

THE INTERNATIONAL HENRY GEORGE MOVEMENT

Meetings Addressed by Hon. Charles O'Connor Hennessy

In the course of his recent visit to Europe to advance the interests of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, the Hon. Charles O'Connor Hennessy addressed a series of meetings in Copenhagen, Aarhus, Hamburg, London, Keighley, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool. In Denmark and Germany Mr Hennessy was accompanied by Mr Ashley Mitchell, of Huddersfield, Dr Paul Dane, of Melbourne, and Mr A. W. Madsen. Extracts from the speeches are reported below.

The meetings took the form of local conferences devoted in the main to the international movement and bringing into the discussion more than 800 Henry George supporters. The success of the campaign was apparent not only in the fine attendances and the keen interest shown, but also in the excellent press reports and interviews, particularly in Copenhagen, Keighley, Manchester and Liverpool, through which Mr Hennessy spoke to an unnumbered host of newspaper readers. These local conferences taken together have constituted in effect an International Conference of large dimension and of exceptional advantage to the progress of our cause.

The resolution adopted on the motion of Mr F. Folke (Denmark), seconded by Dr Otto Karutz (Germany) by the Committee of the Union in Copenhagen, 15th August, was read and heartily endorsed at each of the subsequent meetings. It was in the following terms:—

Whereas the failure of the recent Economic Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva to offer any solution of the economic difficulties which are contributing to the misery of millions of European people through the denial of free opportunities both for capital and labour, and which threaten the permanence of world peace.

Be it resolved that, more than ever before in history, it is needed that all friends of peace and economic freedom throughout the world should be awakened to the dangers of the existing situation which might easily lead, through the horror of class war, to the approach of a catastrophe to orderly social development in all civilized countries.

We appeal, therefore, to our friends and associates in all parts of the world to renew their labours for the establishment of a just social order that may insure peace and prosperity through the destruction of unjust private monopoly, wherever it exists. This, we believe, can only be brought about through the adoption by the nations of the policies advocated by this Union—the Taxation of Land Values and Free Trade, as taught by Henry George.

COPENHAGEN

In association with the Committee meetings of the International Union, the Copenhagen branch of the Henry George League called a general meeting in the popular assembly rooms at "Grundtvigs Hus" on 15th August specially to receive the friends from other countries, and have an evening's conference with them.

Mr ABEL BRINK, the Chairman of the Copenhagen League, offered a hearty welcome to the visitors, the Hon. Charles O'Connor Hennessy from America, Messrs Ashley Mitchell and A. W. Madsen from Great Britain, Dr Otto Karutz from Germany, Dr Paul Dane from Australia and Messrs Halfdan Hansen and Ingjald Nissen from Norway. The addresses in English were ably interpreted by Mr F. Folke. That delivered by Mr Hennessy

was published in full in *Politiken*, the leading Copenhagen Liberal daily and occupied the space of a full page.

Mr. HENNESSY said he had been invited to speak on a matter that appeared to be of peculiar interest to many people in Europe,—the relative prosperity of the United States, to which an immediate reply might be given that there were many millions in that country who were very dubious about the prosperity so far as it affected them. Yet, relatively speaking, there was a higher average standard of individual living in the U.S.A., there was less unemployment and less poverty than anywhere else in the world. It had been assumed by some people that the cause was superior intelligence and efficiency in the individuals, masters as well as men, who conducted the manufacturing industries of America. That contention would not bear examination any more than the alleged explanation that the United States had a republican form of Government. It only needed a little reflection for it to be appreciated that the kind of men and women who lived there were much the same kind of people who inhabited Europe. The majority of them were either emigrants from Europe or the direct descendants of emigrants.

That these *European Americans*, for example, had attained to a greater prosperity than those who remained in their homelands was chiefly because in their labours in the production of wealth they had enjoyed a greater approach to economic freedom than was permitted by the conditions they had left behind. There was a freer land system and generally speaking a system of taxation that did fall to some extent on the value of land whether used or not. Moreover complete freedom of trade existed between the people of the 48 States of the Federal union, comprising a population of 120 millions, occupying a territory of three million square miles extending for 3,000 miles across the American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. It must be obvious that if there existed legal obstacles to and restrictions upon the trade between the 48 States of America, such as now existed between the 28 States of Europe, the result would certainly be not only a reduction in the number and variety of articles produced, a shrinkage in the volume of wealth created and circulated, but also a constant incitement to ill-will, hostility and disunity between the people of the several independent States.

