the beginning, and since 1922 has been associated in this post with Mr Charles E. Crompton.

In January, 1929, it was deemed desirable, in view of the extension of the Committee's work and its responsibilities, to give the Committee a definite legal status and permanent constitution by which it would be empowered among other things to administer trusts and bequests for advancing the objects it exists to promote. The form of the incorporation is in accordance with the statute rules applying to associations not organized for profit, namely, as a company *limited by*

guarantee and not having a share capital, and as such the United Committee was registered on 23rd January, 1929, at Somerset House. It has carried on its work as hitherto, as a purely non-party educational association, making opinion as it can through the financial means placed at its disposition by voluntary contribution.

#### HENRY GEORGE FOUNDATION

THE incorporation of the Committee encouraged Mr Louis P. Jacobs to establish and endow by settlement of £10,000 under trust deed the Henry George Foundation of Great Britain, appointing the Committee as trustees of the Foundation Fund. The trust deed requires that the Fund shall be used only for the publication, advertizing and circulating of the works of Henry George and kindred literature offered for sale and may not be used for subsidizing any other form of work. It was further provided that the Fund should be so apportioned as to be exhausted within a period of ten years. Seven years of that period have already run, but the founder, animated by the hope that others would be led to follow his example, so framed the Trust as to facilitate its re-endowment by legacies or donations given for the purpose. The financial accounts of the Foundation are, of course, kept entirely distinct from those of the United Committee.

Through the Foundation the Committee has been able to render what will certainly be regarded as an outstanding service in providing the new and cheap reprints of most of Henry George's works and in furnishing the movement with a comprehensive library of these and many other books and pamphlets.

The publications of the Foundation in the seven years, 1929 to 1935, have been :—

Books by Henry George— <i>Progress &amp; Poverty</i> , <i>Social Problems</i> , <i>Protection or Free Trade</i> , <i>Condition of Labour</i> , <i>Science of Political Economy</i> , <i>Gems from Henry George</i> ; in the popular red cloth and other bindings ... ..	94,000
Addresses of Henry George—Six titles, in attractive penny pamphlets ... ..	48,000
Books by other Authors—Six titles, priced at 6d. each or more ... ..	20,700
Pamphlets by various Authors—Thirteen titles, priced at 1d. to 3d. each ... ..	101,000
The total of published books and pamphlets is ...	<u>263,700</u>

At the end of the year 1935 there were 66,600 of these publications in stock, so that the difference of 197,100 (which includes 70,260 of the books by Henry George) represents the number of the books and pamphlets that have been disposed of in the period. In addition, several thousand books and pamphlets bought from other publishers have been sold, and with these included in current stocks, the list of literature carried by the Foundation comprises altogether 49 titles.

The sales of literature are promoted in a number of ways : by attractive and informing announcements in various newspapers and journals ; by postal circulars on the mail-order plan, lists of interested persons being obtainable from many sources ; by occasional special display with showcards at the bookstalls of the main railway stations, such as the 240 in January and the 212 in September that were selected for the purpose ; and a large-scale distribution of informing printed matter with the willing aid of co-workers in many parts of the country.

New publications produced in 1935 were *Poverty and Plenty* by W. R. Lester, and *Land and Freedom* by Fredk. Verinder, both published by arrangement with the Hogarth Press ; also *Land Value Taxation in Practice* by A. W. Madsen. The pamphlet *Cities Held to Ransom*, first published in September, 1934, had to be reprinted several times in 1935, bringing the total quantity to 40,000 ; and a large supply was obtained of Jackson H. Ralston's *What's Wrong with Taxation ?* commended as a suitable text-book for economic classes, and of Capt. A. R. McDougal's *The Real Cause of Agricultural Distress*, being the paper he read at the Cambridge Liberal Summer School. Stocks of the Addresses *Thy Kingdom Come* and *Scotland and Scotsmen*, of *Light on the Land Question*, and of W. R. Lester's *Unemployment and the Land* ran out. These are being replaced by the new editions and a new work *Land Value Rating : Theory and Practice* by F. C. R. Douglas is announced for early publication.

#### CORRESPONDENCE, PRESS BUREAU, ETC.

THE general and special propaganda of the Committee is reported month by month in *Land & Liberty*. In the submission of an annual review, only the main features of these activities is feasible. The daily correspondence reaching and leaving the office is voluminous, dealing with requests for this or that service, organizing meetings and other projects, and

providing information on the many and varied aspects of the question. The letters that come from so many places at home and abroad are like a conference which is always in session and it is a busy exchange. Another branch of the correspondence is the circular letter, the postal campaigns, the issue of copies of *Land & Liberty* to selected addresses that correspondents often provide as also for sending literature to gain new adherents, and the communications through the Press Bureau of articles and letters to the newspapers—all being forms of the general propaganda by post, which although it counted 31,500 communications in 1935, is capable of great expansion.

