

Frederick H. Ruckler, State Chairman of the Commonwealth Land party, and candidate for State Treasurer, drove Organizer Robinson through Jasper County to meet the farmers and their wives. They visited farmer after farmer who listened attentively. Many consented to join the new party and act as State Committeemen, thus exploding the fiction that farmers are difficult to reach with our message.

Dr. Kelly is jubilant over the many pledges received since the announcement of his candidacy. State wide publicity has resulted from the filing of the certificate of nominations. Every newspaper in the state carried the story of the advent of Henry George men in the campaign. Many of the papers gave extracts from the Platform. Many carried front page stories with big headlines and subheads. August Willeges, of Sious City, not an enrolled member of the party, but always willing to extend his help to any method to get the message before the people, wrote Organizer Robinson: "I wish you the greatest success in your battle in Iowa."

Pressure was brought to bear by Republican leaders upon Commonwealth Land party candidates to withdraw. In one case these efforts were successful, Julia Moffit Kating, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, withdrew after having accepted, but George Clay, of Des Moines, was promptly substituted. And this resulted in another blast of publicity for the new party.

Organizer Robinson addressed the Iowa State Fair. He held the floor for about forty minutes and a lively time ensued. Chas. W. Pugsley, president of the South Dakota Agricultural College, had made an ingenious plea for a farm subsidy, and Mr. Robinson scored Mr. Pugsley as an enemy of the real dirt farmer and characterized him as a "rent eater," which phrase caught the crowd. He then read the Platform of the Commonwealth Land party without interruption. The landlords had zealous defenders, who cited the failure of Single Tax in Canada and elsewhere, and made the usual predictions of disaster. Even the proverbial poor widow was put through the paces and the charge was made that Mr. Robinson was being backed by the "Fels Fund."

Robinson then described the manner of living of the absentee landlords of Iowa in Los Angeles, how they were investing rent checks received from the Iowa farmers in further land speculation in California. An ominous murmur greeted this announcement. Three times Mr. Robinson offered to close, but he now had the audience, and when he stated that the Commonwealth Land party would be on the ticket, he was greeted with cries of, "What's the emblem?" Not only did the original crowd remain, but the number was greatly augmented at the close and the big tent had about six hundred present. Organizer Robinson is confident that if we had a few good speakers to tour the state the result would be more than gratifying and might astonish the old parties.

From Iowa Mr. Robinson moved to Illinois. In Chicago he addressed a big meeting in Washington Park, and announced that the C. L. P. would have a full state ticket in the field. He read the Platform which was greeted with deep interest and frequent applause. Percy P. Christensen, candidate for Governor on the Progressive ticket, spoke on the same day.

Following are the nominations in Illinois: For United States Senator, Morris Lychenheim; For State Treasurer, Alexander Pernod; For Superintendent of Public Instruction, William D. Tate; For Clerk of the Supreme Court, Carl G. Williams; For Trustees of the University of Illinois George Chandler Madison, Jennie L. Madison and Ernest N. Brancher; and for Members of Congress at Large, Mary N. Connor and Andrew A. Gour.

Organizer Robinson is now in Michigan. Dr. Alexander S. Diack, of Detroit will run for Governor, and a full state ticket will be placed in nomination.

## Death of Miss Carrie George

ON Saturday, Sept. 11th, there passed away at Hollywood, Los Angeles, California, the last remaining member of the family of which Henry George was the eldest son.

A telegram from Alice George, the niece with whom she had resided, to her sister Mrs. Carrie Lockwood, of Larchmont, N. Y., read "Aunt Carrie died painlessly to-day."

While exact record of her birth is not at hand, as it is known that she was older than her brother Henry who was born Sept. 2, 1839, and was consequently about 90 years of age.

## The Editor States His Position

THE report of the Third International Single Tax Conference, at Copenhagen, which was published in the last issue of LAND AND FREEDOM, referred to some differences of opinion over the wording of the resolutions finally adopted, and which also appeared in that issue; and to the close votes over the method of appointment of the proposed international committee. Mr. Chester C. Platt, who wrote the report especially for this paper, is an experienced newspaper man as well as a long-time Single Taxer, and we are sure our readers appreciated the skill in reporting and condensation whereby he gave us such an excellent summary of that interesting meeting, which must result in ultimate benefit to the cause which all of those in attendance have at heart.

Some of our friends whose proposals failed to receive the approval of the majority of those in attendance desire to present their viewpoint to a wider audience, and we therefore give space to a statement from Mr. J. W. Graham Peace, of the English Commonwealth Land Party.

