

pion of liberty, equality of opportunity and freedom of trade.

Alexander Gordon Huie was born in the bush near Wagga in October, 1869. He was the eldest son of Alexander Huie, a Scotsman from Edinburgh, who in 1868 married Miss H. Carige, both families having come to Australia in the early fifties. The infant Huie narrowly escaped being washed away in the great flood in the Murrumbidgee of 1870. A child of the bush, the first thirty years of his life were spent in remote country centers, where opportunities for education were somewhat few, and those not of the best. The Huie family had a full share of bush vicissitudes, and times were often bad. Unlike most country boys, young Huie was a good walker, whereas the Australian youth usually prefers to ride. He has walked from Wyalong to Lake Cudgellico, a distance of about eighty miles, in two days, a remarkable performance, although the time is perhaps slightly longer than the railway train will presently take to perform the same journey. The youth was also a good duck shooter, and thought nothing of walking twenty miles to pot these birds.

His first employment was as a shop assistant, but this did not last long. Before he was twenty he used to argue for free trade against those whom he smilingly described as "local fiscal heathens." Leaving the shop, the young man took up general bush work and fencing, wool washing timber cutting, building houses, working on bridges, and all the rest of it. Accordingly, when Mr. Huie discusses the land problem he cannot be dismissed as a doctrinaire, for he knows life on the land.

At the age of twenty Mr. Huie read Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." Up to this time he had argued for free trade from a natural sense of right and justice, but in this book, which opened a new world to so many, Mr. Huie realized the basic principles of production, employment, trade, and progress. A quarter of a century's experience has confirmed him in his faith. Mr. Huie is still a Single Taxer. No one who has been in his company has ever

been left in any doubt on that point.

In 1894 he contested the Lachlan electorate. The young man did not succeed, but he surprised everyone by the run which he gave his opponents. Five years later he came to Sydney where he soon made his presence felt. He became secretary of the Single Tax League, and in 1905 he started *The Standard* which he has edited ever since.

TAKES ISSUE WITH HERBERT BIGELOW

EDITOR SINGLE TAX REVIEW:

I notice that you refer to Herbert Bigelow's pamphlet, "What Shall we do with Our Millionaires," as "an admirable piece of Single Tax propaganda." The proposals at the beginning of that pamphlet, summarized on page 6, may be good Socialism, and it may appeal to the rich as a good means of averting revolution (without interfering with their privileges), but they are not Single Tax. Have Single Taxers become so discouraged with the progress of the movement that they are ready to substitute for its just demands the policy of Robin Hood? May I call your attention to some comments on the income tax on pp. 296-7 of the *Public*?

You have probably seen the enclosed review of Prof. Taussig's book on the tariff, but I send it in the hope that you may feel like commenting on it. Your recent reflections on the professional economists have been most happy and refreshing.—
FRANCIS W. GARRISON.

THE Pueblo (Colo.) Single Tax League continue the publication of their *Bulletin* in which the operation of the present taxation of improvements are clearly set forth. Pueblo, it will be remembered, was the city which adopted the Single Tax. In a campaign deliberately conducted by the official assessing bodies to discredit the system the Single Tax was finally repealed by a trifle over 200 votes in a total of 6,300. The promises of the repealers that taxes on homes would be reduced have not been fulfilled.