Two examples of the kind of work done in this way may be mentioned. On the announcement of certain public demonstrations being held at the beginning of the year, and not under the Committee's auspices, the services of local co-workers at these centres were enrolled to make effective distribution of the leaflet *What Mr Lloyd George Has Said* on the land question. Thus a number of large audiences were reminded that "New Deals" or any other policies advanced without radical provisions for "bursting the land monopoly" would avail nothing.

The Conference of the Co-operative Party held at Southport on 19th April was about to consider a report inclined to favour the local income tax. Some weeks in advance the Committee sent letter with leaflets and other relevant enclosures to 1,340 secretaries of Co-operative Societies and Guilds, arguing the case against any such proposal, urging approval of land value rating and calling particular attention to the lead the Cardiff City Council had given. By permission, the Conference was attended by Mr A. H. Weller and colleagues from the Manchester League who were able to place the communication and recommendations of the Committee in the hands of all delegates present. In the result, the report on local income tax was referred back to the source from which it came. A good service was rendered in the estimation of those who were thus approached, aware of the fact that the Co-operative Party had repeatedly affirmed the principle and policy of Land Value Taxation and in emphatic terms as in the resolution adopted at their Annual Conference at Nottingham in 1933.

Work has been done in many parts of the country in many different ways not only by members of the Committee but

by hosts of colleagues and co-workers attached to the Leagues and correspondents ever busy in their own districts. It has been a great pleasure and inspiration to be able to assist these many friends of the cause, with whose ready and effective association the Committee has carried on propaganda that would otherwise have been impossible.

#### MUNICIPAL DEMAND FOR LAND VALUE RATING

THE attention of the Committee has been concentrated on the exceptional opportunities to make opinion for the Land Value Policy in the municipal field. The Cardiff City Council itself has set the pace, while the Committee, in conjunction with the Welsh League, had kept up a sustained effort in preparing the ground and influencing public opinion on the question. The Rating of Land Values had been well canvassed at the Cardiff municipal elections in 1933 and 1934. Hardly a candidate stood but was pledged to the reform and the electors were well supplied with the explanatory literature that helped to make the demand.

The Cardiff City Council took action on 8th April, 1935, by resolution adopted in favour of the policy and deciding to call a representative Conference of local authorities in Wales and Monmouthshire, which should consider bringing the necessary legislation before Parliament. When the official invitations had been issued, the Committee and the Welsh League communicated with every individual member of the county, town and rural district councils in Wales and Monmouthshire whose addresses were available (a considerable postage) seeking their support and sending the pamphlet *Cities Held to Ransom* and the memorandum *Methods of Local Taxation*. Other literature which is being used in furthering this campaign include *The Crying Injustice of our Rating System* (Verinder), *The Challenge of the Rates* (a special word to Labour Councillors), *Land Value Taxation in Practice*, the *Report of the Sheffield City Council, Who Should Pay?* (leaflet), and the Land Value Maps of New York and Copenhagen. Some or all of these are enclosed with the postages to many people now interested, and in passing it is right to express appreciation to several of our co-workers who at their own expense are undertaking postal distribution of this and other material, covering town after town in various counties.

The Welsh Conference took place in Cardiff on 25th September, Mr F. C. R. Douglas, L.C.C., attending as expert

adviser by invitation of the Lord Mayor. Fifty authorities were represented by 99 delegates and with one dissentient vote it was resolved that :—

This Conference is strongly of opinion that the existing system of rating should be altered so that local authorities be empowered to levy rates upon owners in respect of the value of land apart from improvements for the purpose of (a) effecting a reduction in or abolition of local rates payable at present by the occupiers of rateable property, (b) securing that the public shall benefit from the land values which arise from the presence and activities of the community, and (c) facilitating the acquisition of land, the provision of houses and the making of public improvements; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and all Members of Parliament representing constituencies in Wales and Monmouthshire; and also that the council of each county, county borough, borough, urban district, and rural district in England and Wales be requested to pass a resolution in similar terms.

The Cardiff Corporation circulated the resolution as requested, and the Committee followed its communication with a letter to all the local authorities endorsing this call from the Conference. The *Cities* pamphlet and the Memorandum on Local Taxation were offered for distribution to individual members of the Councils. So many Town Clerks responded that more than 3,200 each of these publications were despatched. The question has been debated by numerous local authorities and, as many newspaper reports show, the discussion has been taken into the open to effect a better public understanding of the case, with the moral frequently pointed out in particularly glaring local instances of land monopoly.

