

## £15,000,000 PROFITS ON LAND DEALS

(*Sunday Express*, 15th January, 1933.)

Millions of pounds are being made by farmers, graziers, market gardeners, and other landowners in the greatest wave of house building activity Britain has ever known.

Two million houses have been built in the past twelve years. In the last two alone, according to the estimate of a great property authority, people who have sold their land for building have reaped a profit of £15,000,000.

Farmers on the fringe of London who had only the prospect of a long struggle for existence before the war are now rich. One man, a butcher and grazier in what is now a flourishing suburb, had 150 acres, for which he paid £100 an acre. When the estate was developed he sold for £1,000 an acre, making £135,000.

Another, on an Underground line in a North-west London area, sold a farm of 250 acres for more than a quarter of a million. This is one of the largest of all fortunes made by landowners in the building boom.

Another farmer within five miles of him sold 250 acres for £125,000, which a few years earlier he had bought for £7,500.

Bart's Hospital owned large tracts of land in Kingsbury and Kenton, Middlesex. They have sold one parcel of 250 acres for £72,500, and another of 100 acres for more than £30,000.

## EAST FIFE BY-ELECTION

Challenged by the National Liberal candidate to say where he would find the money for his schemes Mr Joseph Westwood, Labour Candidate, replied as follows at St. Andrews (*Glasgow Herald*, 25th January):—

"Cut armaments by 50 per cent, which would save £50,000,000 a year; tax land values to the extent of £30,000,000 a year; deal with the National Debt (Mr Tom Johnston's scheme) which would save £80,000,000 a year and effect a saving of £30,000,000 in unemployment benefit by providing more employment."

An East Fife correspondent writes, 28th January: At two meetings at least, to my knowledge, Mr Keir has declared himself in favour of the Taxation of Land Values.

This means that both Liberal and Labour candidates are standing for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade. East Fife is maintaining its reputation as the constituency that for 30 years had for its representative Mr Asquith (Lord Oxford and Asquith), a Liberal Free Trade leader and a brilliant advocate of the case for the land value policy.

## Prize Essay Competition

To Promote the Study of "Progress and Poverty," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade," and Other Works by Henry George

The sum of £100 has been made available from the Funds of the Henry George Foundation, in furtherance of its object of spreading a wider knowledge of the teachings of Henry George, to be awarded in Cash Prizes for the best Essays written on the Subject stated in the Essay Prospectus.

The number of cash prizes offered are thirty-seven in all, namely—Two of £10, six of £5 and twenty-five of £2. In addition, consolation prizes are offered in the form of Books.

NO ENTRY FEE—PARTICULARS FROM  
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## MOSES SOLVED THE PROBLEM

This greatest and most criminal of all lock-outs is right throughout "the civilized world" the root cause of unemployment. Smash that lock-out, by the taxation of land values, and the unemployed problem is solved. But "the very best brains" cannot see it, because they will not see it. They steadily refuse to recognize that in all so-called "civilized countries," all of which are suffering desperately from unemployment to-day, the land is locked up and labour is locked out.

But, after all, Moses, the great leader and law-giver of the people of Israel, solved the unemployed problem some 4,000 years ago; and Henry George, as he himself stated, simply put into a form better suited to modern conditions of life and industry, the solution of the problem by Moses, carried into effect 4,000 years ago in the settlement of the Israelites in the Land of Canaan.

Under the Mosaic law the land was divided amongst the people by lot, every man receiving his inheritance. So that every man could employ himself on the land, and there should be no unemployment and no poverty such as disgrace our "Christian civilization" to-day, it was expressly provided that "the land shall not be sold for ever: for the land is mine, said the Lord" (Leviticus xxv. 23). At the very outside, no man could sell his land for more than fifty years; for every fiftieth year was to be a year of jubilee: "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family" (Leviticus xxv. 10). And, as if to emphasize the importance of this commandment with regard to restoring unto every man his land, the provision is repeated in the 13th verse: "In the year of this jubilee ye shall return every man unto his possession." So long as this law was observed, there was no unemployment and no dire poverty in Israel.—From Editorial Notes in *New Zealand Railway Review*, 18th November, 1932.

## FREDERICK F. INGRAM

In the death of Mr Ingram, which took place at his home in San Diego on 29th October, 1932, the movement in the United States has lost one of its best-known advocates.

In December, 1921, Mr Ingram, along with Mrs Ingram and his Secretary, Miss Meyer, visited this country. He entertained a small representative gathering of Single Taxers to dinner in Westminster. In the course of his speech Mr Ingram declared he had been a Single Taxer nearly all his conscious existence. He was resolved to enter into greater activity in the movement in his own country and wanted to be able to speak from experience as to the status the British Single Taxers held, in propaganda and in politics. His desire, he said, was to see the closest possible union between the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic, and in that union the Single Taxers must find their place.

In due course he founded the American Ingram Institute, broadly based on the Single Tax principle, later on moving out from Detroit to San Diego where he published a new monthly Journal, the *Ingram Institute News*.

Mr Ingram kept in correspondence with the United Committee. His last letter was full of high praise for the pamphlet entitled *A Tragedy of English History*. "If you have a quantity of this pamphlet," he wrote, "ship five or ten thousand to me by cheapest transportation. If you don't have them in stock I think I'll have the pamphlet duplicated for it is impressive reading."

Perhaps the best witness to Mr Ingram's resolution to serve the cause of his own independent lines is to be found in the publication of Jackson H. Ralston's book *What's Wrong with Taxation?* We reviewed this book in our July-August, 1931, issue.

We extend to Mrs Ingram and her son our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement.