

most of the elections. This is part of the general movement of the time. Similarly I am convinced that if a man looms up in 1912 who is bigger as a Progressive than any man in opposition to him he will be the choice of the Progressives of both parties. Party lines never were so weak as now, and each year will see them weaker.

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Senator Bourne had a conference with Mr. Roosevelt in New York early last week, the report of which in the New York Sun of the 10th, given in the form of an interview with Mr. Bourne, was as follows:

"Did you call on Colonel Roosevelt today?" "Yes." "Was it a political call?" "No, not in the ordinary acceptance of the word; yet, if successful in my mission, the result will be of the utmost importance to this country, and, by example, to the rest of the world.

"I explained to Colonel Roosevelt how Oregon, through her Initiative and Referendum, Direct Primary, Corrupt Practices and Recall laws, has evolved, adopted and demonstrated the most effective form of popular government known to the world. These laws provide and insure equitable protection of the rights of men and of property, establish absolute sovereignty of the people, the accountability of every public servant directly to the party and the general electorates instead of to the political boss and through him to the campaign contributors. This transfer of accountability makes Oregon's government truly representative.

"Colonel Roosevelt's indorsement is not essential to the ultimate success of the cause, but, believing that he has the same confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the people that they have demonstrated they had in his, and appreciating his prominence before the world, I realize that his advocacy will accelerate the adoption of similar laws in other States. This was the mission of my call."

"What did he say?" "You will have to ask him."

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The British Program for Land Value Taxation.

Mail advices describe the presentation, on the 3d, to the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Asquith, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George, and to all the other members of the British Cabinet, of a Memorial addressed to the Cabinet by a committee of the Land Values Group of the House of Commons (p. 290), which has special reference to the Lloyd George Budget (p. 417) and is entitled "Land and Taxation Reform." It is signed by 134 Members of Parliament, and is as follows:

We, the following Members of Parliament, desire to place on record our grateful appreciation of the efforts of the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other members of the Cabinet, in placing upon the statute book of the country the Budget of 1909-1910, which for the first time recognizes the principle of the separate valuation of land, and thus provides the foundation necessary for such further reforms as will result in securing for the

people of this country a more equitable distribution of the burdens of the state, in securing to each the results of his own labor, and in opening up the land to those who can make the best use of it.

We therefore respectfully urge the Government to continue and develop the policy inaugurated by the Budget by (1) making land values available for public needs; (2) freeing industry from monopoly and undue burdens of taxation; (3) completing the policy of Free Trade by (a) securing greater opportunities to produce in our own country by affording greater opportunities to use the land; and (b) abolishing the duties that remain on the food of the people.

We ask that this policy may be carried into effect by (1) hastening the completion of the valuation of all land, apart from improvements, provided for in the Budget of 1909-1910; (2) making that valuation accessible to the public; (3) empowering local authorities to levy rates on the basis of that valuation; (4) levying a Budget tax on all land values, to be applied (a) in providing a national fund to be allocated toward the cost of such services as education, poor relief, main roads, asylums, and police, thereby reducing the local rates; and (b) in substitution of the duties on tea, sugar, cocoa, and other articles of food.

The signers of the Memorial, 134 Members of Parliament in all, include the following: Percy Alden, J. F. L. Brunner, George N. Barnes (Parliamentary leader of the Labor party), W. P. Byles, H. G. Chancellor, Stephen Furness, J. Kier Hardie, John Hodge, Edward G. Hemmerde, J. A. Murray MacDonald, Max Muspratt, Francis Neilson, A. Rowntree, P. Wilson Raffan, D. J. Shackleton, Philip Snowden, Sir Albert Spicer, and Josiah C. Wedgwood.

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The circular letter making request for Parliamentary signatures to the foregoing Memorial and bearing date July 21st at the House of Commons was in these terms:

Dear Sir: We enclose copy of the Memorial which has been prepared by the Land Values Group for signature by members of Parliament, with a view to its presentation to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other members of the Government. It is intended, if possible, to make the presentation before Parliament is adjourned for the Autumn recess. We hope you will associate yourself with the Memorial, and anticipating your approval, we enclose a card to be signed and returned to Mr. P. Wilson Raffan, M. P., National Liberal Club, Whitehall, S. W., who is Hon. Secretary of the Group. If you desire that your name should not appear in the Press as a signatory of the Memorial, please mention this on the card and your wishes will be respected.

To this circular letter was attached the following signatures of the committee of the Land Values Group, all of them Members of Parliament: Sir Albert Spicer, W. P. Byles, G. J. Benthall, H. G. Chancellor, G. Barnes, E. G. Hemmerde, Edgar Jones, F. Neilson, C. E. Price, S. Walsh, J. C.

Wedgwood, T. F. Wilson. P. Wilson Raffan
(Hon. Sec.).