At the end of the year the Cardiff Town Clerk was able to report to his Council that replies had been received from 339 local authorities of which 148 declared in favour, 22 wished to refer the matter to the Association of Municipal Corporations, 28 were against and 134 took no action. The Cardiff Council has since, by resolution, decided to state their case at this Association and ask it to join in requisition to Parliament.

The City Council of Stoke-on-Trent has also taken action, deciding at its October meeting to convene a regional Conference of local authorities in Staffordshire, Cheshire, South Lancashire and Derbyshire. The date of this Conference has

since been fixed for 7th April, 1936. These further steps being taken by Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent offer opportunity for renewed effort by way of the supporting communications and circulation of literature the Committee has been using to such good purpose.

The demand for legislation giving effect to local land value taxation has been headed by other municipalities from time to time; for instance, by Glasgow, Sheffield, Manchester, Leeds and Bradford. In recent years 232 local authorities have supported the policy and many have repeatedly passed resolutions in its favour, which to-day they are confirming in their association with Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent.

#### GENERAL ELECTION

THE National Government appealed to the country on 14th November and was returned with a majority of 251, whereas before the dissolution the majority had been 416. The Election was decided upon earlier than had been expected, but opportunely for the Government which was able to exploit the International situation and seek credit for the stand it had recently made for the observance of the League of Nations Covenant. The brief campaign was fought in an atmosphere so charged with the thought of "your country in danger" that the domestic causes of poverty and unemployment were largely subordinated in the discussion so far as leaders of the Parties were concerned. The country was persuaded to believe that the Government had done well at Geneva at a time of crisis whatever were its failings as trade restrictionists and upholders of monopoly and privilege at home. One can leave at that the explanation of a result which has continued a Tory administration in power for another period of years. The Labour representation was increased from 60 to 154 and that of the Independent Liberals was reduced from 30 to 17. The matter of importance to the Land Value movement is its increased strength in the new House, and while it is invidious to mention names without giving a complete list (for Labour and Liberal Parties as a whole are pledged by their official declarations to some measure of Land Value Taxation), we repeat the congratulations conveyed in *Land & Liberty* to: Rt. Hon. Josiah C. Wedgwood, Andrew McLaren, H. G. McGhee, Rev. James Barr, G. D. S. Hardie, W. T. Kelly, D. Hopkin, D. R. Grenfell, C. H. Wilson, Sir Robert Young, G. Oliver and B. Riley (Labour) and H. Holdsworth, Sir P. A. Harris and H. Graham

White (Liberal). Satisfaction that the movement has these supporters in the House must be tempered however with the regret that others were unsuccessful whose presence in Parliament would have been valuable, and especially such advocates as Ashley Mitchell, Capt. A. R. McDougal, R. R. Stokes, G. F. Sawyer, Dr Percy McDougall, Sir M. Mackenzie Wood, T. Atholl Robertson, J. McCulloch, F. McGhee, W. G. Hall, S. R. Daniels and R. R. Fairbairn, to name but some of those who urged the land value policy in their constituencies.

The Committee issued a *Manifesto to the Electors*, published a special set of eight *Notes for Speakers*, and circulated nearly a quarter of a million leaflets *Tax Land Values*. This literature was sent to all Labour and Liberal candidates, to the Press and to about 3,000 active correspondents all over the country, through whose assistance the distribution of the leaflets was largely effected. Quantities of the leaflets and the *Notes for Speakers* were taken by many candidates, the leaflets in certain cases being enclosed with the Election Address to every voter in the constituency. In the short time available and within the means at the disposal of the Committee, much effective educational propaganda was carried out.

#### INTERNATIONAL UNION

THE offices of the United Committee are also the headquarters of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, founded at Copenhagen in 1926, the minimum membership subscription being 5s. a year. The Union has been largely assisted by the staff and establishment of the Committee which since its formation has always kept touch with the progress of the movement throughout the world. This work now being within the province of the Union, as duly constituted, it is a natural desideratum that its revenues should be adequate also to bear a proper proportion of the office expenses. Everyone, in whatever country, is cordially invited to join the Union, the only international association for removing the economic causes of war.

