

the injustice of the existing system. The man who improved his property even by adding a room found that an increased tribute was demanded of him, while the owner of an adjoining allotment, probably used as a refuse tip, escaped. The proposed change must benefit everyone. During the general election he was twitted with being a Single Taxer. He could tell them that he still continued to support the body advocating the Single Tax, and he trusted to be able to continue to give his mite in the same direction. He would deem it a great honor if this Government were privileged to pass legislation which made for the development of freedom and the industrial life of the people. He could not, however, promise to introduce a short measure during the present session to give power to the municipalities to tax the unimproved value of land. The days of this session were already numbered. The Government had a big task before them to accomplish in a few weeks, but without fail next session this matter would be tackled, and if they could not overcome this question it would overcome the Government. The question would be whether this State was going to have local government and amended municipal government, or whether the Government were going to continue in existence. There would be no shirking the question. Either they would carry out the reform or others would take their places."

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The land reform movement has been pushed forward with considerable vigor during the last three months. In the House of Representatives a debate has taken place of a nature which clearly shows that our principles are in the domain of practical politics. The best speeches on the side of the land reformers were delivered by Mr. G. Fowlds, President of the Single Tax League of New Zealand, Mr. Bedford, senior member for Dunedin, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Ell and Mr. Laurenson. All of these speakers showed a clear grasp of economics and are in earnest for land reforms. The speeches on the other side were very good considering the bad cause they had behind them. Such debates as this among our legislators must call public attention to the land question.

The Secretary of the Labor Department, Mr. Tregear, who is a very able man and who has without doubt a most complete knowledge of the labor laws of this colony, has addressed a circular to the Premier pointing out the evils of land monopoly and showing in a concise manner how the private ownership of ground rent is absorbing the high wages of the workers and nullifying the effect of all human legislation. The remedy suggested, however, is not of much value, and the Wellington Single Tax League has passed a magnificent series of resolu-

tions showing that the taxation of land values is the only effective remedy.

A very successful Single Tax social was held in Wellington on October 17th, about 120 persons being present. Mr. O'Regan presided and referred to the policy of Mr. Chamberlain, which was forcing the attention of Liberals to the taxation of land values as an alternative policy. Three members of Parliament also spoke. There have been no polls on the proposal to rate unimproved values lately, but I understand an effort will be made in that direction in Auckland before long. Single Taxers in New Zealand were shocked to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Henry George and unite in sending their sympathy to the family of the great leader.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

DENMARK.

That the Single Tax movement in Denmark is progressing most favorably is shown by the fact that the party is already strong enough to have its own paper, a little monthly, the title page of which reads as follows:

The Right.

A Journal for Human Rights and Land Rights,
Organ of the Danish Henry George Movement.

Published by a circle of disciples of Henry George.

The third number for December, 1904, contains a portrait of Leo Tolstoy and an article on Tolstoy, making a point of the Russian thinker's espousal of the ideas of Henry George; further, a resumé of "The Programme laid down by Henry George"; an extract from "Progress and Poverty" (one of a series giving the main points of the book), and a very interesting article entitled "Denmark's Pearls," showing the danger to a country of unhindered private ownership of land by taking the example of the beautiful little island of Møen, one of Denmark's beauty spots, whose owners threaten not only to cut off the famed sea cliffs from public use, but to cut them down for the rock. It would be a desecration worse than that going on in the Palisades on the Hudson, for the destroying of the Møen cliffs would not only rob Denmark of one of its greatest landscape beauties, but would lay the fertile land behind the cliffs open to the fury of the Baltic storms. The Danish Single Taxers have thoroughly grasped the idea that such individual greed is not to be prevented by any other legislative action than by a change in the taxation of land values. The little monthly contains further news from the movement throughout Denmark, a list of meetings and speeches showing most encouraging activity, and news of all political movements and doings in which the party is interested. An extra sheet containing an article on "What the