

United States. For several years before his death, he acted as Secretary and finally as President of the American Free Trade League. The League centered in him. It was characteristic of him that, although by no means a man of wealth, he served without a penny of salary. He edited a publication issued by the League in advocacy of Free Trade. In the first number he wrote:

"This is the work of agitation demanding a consecrated service, with the single object of humanity and civilization in view."

Evidently some of the League members found fault with his straightforward, clearcut declaration of principles, because in the second issue he writes:

"If instead of presenting a determined front, we prefer to temporize, to withhold forcible speech for fear of hurting someone's feelings, or keeping away conservative support, the management must be changed, and some Secretary found who has a predilection for such service."

Again he says: "If a reform is to command respect, its leaders must hold fast to the primal truth, undeflected by excitement or tempted by hopes of political success to compromise its integrity. There is no need of more politicians or parties, but there is an urgent demand for light-bringers, and creators of a public sentiment to which, sooner or later, all parties must bend. In this faith we are content to work." It was this faith, which amid all opposition and trial and many sources of discouragement kept his heart warm and his spirit bright. This he evidences when he said: "Free traders cannot in the nature of things be pessimists. Else what incentive to continue the up-hill fight, to be counted on the unpopular side, to be shut out of political life? Only abiding trust in the ultimate triumph of right sustains them." Abiding trust in the ultimate triumph of right! That explains the whole secret and the blessed triumph in the life of William Lloyd Garrison. It explains the respect and admiration for him which has brought us here tonight. And I feel that I act wholly in the spirit of Garrison when I voice the hope that this shall be to us not only a night devoted to memory but also a night of consecration, of consecration to the noble causes for which he fought so valiantly and so unselfishly.

Great reforms ripen slowly. Some clear-sighted, heroic, self-sacrificing soul scatters the seeds. It may be disappointingly long before they take root, germinate, and finally yield the glad harvest. But if this be a moral universe, if there exist "a Something not ourselves which makes for righteousness," then such a reform which is rooted in Truth and in Justice, must attain to victory. And when the victory comes,—a victory which, by destroying all artificial international barriers, shall lighten the burdens of mankind, shall smooth the path for other salutary reforms, and shall strengthen the ties of interdependence and of

peace throughout the world,—then on the day of celebration, the speakers of that hour, looking back on this agitated period, will adequately remember the noble, effective contribution and service of him we mourn tonight, and will pay just tribute to William Lloyd Garrison as the foremost leader in the Free Trade movement of our time.

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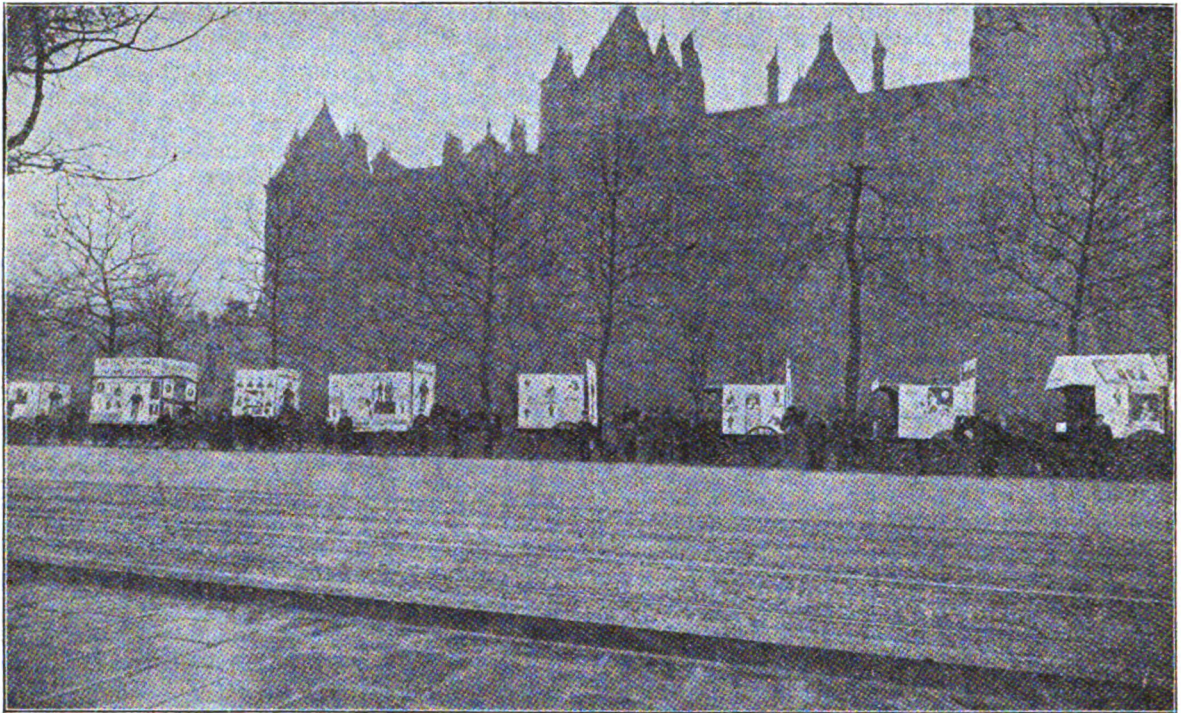
THE BRITISH LAND TAXES AND AMERICAN CONSERVATION.