Under the auspices of the Union the Henry George Commemoration Dinner was held in London, September, 1935. The guests of the evening were Mr F. Folke, President of the Danish Henry George Union (on the eve of his visit to America), Miss A. Lambrick of Melbourne, Mr H. Kolthek of Holland, Mr Alexander Greene of Chicago and Capt. A. R. McDougal

of Blyth, Lauder. At the end of the same month, the Annual Henry George Congress was held in New York, and the United Committee and the International Union were glad to be able to respond to the request for a British representative at that Congress in the attendance of Mr Madsen as their appointed spokesman. This visit, which was extended to other cities on the Eastern Border as well as to Toronto and Ottawa in Canada, has been of inestimable value in making still more effective the co-operation of the movement on both sides of the Atlantic. The warmest gratitude is expressed to our American and Canadian co-workers, not only for making the visit possible but also for the advantages that have been derived from it.

The Union is now making preparations for the Fifth International Conference which it has convened to be held in London in the first week of September, 1936.

#### "LAND & LIBERTY"

THE monthly Journal *Land & Liberty* is universally recognized as an essential agency by the advocates of Land Value Taxation and Free Trade at home and abroad. A chief undertaking of the Committee is to maintain and extend this service around which so much of the activities of the movement is centred. But this is an obligation upon the Committee, since the yield from sales and subscriptions at the rate of 2d. per copy falls considerably short of the publishing costs incurred. It is in the nature of the case that such a paper, like the journals devoted to other reform causes, needs supplementary financial support. In these circumstances Mr Paul, in 1919, initiated the *Land & Liberty Sustentation Fund*, which has helped materially in more than one emergency. A special opportunity is now afforded for aiding the Journal again in this way. An Australian supporter has made the generous offer as a tribute to John Paul's work and for its continuance, that he will duplicate pound for pound all donations given up to £500. The genial challenge was conveyed by letter in December to all the readers on the Committee's mailing lists, and here it is repeated so that well-wishers everywhere may have it before them and help if they can to make it good. The purpose of the Sustentation Fund and the sense of this generous offer will be most fittingly served if the response succeeds in bringing the needed supplementary revenue without trenching upon any contribution the donors normally give to the general funds of the Com-

mittee or to other organizations claiming their support in furthering the movement.

We gratefully acknowledge the numerous letters received expressing appreciation of *Land & Liberty*. They are taken not only as a testimony of good will but also as a kindly exhortation to maintain the paper and its standard, mindful of the responsibility that this duty imposes.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

THE normal annual revenue of the Committee from donations and subscriptions for maintaining the normal work of the office has averaged £1,825 in the last four years, not including bequests and gifts of an exceptional nature and contributions given for specific purposes. The year 1935 started with a surplus of £655 12s., which with the revenue from donations and the contributions to the *Land & Liberty* Sustentation Fund enabled the Committee to carry out the special propaganda, notably on the municipal campaign and the General Election, as explained in this report. The Committee thus responded to the demands made upon it to the limit of its financial ability, although not in any measure approximate to the needs of the case. The result is that the balance in hand has fallen from £655 12s. to £51 16s. 8d. It is therefore hoped that the supporters and friends of the Committee will recognize not only the necessity of providing the services required of the office from day to day but also of taking advantage of the many opportunities of useful effort now standing open to it.

In submitting this report, we convey a cordial invitation and earnest appeal to all who appreciate the value of this work to sustain it and make it still more effective.

*For the Executive of the United Committee :*

W. R. LESTER,  
*Hon. Treasurer.*

A. W. MADSEN,  
*Secretary.*

C. E. CROMPTON,  
*Joint Hon. Treasurer.*

F. C. R. DOUGLAS,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

## THE UNITED COMMITTEE FOR THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES, LTD. ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935

EXPENDITURE.		REVENUE.	
<i>Land &amp; Liberty</i> —Printing	£ s. d.	Surplus from 1934	£ s. d.
Editorial services...	405 16 10	Income in 1935 :—	655 12 0
	310 0 0	Donations	...
Office rent, cleaning, etc., <i>net</i> , after deducting charge (£50) to Henry George Foundation and contribution (£15) by International Union	715 16 10	<i>Land &amp; Liberty</i> subscriptions and sales	1,235 17 8
Salaries of secretaries and staff, <i>net</i> , after deducting editorial services	350 1 5	<i>Land &amp; Liberty</i> Sustentation Fund—	158 12 3
as above, and clerical services charged (£193 13s. 5d.) to Henry George Foundation and contribution (£19 10s.) by Int. Union	527 10 8	Ordinary	72 2 2
Miscellaneous office expenses—postages and stationery, newspapers, official publications, equipment, audit, etc.	292 11 9	John Paul Memorial “£ for £”	213 0 0
<i>Special Propaganda</i> :		Literature sales	83 7 1
Municipal Campaign—12,600 pamphlets, 17,200 Memorandum; leaflets; Press communications; circulars, etc.	152 0 10	Interest on deposit account	2 8 10
General Election—6,500 Manifesto; 5,000 sets Notes for Speakers; 220,000 leaflets; Press circulars, etc.	118 14 2		
Other Work—Pamphlets and leaflets printed and distributed; Press bureau; postal circular campaigns; various meetings, travel expenses, etc.	212 7 6		1,765 8 0
	483 2 6		
	2,369 3 4		
	51 16 8		
	£2,421 0 0		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN 1935	...		
Surplus to carry to 1936	...		

