

lian papers informs us that at the age of 19 he was sent with a credit of \$50,000 to Khiva for the purpose of securing from the Turcomans carpets of great historic interest. He was arrested as a spy by the Russian authorities, but finally returned to England with carpets on which he realized a large sum. Some of these dated back to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. One of them is now in Windsor castle.

Mr. Hirsch's attention was first called to the problem of taxation when he was engaged in the coffee raising business in Ceylon. A heavy rice tax was driving the natives off the land, and reducing numbers to starvation. He wrote several pamphlets on the subject, finally succeeding with the aid of the Cobden Club—which at that time was a virile organization—in securing the abolition of this tax by the House of Commons.

Mr. Hirsch's publications have been numerous, but his chief work is *Democracy Versus Socialism*, which is probably the most searching analysis of the doctrines of socialism ever written. Needless to say, it is written from the Single Tax point of view.

It was probably not until 1890 that Mr. Hirsch became convinced of the soundness of our philosophy. In 1892 he gave up active participation in business to devote his time to the propaganda of the Single Tax gospel. He was president of the Victoria Single Tax League, and for a number of years was the leading spirit in that colony among those who are working for industrial emancipation in the only way it can be secured.

At a meeting of the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values held on 15th March, in London, it was resolved:

(1) "That this Committee places on record the profound regret occasioned by the death of Mr. Max Hirsch, who, as leader of the Land Value Taxation movement in Australia, as an economist of international reputation, and by a self-sacrificing life of high endeavor, did so much to advance the cause of justice and human welfare.

(2) "That this resolution be forwarded

to Mr. Hirsch's relatives, and to kindred organizations."

For the United Committee,
CROMPTON LLEWELYN DAVIES.
JOHN PAUL.
Joint Secretaries.

The REVIEW has been in frequent communication with Mr. Hirsch, who contemplated the preparation of a series of papers for its pages. We shall strive to obtain some of his unpublished manuscript. If these are unobtainable we shall content ourselves with printing from time to time extracts from his published writings which have not secured a circulation outside of Victoria.

As a writer Mr. Hirsch had the German talent for laborious investigation and careful and well considered statement. It is in these rather than in any marked graces of style, in which he was however by no means wholly deficient, that the value of his published papers consist.

In other fields than those he deliberately selected he might have attained honor and fame, and high wordly position. He chose the better part. He died beloved by many in many lands. He leaves an honored name among those who have wrought worthily for their fellows.

DEATH OF JAMES H. CANFIELD.

Those who read the slight obituary notices in the daily papers of this city of James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, could not know that in his death, which occurred on March 29th, there passed away one of the best equipped disciples of Henry George known to the early days of our movement. Mr. Canfield's work on "Taxation" is one of the best books in advocacy of our doctrines considered from the fiscal side.

Professor Canfield had been the president of the Nebraska University and the Ohio State University. A few years ago he became librarian of Columbia. It is not unlikely that in the position he held he was constrained to a less prominent advocacy of our doctrines than had characterized him at an earlier period. Be that as it may, he

had already suffered for opinion's sake. The U. S. Senatorship from Kansas had been within his grasp, and his retirement to the useful yet comparatively obscure quiet of a college library, equipped as he was with splendid talents and real knowledge, is as eloquent a testimony as we could ask that he had given to conscience what so many men less liberally endowed give to the world, in return for what the world calls success.

DEATH OF HENRY L. BROUGHTON.

The recent death of Henry L. Broughton at his home in Troy, N. Y. robs the Single Tax movement of another devoted worker. Mr. Broughton was born at Stillwater, N. Y. in 1846.

At a comparatively early age he began to take an interest in economic subjects. He was a republican in principle during the days of slavery in the South, although he did not reach the voting age until some years after the close of the Civil War. The slavery question having been disposed of he did not ally himself with any party, but always voted independently.

He had perceived with increasing perplexity the enrichment of the few at the expense of the masses, and when Henry George's *Progress and Poverty* appeared, giving the cause of such a condition and the remedy for it, he read the book with profound interest, and forthwith became not only an ardent admirer of Henry George, but a staunch advocate of Single Tax principles.

Troy is not a promising field for Single Tax work, and under existing conditions Mr. Broughton's opportunities for advancing the cause were somewhat limited; but had his life been prolonged, and could he have found it possible to lay aside his business for a while, he would have helped to overcome the apathy of his fellow citizens within the sphere of his influence. This, it is believed, he had hoped to do.

FOR THE GRAND FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The commission which will have under consideration the activities for the forwarding of which the Joseph Fels Fund of Amer-

ica is now being collected, has issued an inspiring circular. Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, has been selected as Treasurer of this fund. The commission comprises, Daniel Kiefer, of Cincinnati, Chairman; Jackson H. Ralston of Washington, D. C., Lincoln Steffens of Boston, Frederick C. Howe of Cleveland and George A. Briggs, of Elkart, Indiana. The advisory committee are William Lloyd Garrison, Dr. Mary D. Hussey, George Foster Peabody, Judge E. O. Brown, H. F. Ring, Louis F. Post, F. C. Leubuscher, Fenton Lawson, Bolton Hall, Mrs. Jennie L. Munroe, James W. Bucklin, Chas. H. Ingersoll, Henry George, Jr., Joseph Dana Miller and Bishop Charles D. Williams.

The circular is addressed "To the Friends of a Great Cause." It speaks of the splendid offer of Mr. Fels to "match every dollar" up to and beyond \$25,000 a year as "an opportunity for concentrated effort not to be missed." It speaks of it as "a chance so to hasten a better order that its benefits may be enjoyed even in our own time." And it says: "The public mind was never so hospitable as now to the principles of the common ownership of social values. This is indicated by ex-President Roosevelt's recent declaration for the preservation for all the people, always—of the nation's natural resources."

Finally the circular gives a list of activities which it pronounces worthy of general support, which list was printed in a recent issue of the *Review* at the time of the announcement of Mr. Fels's offer. "Our aid," says the circular, "will make all these effective, and some of them triumphant."

FOR PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE.

The Fels Committee have appointed Messrs. Bolton Hall, Henry George, Jr., and the editor of the *Review*, a sub-committee on the production and distribution of literature. This includes a problem which concerns not merely the printing of the most effective tracts and leaflets, but the getting of these into the hands of those who will read them.

The first half of this problem is easy,