After considering the causes affecting the prodigious production of wealth in the United States they had still to examine the question of the distribution of wealth in that country: so as to explain why there was much poverty amid progress; why wealth tended to concentrate in the hands of the relatively few; why in the richest country in the world millions of Americans in the great population centres as well as on the farms were still compelled by the small returns for their labour to live narrow, anxious and restricted lives; why the benefits of prosperity were not felt by all the people whose labours contributed to produce it.

They had entertained hopes that some approach toward freedom for industry and commerce might result from the Economic Conference held at Geneva last May. But the final report of this World Conference, a paper of more than 30,000 words, contained nothing but disappointment and futility. Although the Conference had no power to effect changes in the law or the commercial practices of any country, it had nevertheless the chance to speak with the voice of high authority,

which might have exercised a profound influence upon a great public opinion.

Reviewing the proceedings of the Conference, the President, Mr Theunis, of Belgium, declared, in effect, that they had uncovered the fundamental source of Europe's economic misfortunes. He expressed it concretely in these words:—

“The main trouble now is neither any material shortage of the resources of nature nor any inadequacy in man's power to exploit them. It is all, in one form or another, a maladjustment, not an insufficient production capacity, but a series of impediments to the full utilization of that capacity. The main obstacles to economic revival have been the hindrances opposed to the free flow of labour, capital and goods.”

Thus it appeared that the Conference was definite enough in the matter of *diagnosis*—in determining the cause of the economic troubles of Europe in particular. Yet in their resolutions and recommendations *they proposed that nothing substantial be done about it*. The Conference solemnly resolved in substance, *not* that the shackled trade of the Continent should be made free, but only that no more shackles be placed upon it. The nearest approach to radical or decisive language to be found in the resolutions was the declaration that “the time had come to put an end to increase of tariffs, and to move in the opposite direction.” A most feeble statement, meaning little beyond the maintenance of the *status quo*.

They who in the name of the International Union had sent their message to that Conference proclaimed themselves the advocates of real free trade, the freedom of production as well as the freedom of commerce. They believed in freedom not merely because freedom was the natural law; not because the free exchange of goods for goods, and services for services promoted the welfare of both buyer and seller; not merely because freedom meant more trade and greater diffusion of wealth, but because they had learned the futility, injustice and immorality of the protectionist philosophy. They had learned it was monstrous to believe that any people could prosper in wealth or in happiness through isolation and exclusiveness, or at the expense of other peoples.

Dr PAUL DANE, Australia, spoke of land value taxation in Australia, illustrating his remarks by comparing conditions in New South Wales where practically all local taxation was levied on land value with conditions in Victoria where the old system of taxing buildings and improvements is still maintained, except of course the towns in the neighbourhood of Melbourne which have recently adopted the land value policy. Official statistics showed that in New South Wales house building was making greater progress than in Victoria both as to the number of houses and the nature of the accommodation. Experience had proved that land value taxation was bringing about proper town-planning, easily and naturally. The effect had been in the city of Sydney to get rid of slums such as still existed in the city of Melbourne, where land value taxation had not yet been adopted. These conditions leading to economic welfare had been, however, masked by the absurdities and the injustices of protection.

Mr ASHLEY MITCHELL (England) described conditions in England where, as is well known, perhaps the worst land system existed. They were suffering under a reactionary Conservative Government which had lately introduced a number of protectionist taxes; but he was convinced that the general election, certain to come

state of affairs, and hand over the power to a Government which, whether Liberal or Labour, would sweep away the protectionist tariffs and introduce a material instalment of land value taxation. He declared that a vigorous effort would be made by the progressive forces of the country to uphold Free Trade, in which Denmark and indeed the whole world was deeply interested. He concluded with an earnest appeal to his audience to join the International Union and give of their best in advancing its cause.

Dr OTTO KARUTZ (Germany), speaking in Swedish, pledged the support of many of the younger people in Germany for this work. They who had formed the German Branch of the Union were already fortunate in seeing the land value principle embodied in the agricultural programme of both the Democratic and the Socialist Parties. He had hopes that Germany would not only follow Denmark's example in the matter of social progress and agricultural development but would yet compete with Denmark in carrying forward the free trade and land value policy, thereby attaining full economic freedom.

