

J. W. BENGOUGH.

(See frontispiece.)

Mr. Bengough, writer, lecturer and cartoonist, whose brilliant essays, with their genial humor and keen powers of analysis, have delighted the readers of the REVIEW, and whose "Little Essays on a Big Subject" are now running serially in these columns, was born in Toronto in 1851. His father was Scotch and his mother was Irish—which goes far toward explaining the mingled shrewdness and sense of the comic which inform his writings.

He early entered upon the study of law but gave it up for journalism, and was for some time local reporter on the Toronto *Globe*. While thus engaged he started *Grip*, which he ran for over twenty-one years.

In 1885 he read *Progress and Poverty*, and at once "saw the cat." He began the advocacy of its doctrines and has been at it ever since, as writer and lecturer. In the latter capacity he has given "chalk talks" in which he illustrates his points with impromptu sketches. His style is effective with audiences, and he is one of the most popular lecturers in the movement.

His writings are well known to Single Taxers and have had a wide circulation. Among these are the "Up to Date Primer," published by Funk and Wagnalls, N. Y.; "The Whole Hog Book," a translation of Henry George's *Protection*; the "Higher Critic Edition of Mother Goose," "The Sandford and Merton of a Later Day," "The Gist of Progress and Poverty in Words of one Syllable," "The Fables of Nomansland" and "The Queer Theories of George Henry", the two last named of which have appeared in the SINGLE TAX REVIEW. Besides these he has two volumes of humorous verse to his credit, and has written a few plays which have been produced with a creditable measure of success.

A recent visitor to this office was Mr. Abel Brink, of Virginia, Minnesota, who departed for Copenhagen the following day. Mr. Brink will study in Copenhagen for several years to fit himself for Single Tax work in America. Here's everlasting luck to him!

COMMUNICATIONS.

A FEW ANALOGIES.

EDITOR SINGLE TAX REVIEW:

The difference in opinion among Single Taxers as to the quickest, easiest and most natural method of obtaining their cherished idea, giving to all mankind equal rights to the use of the earth, has been debated among them from time to time, and still remains to be settled.

We are agreed that there are two great obstacles to be removed; one of them is the general ignorance of the average man as to his natural inheritance, and the relation that this inheritance has to his happiness and prosperity, and to his physical, mental and moral development. This is the economic side of the question. The other obstacle is the political, relating to the fortifications that have been built up through the ages by privilege to protect their monopoly, in the shape of statute law. These fortifications have their strength in the centralized power that controls the three branches of government, the legislative, judiciary and executive. Their power is not in the control of the land, but in the making of the laws, and compelling obedience to them.

The creator is always greater than the created.

The power of the Lords to veto the will of the people made free government in England a burlesque. This state of things, Mr. Asquith says, "we are determined to bring to an end—once and for all." Anybody who believes that in these United States the will of the people can be enacted into law, provided that will is against the interests of the classes, is laboring under a delusion. We too have our Lords, with their veto power here as in England, and this is the great menace to freedom. Single Taxers believe that economic liberty must come first. Socialists put their faith in political liberty, for the reason that a great kindergarten system of education can be built up. We learn more quickly by object lessons, and besides we can compel all the people to give attention, and pay for their own instruction.