

aroused his indignation and his resolve to be a fighter in politics. In October, 1910, he first became acquainted with the philosophy of Henry George through a speech by Mr. Josiah C. Wedgwood, M.P. Progress and Poverty satisfied him of the cause of social evil, and inspired him to devote himself to the services of those whose battle is against landlordism. A few months later Mr. Paul was a member of the Executive and Organizing Committee of the Scottish League and assisting its propoganda by voice and pen. In October, 1911, the League entrusted with him the conduct of one of its classes in its own rooms. Mr. William Cassels was his colleague and conducted a second class. In February, 1912, another class for the study of Progress and Poverty was instituted in connection with a scheme of prize-giving, which the League decided upon. To this class Mr. Paul also went as lecturer. About the same time the assistance of two Single Tax friends enabled him to form a class in Bo-ness to which he lectured during his college vacation. He has thus been able to put fully a hundred students through a first course in Political Economy and the Single Tax in one winter. Mr. Paul treated his subject under the three heads: "Political Economy" (dealing with Production and Distribution), "Social Philosophy," (dealing with the Theory of Government, Socialism, Individualism, etc.) and "Taxation."

---

FRANCIS C. R. DOUGLAS, GLASGOW.

It is only about two years ago since Francis C. R. Douglas began to take an interest in the Single Tax. Some time previously he had taken a class in Political Economy at the Glasgow University, which at the time awoke little real interest in him. One thing he was left interested in; he became an ardent free trader, in the limited sense of that term. Then he devoted a good deal of time to speaking on free trade. One of his fellow-workers told him to read George's Protection or Free Trade, and he read it with delight and profit. He had previously thought in a vague way that it would be perfectly justifiable, if the State confiscated economic rent, but had not understood all the benefits that would ensue, nor had any inkling of the Single Tax method of achieving them. Now he began to see that not only was it abstractly right to take economic rent, but it was also a great necessity. About this time he called at the office of the Scottish League for the Taxation of Land Values and asked for Progress and Poverty, and some more modern book on the same subject. The secretary, Mr. Busby, gave him Edwin Adam's Land Values and Taxation, and invited him to come back and discuss any objections. It was, however, the Manchester conference (October, 1910) that completed his conversion, and he became not only a believer in the Single Tax, but a propagandist also. He then saw that we wanted many more speakers and writers to become new centres of disturbance for radiating out our doctrine. So his mind turned to the starting of political economy classes, and he wrote a note on the need of such classes and on their conduct, which appeared in *Values Land* (Dec., 1911.) Classes

had before been held in Glasgow, but last winter they were more ambitious. Three classes were held in the rooms of the League, and one at Rutherglen, of which Mr. William Cassels taught two, Mr. M. W. Paul, M. A., other two, and Mr. Douglas taught one at Barrhead. These classes have drawn new men into the movement who will help to spread our teaching all over the country. Already it is seen that in consequence of this work new interest is springing up in unlooked for places.

Just a word here about the necessity for such classes. All other plans of social reform are breaking down. Earnest minded men will either become Socialists or come to us. Knowledge is power; the people are ready for our teaching, and the thing we need most is more propaganda—more teachers. Political economy classes are a way of making new propagandists and teachers.

---

THOMAS F. BINNIE, EDINBURGH.

Thomas F. Binnie was teacher of the Political Economy class held last winter in Edinburgh. This class was held under the auspices of the Edinburgh League founded under the leadership of Mr. Edwin Adam, a well known writer on the legal and other aspects of land value taxation in Scotland. Mr. Adam was succeeded as president of this league by Mr. F. E. Umpherston, and on his appointment to the office of Sheriff of Dunfermline Mr. Binnie was elected president. This led him into the position of teacher for the class that was formed to study political economy. The lecturer, being acquainted with various phases of the land question in city and rural districts, and also in the United States of America, was able to give illustrations from personal observations and experience. He was thus able to show the evils of the present system and the benefits which might reasonably be expected from the change advocated by the promoters of the taxation of land values. Only a small attendance was anticipated at the class meetings but the numbers rose from 14 at the first to 28 at the last meeting. Great interest was manifested by those who did attend and questions were freely and intelligently put to the lecturer. If all who attended were not fully convinced they were at least brought face to face with many facts that were new to them, and secured a rearrangement of their ideas regarding land tenure and taxation.

---

MR. DAVID CATTERALL, MANCHESTER.

Mr. David Catterall has been the head and front of the Economic classes at Manchester. He picked up Progress and Poverty about twenty years ago, and became an ardent disciple of Henry George. Having got something worth preaching he sought opportunities for spreading the gospel, and began to attend the Manchester County Forum where for years he was single handed in his advocacy of the Single Tax. The title he earned for himself by this work was "John the Baptist preaching in the