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Leaving Copenhagen the visitors crossed over to Jutland and Aarhus, a centre where the Henry George movement is particularly strong, to converse with the friends there. No formal meeting was expected as none had been organized in advance. It was an occasion to spend a day (17th August) viewing a most interesting countryside. In the evening the party of visitors had a rousing welcome at a crowded and enthusiastic meeting, the more remarkable in the matter of attendance because it was called at a moment's notice. Mr J. Gottlieb, Chairman of the Aarhus Henry George League, presided and the addresses delivered by Mr Hennessy, Mr Ashley Mitchell and Dr Paul Dane, translated in masterly fashion by Mr Niels Pedersen, went over much the same ground as in Copenhagen, supplemented by an informing statement on the land and leasing system in Canberra by Dr Dane. The local weekly journal *Retsstats Bladet* reported the meeting at considerable length and voiced the pleasure and benefit all present had derived from the evening's discussions.

HAMBURG

On the 19th August the German Branch of the Union did excellent propaganda in convening a public meeting to advocate the policy of the Union. Mr Alfred Schär (Hamburg) introduced the speakers and Dr Alex Paletta gave capable service as translator. Mr Hennessy readily passed from the question of American prosperity as seen with European eyes (a subject on which by invitation he had been invited to say something) to the wider economic problems as they affected all nations, America included. In the United States they had yet to break down the tariff wall that was maintained against imports from outside, for the alleged protection of American labour, whereas the policy really served to enrich selfish groups of manufacturers; it tended, as did all restrictions upon trade, internal or external, to hamper the production of wealth, increase the prices of goods and reduce the real wages of the ordinary man. Having stated the case for complete free trade and land value taxation, he pictured a United States of Europe which might easily be effected whenever continental opinion was made ready for it. Such an association need not in the least impair the independence and sovereignty of the several states except as to their mutual surrender for the common benefit of the right to restrict international trade. It would be

and freedom and of permanent peace in the world.

Dr Paul Dane dealt instructively with Australian experience in the matter of land value taxation, and taught a splendid lesson as he exposed the absurdities and iniquities of the tariff that was doing such infinite harm to industry in his country.

The meeting was reported in the *Correspondent*, the *Echo*, *Sonnabend*, and the *Nachrichten*. The last-named paid the compliment of hostile criticism and gave the bulk of its space to a questioner who asserted that America was prosperous because it lived on Europe's distress. An impoverished nation could not do without protective tariffs! British and other protectionists take precisely the same point of view, except where they demand tariffs to protect their country against low-paid labour in tariff-protected countries.

LONDON

The first of the series of meetings held to welcome Mr. Hennessy on his tour of visits to centres in Great Britain took place on 23rd August at the rooms of the United Committee and *Land & Liberty*, 11, Tóthill Street, London.

Mr CHARLES E. CROMPTON (President of the Second International Conference, Oxford, 1923), introducing Mr Hennessy, said there was the greatest activity among earnest people to find the method or the formula by which to prevent a recurrence of the awful horrors of war. They were all preaching it from different points of view, and many were difficult to argue with or convince on radical or scientific lines; but Single Taxers were convinced that if their principles could be put into practice the possibilities of war would be practically eliminated. The idea of internationalism was in the air, and it was one which they ought to take to heart and co-operate with in every possible way. If they could get a really powerful international movement for the economic freedom and all that the Henry George philosophy stood for, it would be much harder for self-seeking politicians and the rulers of the world to persuade us to fly at one another's throats again.

Mr HENNESSY said:—

"Without affectation and in all sincerity it is an especial happiness to have the privilege of speaking to you here in London, for I have long recognized that the greatest influence for the propagation of the philosophy of Henry George that has operated in the world during the last quarter of a century is the influence that has emanated from the group of men and women that have been associated with the United Committee. I doubt if they fully realize, being so close to the picture, how great that influence has been in keeping alive the Henry George movement in every part of the world.

"The International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, formed at Copenhagen last year and of which I have the very great honour for the time being to be the standard bearer, as it were, is indeed nothing new. You have been carrying on the international movement from this office for many years and *Land & Liberty*, the journal of the United Committee and its associated Leagues, has ever been the great beacon light. The International Union was born of the British movement. It came out of this office and took its place naturally in the constitution of things after the magnificent international conferences in Oxford and Copenhagen. You are acquainted with the work of the Union during the past year, its most notable achievement being the presentation to the World Economic Conference at Geneva of our Memorandum on the Interdependence of the Economic Causes of War and of Industrial Depression. We were

not so foolish as to believe that our point of view and our proposals would be adopted by the economists of Geneva. We constructed the Memorandum for a purpose; first we hoped it would find its way into the minds and consciences of those to whom it was addressed; but more than that we hoped to influence public opinion in many directions and bring new men to our standard. I do not recall anything done in our movement of recent years that has had such far-reaching effects as the circulation of this document. I have received from many parts of the world and especially of my own country the most heartening evidences of new strength and new spirit imparted not only through the Memorandum, but also through the formation of the Union itself, which has provided a new and welcome rallying-ground.

