

Since the above was written Mr. McGuigan has been offered and has accepted a position in the Government dock yards at Hong Kong.

A. W. MADSEN, LONDON.

Mr. A. W. Madson, B. Sc., who is now Assistant Secretary to the United Committee, is teaching Political Economy in the Putney district of London. Already he has been in conflict with one of the "orthodox" school who undertook to teach Political Economy to the members of the Young Liberal League. While living in South Africa Mr. Madsen took a great interest in the movement for the Taxation of Land Values and helped to form a local league, which did some good work by means of press propaganda and meetings. The most important event in the life of that league was a deputation to the then Prime Minister of Cape Colony, John Merriman, who received the deputation very cordially. At that time the Cape Government was contemplating new taxation, and the deputation tried to show Mr. Merriman how a penny tax on the capital value of land would bring in the required revenue and at the same time produce important effects on the social condition of the masses of the people. Mr. Madsen owes his introduction to the movement to Mr. E. J. Evans, a prominent member of the South African League. Another of those who helped him to his belief in Land Value Taxation was Fred Gregg, who was Deputy Mayor of East London at the period already mentioned. Political Economy class work is not new to Mr. Madsen, for in 1907 he conducted a series of twelve lectures in the Railway Institute, East London, South Africa.

NORMAN McLENNAN, ANNAN, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

Although Mr. McLennan is not an old man, it is now over twenty-five years since—while not out of his teens—when he joined the Land Values movement. Brought up in Glasgow he heard Henry George deliver his address "Scotland and Scotsmen" in the City Hall. Shortly afterwards he became a devoted student of the works of the great reformer. In 1890 he was appointed the first secretary of the little organization which has now grown to satisfactory dimensions and is known as the Scottish League for the Taxation of Land Values. In that capacity he had a chief share in organizing some of the more important meetings and he made the personal acquaintance of Henry George. In 1894 he visited Mr. George in New York. During his stay in New York he addressed an open air meeting in Madison Square. On hearing of this Mr. George was amused at the idea of a Yankee audience being addressed in such a distinctive Scottish accent. Mr. McLennan was responsible for verbatim reports of some of Mr. George's Glasgow speeches, notably "Thy Kingdom Come." Starting work at 13 Mr. McLennan has followed the occupation of commercial clerk. For the past 13 years he has been in the counting house of a well known boiler making firm in Dumfriesshire situated within a few miles of the English border. During the last

eight years he has been secretary of the company, but he has been able to devote some spare time to the propaganda. In 1900 he married Miss Busby, the only sister of James Busby, now secretary of the Scottish League. But in 1911 death robbed him of his wife and left him a widower with a small family.

Mr. McLennan does not explicitly advocate the Taxation of Land Values in his Political Economy lectures, but goes over the elements of the science and leaves the students to make their own application of the principles. This in his opinion is the best way, and he holds that it is borne out by his past experience. In his methods he makes large use of a black-board and is fond of illustrations from the commercial columns of the *Glasgow Herald*. He is an expert on questions of currency and exchange and can make the treatment of such subjects very interesting. During 1911-12 session, the class was held in the town of Dumfries, and had an attendance of about 60. Lengthy reports of the lectures appeared in leading county newspapers and his audience included commercial, professional and scholastic men, with a fair sprinkling of interested ladies.

THE YOUNG LIBERAL MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(For the Review.)

By JOHN ARCHER.

“When will the forces of righteousness realize the wisdom of harnessing the restless energy, the enthusiasm, and the splendid capacity for service and sacrifice which the Nation’s youth and young manhood can bring into the perpetual fight which is ever being waged between the forces of good and evil? The Devil makes no such mistake, and uses the might and the power of youth for the doing of the major portion of the Nation’s wickedness!”

Thus wrote a popular and greatly beloved Methodist Minister some fifteen or twenty years ago. Whether or no such a sweeping indictment was justified is not our purpose to prove, but this much is certain; the potential power of youth was not appreciated as it is today. In those days the maturity of middle life, and the venerable experience of long years were considered the vital qualifications of all who should be vested with the responsibilities of moulding the thought, directing the energies, and leading the enterprises of all religious, ethical and political organizations, the fortunes of which were deemed to be menaced if entrusted to the keeping of youth with its inexperience and impetuosity.

The manner in which the young man has taken his place in politics, notably in the past ten years, is among the most remarkable phenomena of modern