

36; WVFW, 12; WCNW, 46; WBBC, 10; and WWRL, 6; or 283.

Mr. Ingersoll's current broadcasting schedule is as follows:

Monday, WVFW, 8:15 a. m., (1400 k.c.); WCNW, 2:45 p. m., (1500 k.c.). Tuesday, WCNW, 2:45 p. m., (1500 k.c.). Wednesday, WCNW, 2:45 p. m., (1500 k.c.); WBBC, 3:30 p. m., (1400 k.c.). Thursday, WLTH, 9 a. m., (1400 k.c.); WCNW, 2:45 p. m., (1500 k.c.). Friday, WVFW, 8:45 a. m., (1400 k.c.); WDAS, 5:15 p. m., (1370 k.c.). Saturday, WDAS, 10:15 a. m.; WDAS, 9:45 p. m.

His broadcasting is being curtailed now because more of his time has to be devoted to his campaign, which is now under way to an earlier and stronger start than was anticipated. We have a barrage of publicity throughout the state; 200 clippings to date. Here is a typical reference which shows the impression he has made and that he is regarded as a real candidate.

"It should not be overlooked that New Jersey has a 'third candidate' for governor this year, in the person of Charles H. Ingersoll, running under the title of Tax-Relief Candidate."—Union (N. J.) *Dispatch*.

The *Literary Digest* published the following with Mr. Ingersoll's face photograph on their page entitled "They Stand Out from the Crowd" in the issue of June 16.

"Charles H. Ingersoll, retired dollar-watch maker, will be the Single Tax candidate for Governor of New Jersey in the fall. He was brought up on a Michigan farm, but decided there was more of a career to manufacturing watches on a mass production-scale, and is the co-originator of the 'Watch that made the dollar famous.' At one time his firm produced 15,000 watches a day and he estimates that they sold more than 100,000,000 watches. Mr. Ingersoll speaks in a low, resonant, sonorous voice, likes to talk and converse with the people and be heckled by his audiences, rather than to deliver lectures. His campaign slogan is 'Plenty for Everybody.'"

The *Fortune* magazine published the following with photograph of Mr. Ingersoll and the bust of Henry George, "almost Mayor of New York." This was in the column called "Faces of the Month."

"In the '80's Single Tax was a potentially important movement. Now it comes only sporadically into the news. The latest news is that Charles H. Ingersoll, retired dollar-watch manufacturer, will be a Single Tax candidate for Governor of New Jersey this fall."

Mr. Ingersoll is going on tour during the last week in June. His meetings so far are as follows:

June 25.—Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, luncheon, J. Kennard Johnson, secretary. This was arranged by L. W. Statler of our office.

June 25.—Cortland Exchange Club, dinner meeting at the Cortland Country Club. This was also arranged through the efforts of L. W. Statler.

June 26.—Rochester Rotary Club, luncheon at the

Powers Hotel and broadcast over WHAM. Arranged by Charles A. Lingham, of Lockport.

June 27.—Lockport Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs luncheon. Arranged by Charles A. Lingham.

June 28.—Buffalo Rotary at the Hotel Statler, a luncheon. Arranged by Charles A. Lingham.

June 29.—Henry George Club luncheon at Pittsburgh. Arranged by Percy R. Williams.

Other arrangements are being made for meetings, full report of which will appear in the next issue of LAND AND FREEDOM.

Another entering wedge was made with Mr. Ingersoll's appeal to the colored population of New Jersey, June 22, at a meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Kenney Memorial Hospital in honor of Mrs. Grace Fenderson, at the Separate Battalion Armory, Newark.

MARCELLA STUTMAN, Office Secretary.

The Tories Go the Limit

By CHARLES O'CONNOR HENNESSY

THE action of the so-called "national" government of Great Britain, in wiping out the land tax clauses of Mr. Snowden's budget of 1931, although little noticed in this country, was undoubtedly one of the most significant political events in the politics of Great Britain since the ousting three years ago of the Labor Government by a Coalition headed by Premier Ramsay MacDonald, and which included besides Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, a former power in the Labor Cabinet, and Sir John Simon, Mr. Runciman, and Sir Godfrey Collins, representing a wing of the Liberal Party. While the personnel of the "national" cabinet was overwhelmingly Tory in complexion, the pretense that the aggregation was to be rather non-partisan and "national," was, for a time at least, outwardly maintained.

It is to be remembered that one of the last acts of Philip Snowden's service as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labor Cabinet was to force through Parliament in the first Budget of 1931, the proposal for a tax upon the site value of all land, to become operative in 1933. In the elections that followed the dissolution of the Labor Government, Snowden's speeches and his high prestige and personal following undoubtedly contributed toward the great political overturn that brought the "national" government into power. Upon his entry into the national cabinet, Mr. Snowden, because of the prevalent agitation for economies of administration, consented to the suspension of the work that had already been undertaken under his Budget Act to set up a system of valuation of the privately-owned land of Great Britain.

