

the then Prime Minister had his hand in this act of destruction. He is now stumping the country with this book as his guide which proposes a plan that is even less practical or possible. With all its faults the 1909 increment tax at least had for its basis a general valuation of the land. There is no such valuation now. Those who wrote the book know this is so. They want emergency powers to get busy with schemes that by their own confession will put untold sums in the pockets of landowners before a single man is employed and before a stone is laid in their new development. For their proposed betterment tax to get back "some of" that gift, they have made no provision. In their own words they have still to devise the means "by which the betterment values can best be drawn upon to assist in the problem"; and if ever means are devised, by that time the landowners will, in Mr Snowden's words, have been enriched beyond the dreams of avarice.

Public opinion governs politics. Let it be made for the taxation of land values and the unemployment problem can and will be solved.

A. W. M.

Among the many favourable notices of Mr Jakob Lange's now famous work is one in the April issue of *The Countryman*, which states that "In exchange for good, bad and indifferent books by Britain about Denmark, we have now *A Danish View of British Farming*, a vigorous little book by a Dane on rural England. (By post 1s. 1d. from *Land & Liberty* offices.)

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In its issue of 30th March, the *Bristol Labour Weekly* publishes, under the heading "Shot and Shell," some excellent points for speakers and canvassers on land value taxation and rating. We congratulate the writer of the article, Mr C. T. Campion, M.A. (a reader of *Land & Liberty*), on his able analysis of the problem and the useful summary which he has presented to campaigners in his district.

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Mr Arthur G. Meeze, in an article published on 12th April by the *Stroud Journal*:—"The trader's interests are bound up with the industrialist's, and they must stand or fall together. Free Trade, with its accompanying lower prices, and the Taxation of Land Values are essential to the continued prosperity of both interests."

BOOKS OF LOUIS F. POST

The Deportations Delirium of Nineteen-Twenty.

Charles H. Kerr & Company, 341 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ills. Cloth, \$1.50 (6s. 3d.), post paid.

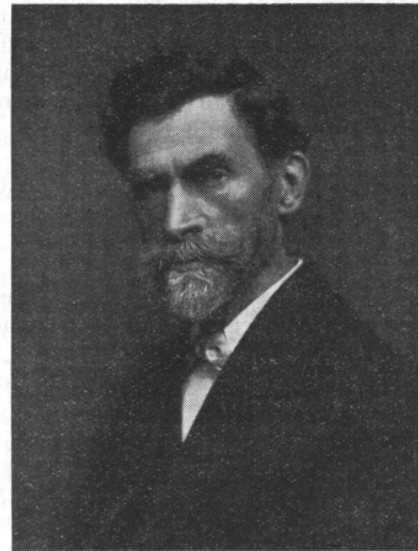
What is the Single Tax? Vanguard Press, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Cloth, 55 cents. (Obtainable also from *Land & Liberty* offices at 2s. 8d. post paid.)

The Basic Facts of Economics (Second Edition).

Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, 1421 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Cloth, 50 cents, post paid. (Obtainable also from *Land & Liberty* offices at 2s. 2d. post paid.)

Social Service. Mrs Louis F. Post, 2513 Twelfth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Cloth, \$1.00 (4s. 2d.), post paid. Paper, slightly damaged, 50 cents (2s. 1d.), post paid.

JOHN MUIR



The Scottish League notes last month carried the news of the death of Bailie John Muir, Glasgow, who on 9th March passed peacefully away at his home after a few days' illness, aged 81 years.

He was a Justice of the Peace when he was elected to the City Council in 1910, and six years later had the distinction of being made Senior Magistrate of the City.

But it is as a follower of Henry George that John Muir will be remembered by his most intimate friends. He was a Glasgow Single Taxer. He had a fine sense of humour, and his platform speeches were ever of a bold and uncompromising character. "Give me justice," he once remarked in a public discussion, "and I will look after my own liberty; and given justice, when I look to myself I can't help looking after my neighbour as well, even if I felt like forgetting him and his rights."

That was the thought that inspired the man. He was publicly known as an able advocate of Henry George's practical proposals and could relate the teaching to municipal life in homely, telling language. But, above and beyond this calling, he occupied the highest ground in the never-ending desire to solve social problems. It was John Muir's religion that God made the land for the people, and an inch of this ground he would not yield in any argument to any man, at any time or in any place. He was no bore, and could enliven his talk with a wealth of illustration culled from his daily life and observation. To John Muir poverty was a crime, the direct outcome of disobedience to Nature's law in social and industrial life. In business he was just as eager to give a customer a lesson on elementary political economy as sell him a pair of boots. He could do both things with a charm that brought him no ill will, but increasing esteem and friendship. On the platform his earnestness, his profound belief in what he was saying, never failed to impress his audiences and evoke in them the desire to hear him to the end.

I loved the man, and in saying this I am speaking for each and all of his Glasgow colleagues. In his passing the Scottish League has lost one of its most devoted leaders and the City of Glasgow one of the best of its public servants. The United Committee join with the Scottish League in mourning the loss of their colleague, and in deepest sympathy with his family circle in their bereavement.

J. P.