\* The corresponding amount has still to be received from Australia.

### BALANCE SHEET ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1935

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Creditors for printing, stationery, etc.	269 9 0	Cash at Bankers	228 11 7
Surplus to carry to 1936	51 16 8	Cash in hand	3 5 2
		Sundry debtors for <i>Land &amp; Liberty</i> supplied and various outlays	281 16 9
			89 8 11
			£321 5 8

We report to the Members that we have examined the above Balance Sheet dated 31st December, 1935, with the books of the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values Ltd., and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Association's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Association.

7, Union Court,  
Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

Button, Stevens & Witty, Incorporated Accountants, Auditors.

## OUR POLICY

The object of the Taxation of Land Values is to bring about the equitable distribution of wealth by the recovery of communal property—namely, the economic rent of land—for public purposes, and the abolition of all taxation interfering with or penalizing production and exchange.

A tax on Land Values is not a tax on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user of the land.

In assessments under the Taxation of Land Values all value created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighbourhood, public improvements, etc. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city site erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar site vacant.

The Taxation of Land Values would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to the fullest use.

By taking for public uses that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, it would make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities—such as valuable land—unused or only half used, and would throw open to labour the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man.

## BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

(Selection from the List of 49 Titles)

- PROGRESS AND POVERTY. By Henry George. New Edition; cloth, 1s.; red rexine, 2s.; superior green rexine, gilt top and gold lettering, 3s.
- PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE. By Henry George. Abridged Edition; cloth, 1s.; paper, 6d. Library Edition (complete); cloth, 3s.
- SOCIAL PROBLEMS. By Henry George. New Edition; cloth, 1s.; rexine, 2s.
- THE CONDITION OF LABOUR. By Henry George. New Edition; cloth, 1s.; rexine, 2s.
- THE SCIENCE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Henry George. New Edition; cloth, 2s. 6d.; rexine, 4s.
- A PERPLEXED PHILOSOPHER. By Henry George. Examination of Herbert Spencer's various utterances on the Land Question, 1s. 6d.
- THE PHILOSOPHY OF HENRY GEORGE. By Prof. George Raymond Geiger. With Introduction by Prof. John Dewey; cloth, 10s. 6d.
- LAND AND FREEDOM. By Frederick Verinder. With Appendix (by A. W. Madsen) on Land-Value Taxation in Practice. Cloth, 2s. 6d. The Appendix is sold separately at 6d.
- POVERTY AND PLENTY: The True National Dividend. The Pros and Cons of Social Credit. By W. R. Lester, M.A. 1s.  
*By the same Author*; UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE LAND, 1d.
- LAND VALUE RATING: Theory and Practice. By F. C. R. Douglas, M.A., L.C.C. 2s. 6d. Ready early in 1936.
- WHAT'S WRONG WITH TAXATION? By Jackson H. Ralston. 1s.
- THE STORY OF MY DICTATORSHIP. By Berens and Singer. New Edition. In limp cloth. 1s.
- ADDRESSES BY HENRY GEORGE. The Crime of Poverty; Thy Kingdom Come; Thou Shalt Not Steal; Scotland and Scotsmen; "Moses"; Justice the Object—Taxation the Means; 1d. each.
- THE BENEFICENCE OF NATURAL LAW IN THE ECONOMIC WORLD. By C. H. Smithson. 3d.
- THE REAL CAUSE OF AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS. By Capt. A. R. McDougal. 2d.
- THE NEW POLITICAL ECONOMY. By John B. Sharpe. 1d.
- CITIES HELD TO RANSOM. By M. 1d.
- THE ONLY WAY OUT OF UNEMPLOYMENT. By H. G. Chancellor, ex-M.P. 1d.
- AGRICULTURE AND LAND VALUE TAXATION. By F. C. R. Douglas, L.C.C., M.A., Capt. A. R. McDougal, and James Scott, SS.C. 1d.
- NOTES FOR SPEAKERS. Set of eight, folded for pocket use. 1d.
- PARCEL OF FIFTEEN ASSORTED PAMPHLETS. 1s.

THE UNITED COMMITTEE FOR THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES, LTD., 94 PETTY FRANCE, LONDON, S.W.1