In the following year, the Tories, always representative of the land-owning class, and with an overwhelming majority in Parliament, undertook to wholly expunge land value taxation from the government programme.

Meantime Philip Snowden had left the government because of his disagreement with its protectionist tendencies, and without compromise of his radical principles, had entered the House of Lords, as Viscount Snowden. Mr. Baldwin placated his Tory supporters, who were demanding the death of land valuation, by declaring that it would be behaving indecently to a man like Lord Snowden to destroy the land valuation statute which Mr. Baldwin described as a "statute in coma." He made reference to the great help that Philip Snowden had given the government in the elections.

Now it appears that the Tory landlords have never ceased to insist upon the complete wiping out of the threat to their special privileges, involved in the proposal for land value taxation, and Mr. Chamberlain, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in the recent budget has yielded to the landlord supporters of the government and abolished the Snowden scheme entirely.

The Manchester *Guardian* in an editorial headed "Toryism Triumphant" is bitter in its references to the cynical disregard for their implied pledges, now manifested by the government, and of the obviously indefensible acquiescence in the Tory policy by Premier MacDonald, Mr. Thomas, Sir John Simon and other Liberal leaders, who were once staunch supporters of the land value policy. The *Guardian* says:

"The parallel with the Lloyd George land taxes of 1909 is painfully close. In such another demoralizing Coalition their author gave way (in 1920) to a Tory ramp, and the taxes were dropped."

Meantime, Prime Minister MacDonald has been silent as far as Parliament goes. The *Guardian* says of him and the other former supporters of land value taxation: "They have become so tame that they will swallow anything."

In a letter to Secretary Madsen of the Georgist United Committee, the Prime Minister made a rather weak defense of the action taken by his Cabinet, the substance of his argument being to the effect that the Snowden Act was not comprehensive enough in any event "to enable a great deal to be done."

Lord Snowden, commenting on the decision of the government, was bitter in his attacks upon the apostacy of the Prime Minister. He says:

"I suppose this has been done at the instigation of the Prime Minister, who wants to give his Tory colleagues further proof of the thoroughness of his conversion to Toryism. According to the statements of the Tory Ministers at the time that the valuation was suspended, it would have been a humiliation for Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Thomas and Lord Sankey if the government repealed the valuation altogether. It will be interesting to hear whether what would have been a humiliation two years ago to these Ministers is no longer a humiliation. The only honest explanation they can give will be that nothing the Tory Ministers can do to make the Prime Minister swallow his former principles can humiliate him still deeper."

One effect of the action of the government in this matter has been to stimulate an extraordinary revival of interest in the land value tax policy, not only in the ranks of the Labor Party but among a large majority of Liberal leaders, although Lloyd George, for the time being, remains silent.

Arthur Madsen, secretary of the United Committee for Taxation of Land values, in a recent letter to me says:

"What has happened was no doubt a foregone conclusion from the beginning, for the landed interests are on top and they have forced the government to do away with the Act in time before the next general election. It may be said, I think, that the government has chosen this year's Finance Bill as the moment for slaughtering the land tax proposal, because they cannot be sure that they will be in office next year. By-elections are going heavily against them as illustrated by the recent voting in West Ham district of London where the Labor candidate was returned with a majority of 3,464, to be compared with a Tory majority in the same district of 5,108 in 1931.

"The Government surrender to monopoly and privilege with the incidental exposure and humiliation of the Prime Minister has put the taxation of land values forward as a very live issue and there is undoubtedly a new awakening of the public conscience and of the public interest in this question."

I see nothing in the new turn of political affairs in Great Britain to be sad about, for it has raised again, in an acute way, the issue which must ultimately destroy the Tory Government. To any one familiar with political trends in Great Britain it must appear that the sentiment for land value taxation has been steadily growing, and is stronger today than at any time that I can remember. The position of MacDonald, and the apparent acquiescence of those other members of the Cabinet taken over from the Labor or Liberal parties, is a new illustration of the extent to which mere politicians may be led to abase themselves and betray their professed principles for the sake of holding on to temporary place and power.

But Snowden's character as a real democrat and as a statesman who consistently relates his public conduct to his public principles is again splendidly made evident.

After Snowden's Valuation

By M. J. STEWART

SOME readers of LAND AND FREEDOM who enjoyed this scribe's account in July 1931 of the Snowden Land Valuation Act, may have the happiness to remember his summing up of the position: others who no doubt for good reasons disliked it may recollect it by courtesy. It was that the movement was in a more hopeful and a more precarious position than ever before: more hopeful because land value taxation as such was for the first time on the British Statute Book: more precarious because as response to the Edinburgh 1929 Conference had shown only one-third of the Cabinet and one-third of the Liberal and Labor Members of Parliament were even superficially and insincerely in its favor. Snowden was a rather half-hearted lion tamer, daunting amongst others the Prime