From "The Morrow of the Battle," by Harold J. Howland: Staff Correspondence from England in *The Outlook* of February 19.

The land taxes in the Budget and our own movement for the conservation of natural resources have their foundation on the same principle. It is the principle . . . that since the only natural right to property is the right of every man to the product of his own labor, natural wealth belongs of right to the whole people. What a man makes by his hand or his brain, or through any other expression of his personality, is his, to have and to hold and to enjoy against all the world. What God has made and given to man—land, water, forests, streams, minerals—belongs to all men. The only right which an individual may have to any of these things is an artificial one, derived from some arrangement made by society, that is by all men, who are the real owners.

This principle we are coming to recognize in the Conservation movement. The Government, that is, society, that is, all men in the United States acting together, still owns vast natural resources—a third of a billion acres of land, including stores of coal and other minerals, forests and water powers. Till now the real owners of this wealth have given it freely to all comers, in order that the country and its resources may be rapidly developed. Now the owners—you and I and the rest of the ninety million people—are stopping to consider and saying or preparing to say: "We will not give away our resources any more. We will let individuals develop them, and make fair and generous profits from their development, but they must pay us, the real owners, for the privilege, and the ownership must still rest in us."

England no longer, practically speaking, has any natural resources which nominally belong to the whole people. The land, forests, mines, water powers, have passed into private ownership. To those private owners the Chancellor of the Exchequer says, "A large part of the profits which you make from your land is the result of nothing which you have done, but comes from the common store of wealth which naturally and justly belongs to the whole people. Therefore in the



THE EIGHT VANS OF THE LAND NATIONALISATION SOCIETY WHICH WERE USED IN LONDON DURING THE GENERAL ELECTION.

From the February issue of *Land and Labour*, the organ of the Land Nationalization Society, Alfred Russel Wallace, D. C. L., F. R. S., O. M., President. Central Office, 432, West Strand, London, W. C., England.

future you must give back to the people—through the Government—a small part of those profits.” The proposals in England are much less thorough and drastic than in the United States, for there they are dealing with vested interests, and with conditions hallowed by the passage of centuries; and even Mr. Lloyd-George, demagogue as his enemies believe him, recognizes the force of existing rights, on however unequitable a basis they have been built up.

In both countries the Progressive movement is called by its opponents by the horrid epithet of Socialism. But just as in America Government regulation is in reality quite a different thing from Government ownership, so in England the nationalization of land, the germs of which the Conservatives see concealed in the Lloyd-George Budget, is far removed in principle from the nationalization of the tools of production. National ownership of land and national ownership of the means of production are based upon two diametrically opposed principles. If the latter is Socialism, the former is not.

The Progressive movement in England has won a small victory. I believe that victory is the thin end of a wedge which, slowly and by painful degrees perhaps, will force open the vise-like grip of an ancient and stifling monopoly.

THE PESSIMIST UP TO DATE.

(With apologies to all admirers of the late Ben King.)

For The Public.

Nothing to eat but beans;
 Nothing to do but kick;
 Nothing to wear but jeans;
 Nothing to be but a brick.

Nothing to breathe but air
 Hot from the Cannon vent;
 Nowhere to fall—we're there;
 Nowhere to go—we've went.

Nothing to lose but life;
 Nothing to live for now;
 Nothing to stir but strife;
 Nothing to start but a row.

Nothing to spend but time;
 Nothing to get but stung;
 Treason to save a dime;
 Lucky to die unhung.

Nothing to lack but ease;
 Nothing to learn but less;
 Nothing but G. O. P.'s
 Would stand for all this mess.

E. J. SALISBURY.

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Beef-Trust Lawyer: “May it please the Court, I wish to apply for a permanent injunction restraining the public from boycotting my client.”—Puck.