

"the small farm or the large farm is to survive, or whether both shall exist side by side, let the case be decided on its pure economic merits in free and open competition. Cause no man to be fined and taxed on his own improvements, but let the Government take in taxation that which rightly belongs to the whole community, the unimproved value of the land."

It seems sometimes as if the great defect in the philosophy associated with the name of Henry George, is that it is not sufficiently complicated for educated minds to be able to grasp it!

As we sail toward the sunset and think of the homeland to which we are returning, and over which there hangs the dark cloud of industrial strife, memory recalls the little homily we heard from the lips of the Secretary of the Smallholders' Association in Odense—the home of Hans Andersen.

He spoke of the healing of the unemployment disease throughout the world, and the opening up of opportunities for labour everywhere by getting rid of land monopoly; of the raising of the standard of industrial wages that follows, when, beginning with agriculture, the labourer has an opportunity of becoming a farmer on fair terms, and when oppressive taxation is abolished.

He compared this natural method of securing a wage standard by just laws, with the strike method, in which success is only won by force, and held—sometimes—by force.

Why is it that in England, with a better climate and a more naturally fertile soil than in Denmark, the agricultural labourer's wage is a mere pittance, and poverty still exists amidst the possibility of plenty?

"We have farm land, and summer, and sunshine enough,

If we only have freedom and justice enough."*

Mr. Rupert East, in his impressions on Denmark, appearing in the *Bucks Herald*, 28th August, writes:—

"It is a striking fact that for two generations agriculture has not been hampered by Protective duties, and the latest movement is towards removing the hampering rate and tax burdens on their improvements and placing the same on the site values of their land. This change in legislation is being watched by political economists all over the world, especially as it comes from a nation of 'peasant proprietors,' and is unlike similar experiments in other parts of the world, as it applies generally over town and country alike. Mr. East's informing statement was prefaced by an editorial comment to the effect that he has for many years been a keen student and exponent of the Land Value policy.

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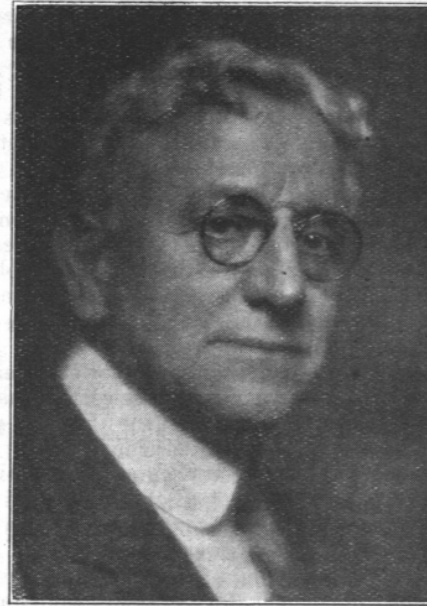
The salient facts of the Copenhagen Conference were pleasantly placed as a "current topic" in the *Scottish Farmer*, 2nd October, and readers interested were enjoined to a careful perusal of the September issue of *Land & Liberty*. In the open field of political adventure the editor of the *Scottish Farmer* stands fearlessly for independence and fair play, as some of our press writers can gratefully acknowledge. He ought to visit Denmark and learn at first hand how Land Value Taxation is associated with its agricultural enterprise and prosperity.

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Mr. R. L. Capell, of Northampton, writing to wish best success for the efforts of *Land & Liberty*, sends cuttings from the *East Africa Standard* with informing letters on Taxation of Land Values contributed by his daughter, now resident in East Africa.

* From Mr. P. Larsen's verses of greeting read at the opening meeting of the Conference.

FREDERIC C. LEUBUSCHER, B.A., LL.B.



The Copenhagen Conference, apart from its mission, will be gratefully remembered by those present for its many useful and inspiring issues. One man, Fred. C. Leubuscher, had come from New York to Copenhagen who, taking a foremost part in the proceedings as an able exponent of our case and contributing the brilliant paper printed in our issue of last month, made a definite purpose his special concern. The idea was to form an international organization on the basis of the Conference platform—Land Value Taxation and Free Trade. He and the President, Charles O'Connor Hennessy, earnestly discussed the project as they journeyed together across the Atlantic to Denmark. It found a prominent place in the Presidential Address, was brought before the Resolutions Committee by Fred. C. Leubuscher, and on his proposition was adopted by the Conference.

Mr. Leubuscher bears an honoured name in our ranks. He was with Henry George in his first Mayoralty campaign in 1886, and since those eventful and memorable days has been a standard bearer in the fight for economic justice. His name is once more indelibly associated with a landmark in the progress of the cause. May his zeal and enthusiasm for our International Union be fully justified.

In a speech at Washington, 27th October, President Coolidge declared "the keynote of the present prosperity is high wages and moderate profits. The American scale of wages is the main support of the home market."

"Where wages are high," says Henry George, "there will the brain best guide the hand."

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Addressing a meeting at Merionethshire, on a non-political occasion, 29th October, Mr. Lloyd George urged that neither the barriers of poverty nor the stupidity and indolence of parents should be allowed to stand between the child and the best education the Country could afford: "Having to overcome these barriers," he said, "was more important than the land question." This reminds us of Dr. Dundas White's remark at a land value demonstration at Cardiff in 1913—that he "would bank on the man with access to land and no education as against him who had the education and no land."