

men had asked soldiers "not to shoot" their comrades during trade disputes and this was deemed to be a great offence. Mr. Wedgwood himself knows something about soldiering. In 1899 he volunteered for service in South Africa and went out as Captain of the Elswick Battery. For his part in that war he earned medals for distinguished services. In 1902 he was appointed Resident Magistrate of the district of Ermelo (Transvaal). When the Local Administration was reorganized he used his influence to get local taxation based on unimproved value, but only succeeded in getting the local tax based on capital value—as in New York; instead of annual rental as in Great Britain. In 1904 Mr. Wedgwood returned to England, and was elected to Parliament in 1906, his majority being more than 2,000. His marriage took place in 1894, Mrs. Wedgwood being a daughter of the late Lord Bowen, a Lord of Appeal. Like Mr. Wedgwood she takes a prominent part in the social reform movement and gives up a lot of time to the advancement of the democratic cause.

HENRY GEORGE CHANCELLOR, M.P.—The very name of this gentleman is agreeable to the votary of Single Tax. All such people would have been elated if Henry George could have become Chancellor, but we in Britain have hopes of Lloyd George, (Chancellor) taking up our question with enthusiasm and seeing it carried forward a long way. Mr. H. G. Chancellor is a member of the land values group in Parliament. He is a life long abstainer, and has written pamphlets on religious and social questions. Connected with one great man by name he is connected with another by birth. He was born in 1863, on June 3rd, which was Richard Cobden's birthday. Educated at Elmfield college, York, he settled in London in 1883, and married in 1885. Between these dates he read Progress and Poverty, and became an enthusiastic disciple of Henry George. He joined the Liberal Association in Islington of which he has been chairman since 1895. In 1906 he contested a by-election for the Town Council of Islington, and was defeated. He met the same fate as a candidate for the London County Council, but at the two general elections in 1910 he successfully contested the Haggerston Division which gives him the higher honor of a Member of Parliament. It is unnecessary to add that land values was to the front on all these occasions. Mr. Chancellor was president of the English League in 1910-12 and he presided at the Henry George dinner on the last two occasions. His latest publication is entitled "How to Win," and contains references to the land question. He has so far spoken only once on the Land Values question in Parliament, but there are not often a great many opportunities for speech-making on any one question in the House of Commons. Work has to be done in quieter and less obtrusive ways, like the work of the land values group.

JAMES DUNDAS WHITE, LL.D., M. P.—Mr. James Dundas White is one of the leaders of the Land Values Movement. After considerable study

and speaking on the subject, he published in 1903 a book entitled "Economic Ideals," of which the first chapter contained a systematic treatment of the land question. Later in that year he was invited to contest Dumbartonshire, and won that seat from the other side at the general election in January, 1906. At the general election in January, 1910, he was returned by a doubled majority, and, although he decided not to offer himself for re-election at the general election which followed in December, 1910, the seat continued to be held for the party of progress. In July, 1911, Mr. White was invited at a by-election to contest the Tradeston Division of Glasgow, which he now represents.

Both in Parliament and outside it, Mr. White has done active service for the cause. Shortly after entering the House of Commons in 1906 he drafted and introduced a Bill to provide for the valuation of landed property throughout the United Kingdom on the basis of land value; in the same year he was a Member of the Select Committee of the House of Commons which considered the Land Values Taxation, &c. (Scotland) Bill introduced by Mr. J. E. Sutherland, M. P. He did useful work in support of the Land Values (Scotland) Bill in 1907 and 1909, and also in support of the land clauses of the great Finance Act. His series of questions in the House of Commons contrasting the prices paid for various lands with their rating valuations has been of the greatest service to the movement, while among the other Bills which he has drafted and introduced may be mentioned one dealing with rights of way in Scotland, another providing for the abolition of hypothec—the Scottish equivalent of distraint of goods for rent,—another for providing that in case of compulsory purchase the full site value as adopted for Finance Act purposes should be the basis of the price of the site, and the Land Values (Scotland) Bill, embodying the provisions of the Government Bill of the same name which passed the House of Commons in 1907 and 1908, with various additions bringing it up to date. Besides Parliamentary and platform work, he has made a number of contributions to the press, and among his publications may be mentioned Economic Ideals, already referred to, Island Economy, Land and Labor, The Truth about Tariffs, Land Reform in Theory and Practice, and The A. B. C. of the Land Question.

ALEXANDER URE, K.C., M.P., Lord Advocate—Mr. Ure is today the foremost figure at the Scottish Bar—a position he has attained by sheer capacity and brilliant work in his profession. In the political field he has been remarkable for his advocacy of the taxation of land values. He has preached that faith when it seemed far enough from attainment. Therefore it is well that he should be remembered now when the 1909-10 Finance Bill is putting into practical form a proposal for which he has labored so ardently. Mr. Alexander Ure is fifty-nine years of age, and he has been seventeen years in Parliament, holding office during the last four years. He did not come to Westminster until he had made a great name for himself at the Bar. A son of the late Mr. John Ure—a former Lord Provost of Glasgow—the Lord Ad-