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Appended to the Memorial as presented to the Cabinet was the following statement of what "it is claimed by the advocates of the taxation of land values policy throughout the country that the advantages of the above reform will be":

(1) To take the burden of rates off dwelling houses, factories, mills, workshops, plant and machinery, mining works, shops, warehouses, offices and all industrial and business premises, and all farm buildings, drainage, fencing and other agricultural improvements. (2) To break down the barriers which land monopoly now opposes to municipal, industrial and agricultural development and enterprise, and thus to cause the land everywhere to be used in ways more advantageous to the workers. (3) To make it possible for more, better and cheaper dwellings to be provided in towns and villages, to make small holdings and allotments obtainable on fair terms, and generally to free industry of all kinds—agriculture, mining, forestry, building, manufacturing, engineering, public works, transport, distribution—from burdens and restrictions, and extend the field for the remunerative employment of labor and capital in town, suburb and country. (4) To secure for the agricultural industry a genuine measure of relief. (5) To make national services a national burden, and thus give effective relief to rural districts from the excessive burden of rates which now falls on them in providing for what are largely national requirements. (6) To cheapen the cost of living for the mass of the people, and take away the only plausible argument for tariff mongering and the pretence that Protective taxes can be imposed which will not increase the cost of living.

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A New Educational Proposal by Joseph Fels.

In a London cable dispatch of the 13th to the New York Herald an educational proposal by Joseph Fels, the millionaire manufacturer of Fels-Naptha soap, is described at length. We quote from the Chicago Record-Herald of the 14th, which, with credit to the New York Herald, reproduces the dispatch in its cable news:

Joseph Fels, the enthusiastic American Advocate of Henry George's economic doctrines, and sworn enemy of indiscriminate charity, is back in London after a trip to the United States, more convinced than ever, if that is possible, that the new world, like the old establishment on this side of the Atlantic, is not being run on right lines. "The system is all wrong," he said, in the course of an interview.

Like many great reformers, Mr. Fels starts with a series of negatives. "I do not believe in anything being taxed that is made by human hands. I would like to wipe out all taxes on that part of capital which is produced by labor. There is no such thing as monopoly of labor; there is monopoly of land. I do not believe in charities; they are agents of pauperism, and one of the hardest things I find is to convince the man with a full stomach that believes people are lazy by nature that they are lazy by reason of being forced to be lazy."

But Mr. Fels is a reformer. He comes forward with a corrective, and in a sentence this is his political creed: "If there were a fair per cent tax on land values, I believe that within five years four jobs would be running after three men instead of four men running after three jobs. We cannot get rich under present conditions without robbing somebody. I have done it—that is 'robbing'—and am still doing it, but I propose to spend the damnable money to wipe out the system by which I made it. And if we had an educational fund of \$1,250,000 a year we would upset the world in twenty years as to the present deplorable economic conditions. I will be one of twelve to supply the funds."

Mr. Fels, therefore, makes money to educate the world in the theory that private monopoly of land is the root cause of all social misery, and he has personal abuse for no one. The Pierpont Morgans and Rockefellers of the United States are, he believes, individually honest men, but the system under which they do business makes them unintentional robbers. "That system," he says, "permits a few men to own all the land on which all the rest of the people must live, and on which they depend for the necessaries of life. And I repeat, the system must come down; it must be abolished."

Then he holds tight to all his previous denunciations of charity. "All charity is bad—absolutely destructive. It is bad because it can only breed a demand for more charity. And charity is bad because it is an expression of the curse that rests upon the nations. Among all monopolies the basic monopoly is that which has been applied to the land. My plan for ending all monopoly goes directly to the foundations of the basic monopoly and especially to the unearned value of land monopoly."

Referring to the agitation in America against the increased cost of living, Mr. Fels said: "I sometimes think that we Americans are the most easily fooled and tricked people on earth. We have been fooled by a tariff so long that even the recent great advance in the price of all necessaries of life, concurrently with the growth of immense fortunes of tariff beneficiaries and deepening poverty on the part of the working classes, has not aroused us to the realization of its iniquity. Landlordism in the United States is just the same as it is in England. The effects are as bad. If they are not so apparent, it is purely because we have had, until very recently, vast areas of free land."

The substance of the interview, buried in the body of it, appears to be the offer by Mr. Fels to make one of twelve persons to raise a fund of \$1,250,000 a year to educate the public opinion of the world out of the economic superstitions which, to paraphrase Lloyd George, "make a few the owners of the earth and all the rest trespassers on the planet of their birth." Mr. Fels is already contributing for this purpose annually (p. 761), \$25,000 in the United States, \$25,000 in Great Britain, \$5,000 in Canada and various other large sums in Australia, Denmark and elsewhere.

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The Progressive Program in Spain.

In an interview published in the Paris Temps of