"We have a splendid group in Denmark. I was deeply impressed by their earnestness, their practical outlook and their intelligent devotion to the whole philosophy of Henry George. It was a rich experience to attend and speak to the meetings held in Copenhagen; and we had one most instructive hour at the Central Valuation Board as our group from Great Britain, Norway, Germany, Australia and America listened to a description of the principles and methods adopted in Denmark for ascertaining the value of land apart from improvements. The lecturers were the two leading officials, Messrs K. J. Kristensen and Abel Brink. While I have often said and believed that the system of assessing land values in New York City is the best in the world, and it is very efficient, it does not compare in my opinion in scientific treatment and precision with the system now in operation in Denmark. The value of every site and lot and farm in the country is on record at the Board, and the facts are available to the public at any time. And a thing specially to be noted is that the two men who are virtually in charge of the departmental work, the two officials named, are Henry George men; both are members of the Committee of the International Union. In the United States we have not got as far as that—not yet.

"In Hamburg we met the able band of young men who have now organized the German branch of the Union. The same invincible spirit animates them to make a sound and vigorous movement for land value taxation and free trade in Germany.

"In the United States of recent years we observe a greater toleration if not an obvious sympathy with the philosophy of Henry George and his economic teachings in the colleges. Time was when a college professor who would undertake to teach Henry George economics to the classes of political economy was a phenomenon. To day we have such professors, to use one of your English phrases, 'all over the place.' Right in the heart of New York, in the great University, we have straight-out single taxers lecturing on political economy, as taught by Henry George, to great classes of young men. I need not tell you about the work of

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Professor Harry Gunnison Brown of Missouri. You know him well as readers of *Land & Liberty*; he is teaching the same doctrine. Every single taxpayer who goes out as a propagandist should read his books, as they are a complete answer to those who raise particular objections to this or that item of the economics of Henry George.

"This brings me to mention the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation set up under the will of Robert Schalkenbach, who died a few years ago. He named a board of 21 trustees, of whom I happen to be one and have the honour now to be the Chairman, to organize a corporation to take over his estate and, after paying his widow a certain income during her life and a similar income to some other relatives, to spend the income of the estate on propagating the teachings of Henry George. We conceive it our first duty to see that Henry George's works are kept in circulation. We have printed an abridged edition of *Progress and Poverty*. We have re-issued *Protection and Free Trade* and are preparing an abridged edition, and have published Louis F. Post's new book *What is the Single Tax?* We are supporting the international movement in a small way through the Union and *Land & Liberty* and mean to keep that up.

"Recently Professor H. G. Brown came to the Schalkenbach Foundation and said what was needed very much in the colleges was a textbook that could be sold at a low price, say 25 cents, so that when we found in any of the colleges a professor or lecturer in economics who wished to teach Henry George to his class, that textbook could be at hand instead of sending the student to search for *Progress and Poverty*. We have adopted the idea and Mr Brown prepared the manuscript, which is a really remarkable condensation of *Progress and Poverty* itself without change of word or phrase. To commend this book not only to the students and professors but also to the public, Professor Gunnison Brown further suggested that some outstanding man should be got to write an Introduction. In this respect we have been extraordinarily successful, the Introduction having been written by a renowned educationist in the United States, a man whose name is a household word with us, Professor of Philosophy and History in one of the four leading universities in America. We are bound to withhold the name till the book is issued and cannot publish the Introduction meanwhile; but it is in my opinion one of the finest tributes to the work and character of Henry George that has ever been presented. The writer insists that no teacher or student in a college can go out to the world and boast he is a well-read man unless he can prove he has a first-hand acquaintance with the works of this great man. I cite this to show that the cause advances and that we are making progress in America too. The new book will be out this autumn and I am convinced it will be of inestimable service and be well received.

