

and people into poverty or whether you use the destructive power of taxation upon the only thing you want to destroy—and that is monopoly."

"All taxation should rest on public values and none upon private property: government makes these public or social values, in franchises and natural resources and valuable city land, and these values should pay for the government that creates them: using social revenues for social needs, would leave all private and individual wealth free of every tax, the multiplicity of which now has brought business and industry to the verge of bankruptcy. So, in New Jersey, I would hope to start, during my term of office, a movement which, in time—possibly ten years—would abolish all taxation as we now know it, by shifting it to these social values that are now going into speculator's pockets; the far-reaching effects of this constructive use of the taxing power can only be imagined when you consider that our present system, in taxing industry and exempting speculation, caused the breakdown of 'capitalism,' the destruction of which the Socialists now threaten, and are making rapid progress in doing."

The campaign will apparently be limited in scope for lack of funds—limited largely to Mr. Ingersoll's personal work, and so very likely will not be a winning campaign, but it will have a very large proportion of maximum publicity and poll a large vote. Mr. Charles S. Prizer, formerly of Reading, Pa., and Somerville, N. J., and one of the oldest Single Taxers in the movement, is organizing a Ways and Means Committee for the purpose of raising a small fund for this work.

Mr. Ingersoll is avoiding personalities but has demanded Governor Moore's impeachment for having reappointed a judge who had bought his office for \$25,000 cash, and for this Mr. Ingersoll has been excluded from the air by WHOM. He expects also to raise important questions about copious campaign funds from special interests used by one of the candidates.

We are working on a broadcast symposium of interviews of twenty-six Mayors from leading cities of the country starting with Mayor McNair of Pittsburgh who has already appeared with Mr. Ingersoll on WOR and WDAS of Philadelphia. Mr. Ingersoll will interview each of these Mayors over WOR, and of course will develop the taxation question in each case. He requests that all Single Taxers tune in at 7:45 p. m. every Saturday.

MARCELLA STUTMAN, Office Secretary.

OPENING the land to labor will end involuntary idleness but the opening must not be restricted to one form of industry subject to arbitrary regulation. President Roosevelt's reforestation proposal is subject to this criticism. It is like trying to free an immense imprisoned army by opening the prison door a fraction of an inch. This is one way how not to do it.

Sir George Fowlds Passes

THE death of Sir George Fowlds of Auckland, New Zealand, on Aug. 17 at the age of 74, will be an incident of keen regret to the friends of the Henry George movement in all lands. Almost to the last he appeared to be in the best of health, but an operation for appendicitis was followed by his death a few days later.

He was the champion of many great causes, but the dominating and absorbing interest of his life was the philosophy of Henry George. Mr. C. D. McLean of Auckland informs us that a few days before his death he expressed a desire to present a scholarship in the Henry George School out of the small estate of which he and Mr. McLean and Mr. Nightingale were the administrators. We are happy to inform our readers that his wishes were carried out and check for this scholarship has been received.

As a boy George Fowlds worked on his father's farm and at the loom. He was born in Fenwick, Ayr. At 22 he decided to seek his fortune abroad and arrived at Capetown with a few shillings in his pocket. In 1884 he married Miss Fulton, but as the South African climate was unsuitable for her they set out for New Zealand. He bought a small clothing business which rapidly grew, with a branch in Wellington.

In 1899 he was elected to Parliament as one of the three representatives from Auckland City. In 1902 he was elected as representative from another New Zealand constituency constituting Grey Lynn, and he held his seat till 1911. Then he was defeated but in 1914 was again elected.

For his patriotic services during the war he received the title of Commander of the British Empire and in 1928 he was made Knight Bachelor. Occupying many positions, Minister of Education for New Zealand and later president of the Auckland University, he found time for church work, lecturing and traveling. It is interesting to record that he went to South Africa as representative of New Zealand at the opening of the first South African Parliament, thus renewing his acquaintance with the land he had known in youth.

Sir George is survived by Lady Fowlds, three daughters and four sons.

It is not too much to say that Sir George was Auckland's first citizen. He came to this country some years ago and the welcome extended to him by Henry George men here is well remembered.

Many were the tributes paid him by the press of New Zealand. *The Auckland Star* says of him:

Though the passing of such a man is a loss to the whole of the Dominion, it will be especially felt by educationists and by the Auckland University. With the latter he was associated in its early struggles; he saw it grow to a measure of stature; and later guided it as its president.

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The high regard in which he was held by his country was shown by the presentation made to him at a public meeting on Sept. 22 of last year in the Town Hall, at which tributes to his public record were made by leading business men.