In regard to the proposed International Committee, it now seems that one committee representing more especially

the viewpoint as to practical action of the English group associated with the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values, will be appointed by that group: and that another International Committee will be formed by the Commonwealth Land Party of England and their friends in Denmark and elsewhere.

So long as there are the present divergent views in regard to the best method of presenting the gospel of Henry George to the unconverted public, it seems to us that the formation of two distinct international committees is a wise move, and perhaps an inevitable one. Better for each group to present its own views to the public in its own way, than to waste time and energy in attempted compromises which would probably result in little or no action of any kind. Men are of many minds, and different methods of presentation all have their uses.

With the friendly rivalry that will come from each side seeking to do its best, there is a double opportunity of reaching the multitudes who are still uninformed of any aspect of our philosophy. And nothing will please the editor of LAND AND FREEDOM more than to have so much real news from all sides and both sides that the paper will have to be enlarged.—Editor LAND AND FREEDOM.

## Land Values Taxation Land Restoration

ENGLISH COMMONWEALTH LAND PARTY  
STATEMENT

THE one thing certain about the Third International Conference to promote Taxation of Land Values and Free Trade, held at Copenhagen, Denmark, July 20-26th, 1926, is that it was not in any sense of the word a "Conference." Those in control, The United Committee for T.L.V., London, saw to it that no opportunity for an exchange of opinion, or for any discussion, was permitted. It was clear from the start the intention was to secure, if possible, that no word of criticism of the terminology and method to which land-taxers are wedded should be heard; and this notwithstanding certain prominent taxers have declared that "taxation of land values is the wrong name for the right thing"!

As in the case of the earlier "Conference," that held at Oxford, England, in August 1923, members of the Commonwealth Land Party attended under the impression that they, as Georgists whose only crime, if crime it be, is that they are making public opinion for the immediate application in full of the principle for which Henry George gave his life, would be welcomed as co-workers, who, while differing as to method, seek the same end—viz., the economic emancipation of all men the world over. We had hoped to see an agreement upon a formula that would have united Georgists everywhere, and led to their fighting the common enemy instead of fighting each other. To this end we had submitted a Declaration of Principles, which we were assured would go before the Conference. This assurance

came in writing from the Danish Committee, and with it an invitation to the present writer to speak at the opening session. That the Danes were sincere in this matter is not to be doubted; but they were overruled by the United Committee, whose object is the promotion of taxation of land values; the advocacy of a political expedient—not the assertion of a moral principle.

The difference between the two points of view is fundamental. On the one hand the Commonwealth Land Party everywhere seek to assert the equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and with them are the Danish League of Justice (Retsforbundet.) They demand the immediate restoration of the land, and without any payment whatever. The method being the collection in full of all the rent of all the land right now. In opposition to this forthright demand for economic freedom the land-taxers advocate the partial, step by step method of taxation, a method with which Liberals, Tories and Laborites in English politics can agree, since it leaves to them power so to control the application in practice as to prevent any taxation being imposed. Again, the taxation of land values in practice now is being denounced as a failure by many prominent and sincere advocates of that policy who, after more than 30 years experience in Australia and New Zealand, have been convinced against their will. With both logic and experience against them, the land-taxers persist in opposing all suggested change in method, being enslaved to an out-of-date and incorrect terminology.

So fearful were the taxers lest a straight vote on the question should leave them in a hopeless minority that an attempt was made to secure a pledge. One excited official of the United Committee, flourishing a form in his hand, roundly asserted that those who ventured to differ had "no right to be present for every member of the Conference has signed this pledge to support the taxation of land values." The gentleman was mistaken. No pledge was asked of the C. L. P. members, nor would they have consented to be bound. They went as free and unfettered members of a conference having on its badge the word "Liberty!" But it was not long before they learned that "Liberty" was only for the badge.

As a concession to the protest of the American and British C. L. P. members at Oxford, a Resolutions Committee was appointed this time, but the value of the concession was discounted by the fact of the Committee being nominated by the President, not elected from and by the Conference. Later it was discovered quite by accident that some addition to the committee had been made without mention to the Conference; the chairman having unguardedly stated the figures of a certain vote.

The Resolutions Committee rejected the Declaration of Principles, and refused to allow it to come before the members for discussion. This caused them to abandon the Oxford Declaration, which the U. C. had thought to get re-affirmed, and so a fresh resolution had to be found.