

When Henry George came to Scotland the second time in 1884, Mr Cassels fell under the spell of the great land reformer. He came into personal contact with Henry George; attended all his meetings in the vicinity and set himself to the stud of "Progress and Poverty." With the brothers Norman and William McLennan, the brothers Longmuir (now in Australia), John Paul, James Busby, William Reid and many others, he began propaganda work for the Single Tax cause. He treasures today a certain copy of George's paper, the *Standard*, in which the great reformer mentions the brothers Cassels and McLennan as enthusiastic workers in the cause.

It goes without saying that Mr. Cassels has been connected with all the Single Tax organizations from "The Scottish Land Restoration League" to the "Scottish League for the Taxation of Land Values." During the last two winters he has been conducting classes for the study of Progress and Poverty, last year in conjunction with Mr. Matthew Wilson Paul, M.A., and Mr. Francis R. Douglas. This form of propaganda has been very successful. The usual plan on which the Glasgow classes were conducted was for the teacher to speak for three-quarters of an hour or so on some chapter of "Progress and Poverty" and then to have the same time devoted to questions and discussion. The result is that the Scottish movement at present is rich in young men capable of speaking, writing or teaching.

Mr. William Cassel's deceased brother John was the first teacher of a political economy class in the rooms of the Glasgow movement. There are four brothers still alive who are all keen Single Taxers. They are all a credit to Mr. David Cassels (Senior) who set them thinking on the land question. Of John who "has gone before," words will fail any of his colleagues in their attempt to describe the charm of his thought. Everyone of those associated with him will readily agree that whatever be the success of classes which they may have taught in later years, that they owe a great deal to their contact with John Cassels. His brother William now naturally takes his place in the Glasgow movement, but there are other brothers who could step into the breach if required.

MATTHEW WILSON PAUL, GLASGOW.

Matthew Wilson Paul, M.A., is one of the younger men of the Glasgow movement. He was born at West Calder, Midlothian, in December, 1888. A few years later his family removed to the little town of Bo-ness in the neighboring county of Linlithgow. It was here that Mr. Paul received his education prior to his proceeding to Glasgow University in 1907. In 1911 he graduated as a Master of Arts of his University. Concurrently with the latter part of his University Course Mr. Paul was trained in Glasgow for the teaching profession which he now follows.

Mr. Paul seems to have been bred to radicalism in thought, in the working family of which he is a member. The conditions under which the working classes in Scotland, as all over the civilized globe, have to live and work early

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