

tions for intervening in discussions. Even now, however, it is his speeches away from Westminster that attract most attention, with their clear-cut logic, their inspiring faith in Liberalism, and their outspoken support of the most bitterly attacked reform of the day. He presided most acceptably over the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Land Values Taxation (Scotland) Bill 1906. (See article on Parliamentary movement).

Since the Budget of 1909 was introduced with its land valuation clauses Mr. Ure has spoken a good deal on that subject, and with point and effect. In the campaign which has been inaugurated he may be expected to play a part of real vigor. He brings to his task far more than the enthusiasm of the party leader. He has studied the questions with which it deals, as they are studied by the constitutional reformer, and with philosophical temper. He has won his way to his conclusions step by step, and he treads his way through the maze of intricacies—in which land taxation is necessarily involved—with sure footsteps. Mr. Ure might claim, were he not a modest man, that he has done a vast deal of the spade-work of preparation, and he will show no faltering now that the way has been opened to achievement. He has taken off his coat and has pledged his word to keep it off and work for the cause. It should be added that Mr. Ure is not a Single Taxer. Though out for the taxation of land values, he believes in other kinds of taxes. He is, however, against taxes on buildings, machinery and other improvements on land.

Physically Mr. Ure is a big man with a large, pale face. His broad forehead is a sign of intellectual strength. His frame tells of physical power. Out of doors he has found entertainment in many directions—in yachting, motoring and as a cyclist. But it is as a walker that he is chiefly remembered, the distances which he has covered on foot being such as to debar any but the strongest from thinking of competition with him. All these forms of exercise, however, are being abandoned one by one with the pressure of affairs—a pressure that is driving Mr. Ure onward to even a higher place than that which he now holds.

LEADERS OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY CLASSES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

WILLIAM CASSELS, GLASGOW.

William Cassels was born in Glasgow in 1869. He comes of a radical stock both from the paternal and maternal side. He received the usual school board national education up to his fourteenth year, then began to take steps to earn his living in various occupations until he went into the business of pattern-book making with his father and brothers.

At 14 under the influence of his father he began to take an interest in things political and social. The father held peculiar ideas, among others he had the idea that land should not be private property, but had then no recognition of any method for bringing about the desired result.

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 discribe 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