The *New Zealand Herald* in a column editorial paid him this tribute:

Few men have left so positive an influence for good on New Zealand as Sir George Fowlds, whose death is deeply mourned by the whole community. He lived intensely and lived well, selflessly devoting every talent he possessed to the general welfare. Honors came to him, honors that he could not more appreciate because they were manifestly bestowed in sincere acknowledgment of service greatly rendered, but it was not for them that he laid out his life. The task was ever the absorbing interest, and in its doing he found the highest joy of all. When in a year yesterday he divested himself of some public responsibilities it was the relinquishing of their burden, as those nearest to him fully understood, that gave him more poignant regret than the taking of a part less prominent in the public gaze. In work he had ever found delight, and even his gladness that others were ready to step into places he was vacating could not wholly compensate him for the realized loss of room to toil as had been his wont. That he should still retain some posts of service was characteristic. Thus, although in a restricted sphere, he kept going right to the end. This, it is certain, would have been his own choice. He was not bred in easy circumstances; by his own qualities of industry and courage he made a place for himself, and in every phase of his career "marched breast forward." It mattered little to him whether the cause he espoused was popular or unpopular; he never lost "the common touch," but was prepared to stand alone, if need be, so long as the cherished ideal or principle could be maintained. Foremost in every recollection of him this essential attribute of his character will ever have thought. It is the key to all his real success, and the splendid redemption of every seeming failure.

Professor Alonso of Salamanca Visits New York

WHEN Prof. Antonio F. Matheu Alonso arrived in New York on Saturday, Aug. 9 on the Marquis de Camillos, a committee consisting of Chas. Joseph Smith and Joseph Dana Miller met him at the dock.

On the Monday evening following a hurried application to the telephone brought together at Miller's Restaurant, 115 Nassau Street, a group of thirteen New York Henry George men to greet him. There would have been more had time permitted. Those who gathered were Chas. Joseph Smith, Prof. George Geiger, Max Berkowitz, Joseph Dana Miller, Gaston Haxo, Morris Van Veen, Mr. and Mrs. John Luxton, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond V. McNally, and Edward C. Molino.

Prof. Alonso is teacher of economics and French at the University of Salamanca. If he can find time he will translate Prof. Geiger's "Philosophy of Henry George."

All of Henry George's works, he informed us, have been translated for Spanish readers.

On the day following the Marquis de Camillos departed for Cadiz. On the boat with Prof. Alonso to the last bell were Messrs. Van Veen, John Luxton, Chas. Joseph Smith and the editor of LAND AND FREEDOM.

All who had the pleasure of meeting Prof. Alonso were delighted with him. It seemed that we were meeting with an old friend. He radiates friendship and sincerity. His eyes sparkled with enjoyment whenever friends of the movement were mentioned, and he talks of his Georgist colleagues in Spain in the same terms of affection.

"What do the people of Spain think of the Roosevelt plan of recovery?" we asked him.

With a twinkle in his eye he answered: "We Georgists know—the others are like your own people."

Yes, we Georgists know—everywhere in all lands we know, because the truth has been revealed to us.

Bon voyage, Professor! Here's hoping we meet again.

Campaign for the California Amendment

SINCE last reporting to LAND AND FREEDOM, certain developments have taken place in the campaign for the adoption of a constitutional amendment in California doing away with the sales tax and also with all taxation on tangible personal property and improvements.

Over 200,000 signatures were obtained, largely in Los Angeles and San Francisco, for this initiative proposition. On the check-up by the County Clerks, however, only about 108,000 passed muster when 110,811 were necessary. A re-check would undoubtedly have put us many thousands to the good, but time only permitted this to the extent of 15,000 names, which increased our vote by over 2,000, but not enough to meet the constitutional requirement for a place on the November ballot.

We are advised that upon procuring an additional two or three thousand names, we will be assured of a place on the next special election ballot, and this is likely to occur as early as next February. Steps are now under way to procure the additional signatures needed, and within a week's time they undoubtedly will be presented to the County Clerks.

The foregoing is a disappointment to us so far as immediate action is concerned, but who is wise enough to say that in the long run it will not be to the good? We shall have certainly three or four months' additional time in which to carry on the work of education, something, from our point of view, of the highest possible value. The three months before the Fall election offered an entirely insufficient time for this purpose.

We are fortunate in having had the assistance of John Lawrence Monroe, who it is to be hoped will find it possible to take an active part in the work of education, par-