"Henry George has told us that the work of every one and of every group of men and women who aim at social justice is the work of education. That is the thing we are trying to do; to send out the truth; to work peaceful revolutions through legislation. In this we can organize and enlighten public opinion so as to bring justice and prosperity to all conditions of men and women."

After Mr Hennessy spoke, discussion followed in which, among others, the Chairman (Mr C. E. Crompton), the Rev Mervyn J. Stewart, and Messrs F. Verinder, W. R. Lester, John Paul, P. Wilson Raffan and E. M. Ginders took part. On the proposition of Messrs Raffan and Ginders a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Hennessy for his visit and his address.

KEIGHLEY

At the Kiosk Café on the 23rd August the Yorkshire League held one of the most representative meetings of its members and friends yet brought together in any Yorkshire centre. Many had travelled from distant parts of the county to attend.

MR CHARLES H. SMITHSON of Halifax, President of the Yorkshire Land Values League, introducing Mr Hennessy, referred to the progress the movement was making in many parts of the world, notably in Australia, New Zealand, Denmark and South America. Their policy had been repeatedly endorsed in the programmes of the Liberal Party and the Labour Party in Great Britain. It had unfortunately been mishandled by the Government of the day in 1909-10 by the introduction of imposts called "land value duties," that had nothing whatever to do with land value taxation. That principle required the direct and uniform taxation for national and local purposes of all land according to its market value, whether the land was used or not, and the burdens now afflicting trade and industry should be correspondingly reduced and ultimately abolished. The policy was based on the fundamental principle that the land was Nature's bounty to all and the value of the land was the property of the community.

MR HENNESSY opened his address by saying he rejoiced to meet such a splendid gathering of Yorkshire supporters and especially to see so many younger people present. The work of establishing economic societies throughout the world must necessarily rest upon the shoulders of the young men and women, as they were the people who had to carry on the work of the world. He was visiting many centres that were now holding Henry George Commemoration meetings and had spoken of encouraging signs of the advance of their ideas.

In that development the International Union was playing its part as, for example, in the circulating of their Geneva Memorandum now appearing in eight different European languages, the translation and the cost of publication having been undertaken by voluntary effort in most of the countries concerned. They had not finished the work they were doing in that connection, and he hoped other translations would follow, including Chinese and Russian. They were doing what lay in their power to spread the doctrines of Henry George, and those who read his works could never cease to marvel how he obtained his ability, as a man "not brought up in the schools," to reveal with crystal clearness the economic problems that the professors had made so abstruse. A new spirit was entering the seats of learning, where the obstinate idea that George must have been wrong because he did not belong to the schools and had never mixed with university economists was gradually being dispelled by the very force and truth of his teaching. So it was, at any rate, in the United States. Referring again to the League of Nations Conference, Mr Hennessy said the remarkable thing about that was the sound diagnosis of the case. There was business depression, misery and unemployment. The patient was sick unto death. The Conference answered correctly the first question: "What is the matter?" but in reply to the second question: "What are you going to do?" it had nothing to say. Nothing was more terrible than that a man should have power he does not know how to use for human betterment. That was the position of the leaders of political parties and of statesmen in most countries. Their mistake lay in the refusal to pay heed to the economic slavery of our time.

Short speeches following Mr Hennessy's address were contributed by Messrs Warwick and Ashley Mitchell, Councillor Austin Brook of Stoke-on-Trent, John Archer,

Wm. Thomson, R. W. Jenkins, Jabez Crabtree, W. Beckett Henderson and Mr Healy, of the Keighley Technical Institute.

GLASGOW

The meeting in Glasgow on 30th August, like those in Keighley, Manchester and Liverpool, was held to commemorate the anniversary of Henry George, with Mr Hennessy as the guest of the evening. It took place in the Ca'doro Café where members and friends of the Scottish League assembled to make a record attendance.

BAILIE PETER BURT, J.P., President of the Scottish League, gladly welcomed their guest. He said that the Copenhagen Conference last year was an epoch-making event in the history of their cause and would always be remembered for having brought the International Union into being. He believed the new organization had a great future before it. The presence of so many there that evening was an assurance to Mr Hennessy that they were with him heart and soul in the great work he was doing to promote Henry George's teachings in his own country and on this side of the water. Henry George was the one man who had written a book about Political Economy that the average man could understand, and that was a fine inheritance.

Mr HENNESSY said interest in the movement had never flagged in Scotland, wherever else it may have had its ups and downs. In his position as President of the International Union he had found good evidences of a great revival of interest and in that respect, especially in America, the foundation of the Union had helped profoundly. Two days before leaving New York on his present journey, he had an interview with a celebrated Chinaman, the Director of the China Institute in New York, former professor in Shanghai and now closely associated with the World Federation of Education Societies which was spending much money for world peace to be attained by educating the young. He was acquainted with Henry George's teachings and was deeply interested to find on his (Mr Hennessy's) desk an abridged Chinese translation of *Progress and Poverty* saying he knew the translator, Dr Macklin, and many who had read the book. This was one indication at least of the spread of Henry George's philosophy which the world needed for the solution of the problem that vexes men everywhere.

Mr Hennessy went on to speak of the work of the International Union and compared the message in the Memorandum presented at Geneva with the findings of the Economic Conference, which so utterly ignored the economic causes of international strife. That morning they had the news of Lord Cecil's resignation following upon the breakdown of the more recent Disarmament Conference, proving again that the League of Nations had bitterly disappointed its best friends. Not that the League itself was a failure. No instrumentality was a failure that brought together representatives of 50 nations in the spirit of common council about the common affairs of the world. President Wilson, whose friendship and association in the public life of New Jersey he had had the honour to enjoy, constantly dwelt on the proposition that men would never reach agreement on what was best to be done about any public policy until they first consented to take counsel together. The League of Nations still held a great promise for the peace of the world but only if the statesmen who went to Geneva were prepared to act courageously in attacking and removing the causes of war.

Having spoken of the progress of the Henry George movement in America and the work the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation was doing to distribute Henry George's writings and Single Tax literature generally,

Mr Hennessy made an earnest appeal to all to join the International Union. He concluded by saying that it had been his glorious privilege to have known Henry George intimately and to have had his friendship and confidence. In recent years he had been able to devote more of his time to the work, proud to have the association through the Union of the earnest men and women in so many parts of the world who were devoting themselves to the cause "because they could not help doing so."

A number of speakers took part in the subsequent discussion, including Messrs Richard McGhee, ex-M.P., and John Paul, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr A. W. Madsen and Councillor MacGregor who was one of the leading spirits in persuading the Glasgow City Council to carry its now well-known resolution in favour of inviting all Scottish local rating authorities to the recent Municipal Conference in favour of land value rating.

A MUNICIPAL RECEPTION

A reception was given to Mr Hennessy by Lord Provost Mason of Glasgow, who entertained him to luncheon in the Council Chambers on the 30th August in company with a number of members of the Council, including Bailie Peter Burt.

EDINBURGH

During his three days' stay in the West of Scotland Mr Hennessy was motored by Mr Burt, in company with Messrs Richard McGhee and John Paul, into the surrounding country as far north as Criarlarich. He was much impressed by the scenery which gave him, perhaps unconsciously, new arguments in addition to all he had heard at numerous discussions in favour of holding the next International Conference in Scotland. At Edinburgh, the place that has now been chosen for the Conference, where two days were spent in company with friends of the Edinburgh League, similar arguments no doubt helped to prevail in the decision. The beauty of the place and its historical associations could not fail to attract—indeed only the other day the Ambassador of the United States, Mr Houghton, unveiling a Memorial, spoke eloquently of the charm of the city for Americans; he might have added, for every visitor. In Edinburgh the informal committee meeting to discuss the question of the Conference was attended by Messrs J. R. Oliphant, Alfred Davis, J. C. Geddes of Perth, T. O. MacMillan, D. J. Downie, Mrs W. J. Young, Wm. Reid, John Paul, A. W. Madsen, and others.

MANCHESTER

A reception was given to Mr Hennessy at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, on 1st September, by members and friends of the Manchester Land Values League, and a large company attended. Representatives of the Press interviewed Mr Hennessy, as they did also next day in Liverpool, and considerable space was given to his meetings both in the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Liverpool Post*.

An extensive report of the Liverpool meeting will be found in the Liverpool League Notes, page 198.

Introducing Mr Hennessy at the Manchester meetings, Mr E. M. GINDERS, President of the League, said the country had come to a time of great heart-searching, after every conceivable and inconceivable economic expedient had been tried to exhaustion and had only aggravated our difficulties. In our dilemma we had endeavoured to discover the philosopher's stone of prosperity in the great American Republic and British delegates had returned from their investigations, after experiencing the warmest hospitality, full of enthusiasm and advice. We were called upon to work much harder than we were accustomed to do, to improve our methods