

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 near 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-

ticularly in Southern California. Meanwhile, in both the North and the South we are intending to push the work of organization and education just as rapidly as may be possible.

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Since writing the foregoing I am able to speak definitely about our situation in California. It appears, from a letter received today from the secretary of State of California, that our entire shortage in names up to the present time amounts only to 1,599. We are now arranging to get 3,000 additional names in Los Angeles County, which is yet open to us. These names will of course amount to about double our deficiency. This insures us a place upon the next ballot succeeding this Fall, either at a general or a special election. There is every probability that before the winter is out a special election will be held to authorize certain state bonds, and that at that time our measure will go before the people.

To get this measure upon the ballot has cost between five and six thousand dollars, the greater part of which was raised in California, with some assistance from the East. The largest individual contribution we have received outside the state was \$100 from Mr. Franklin Wentworth of Boston.

To carry on such a campaign as we should inaugurate for the adoption of the amendment, a very considerable sum should be raised. We can use to advantage \$20,000, and to do our best should have this amount. This would enable us to use the radio extensively, and also have the needed amount of printing. We are justified in calling upon all our friends in every part of the United States to join in this work.

The importance of the campaign can hardly be exaggerated. If we succeed we will in the course of five years transfer the entire taxation upon tangible personal property and improvements to land values. We will have carried our fight a good half way toward the final goal. We will have given an example and illustration to advocates of real taxation reform in every part of the United States and abroad. If there is any cause more worthy of sacrifice and more fruitful in its promises than this, I am unable to state what it is.

Left over from the campaign there will be a limited number of blank unused petitions. May I suggest that until they are exhausted, any contributor to our fight may call upon our treasurers, A. J. Samis, 2422 N. Alvarado Street, Los Angeles, or Edgar Pomeroy, 83 McAllister Street, San Francisco, for a copy. These copies will serve as a memento of a contest which may easily become historic, and at the same time serve as an indication of the practical road out to success for our movement.

About three years ago, in the columns of LAND AND FREEDOM, I pointed out that the best states for such a movement to be brought to fruition were Massachusetts and Michigan, with California a third less favorably

situated. It was left to us in California to take the first step, as the other states did apparently nothing. Let us hope that they will wake up to the situation in the near future.—JACKSON H. RALSTON.

A Prize Offer

A SUPPORTER of the Henry George School of Social Science offers a prize of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for a statement of the Henry George plan of taking the rent of land instead of taxes.

The statement should not exceed about 200 words, so that it could easily be put on a card.

The merits will be judged as follows:

Likelihood of attracting attention and being									
passed on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50%
Comprehensiveness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25%
Clearness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25%

100%

Mr. Fowles, the new director of the School, has kindly consented to act as judge. Contest closes with close of year, December 31, 1934.

All contestants should write clearly on one side only of the paper or postal card and send it either under their own name or a pen name to Bolton Hall, 17 West 28th Street, New York City, Chairman Library Committee of Henry George School.

Immediate Action

I THINK this question should be exploited both in the interest of definite action and of the circulation of our papers.

"Suppose you were in the cabinet of the President or in his inner circle of advisers, with, as at present, some sympathy among them with our principles and aims—

"What would you ask him and his aides to do, that would be practicable and hopeful for people interested in political success, as well as in the people?"—B. H.

Good News From Canada

YOUR readers will be glad to know that the reactionary Tory party was defeated "horse, foot and artillery," in the recent election of the Liberals with a majority of around 40. Of still more interest, I would advise you that our friend, Mr. A. W. Roebuck, for many years on our executive, a past secretary and president of the Single Tax Association, will be the next Attorney General and in my humble judgment will be the brains of the administration.

It is his intention if he can secure the necessary backing, to introduce as an emergency measure a special exemption from all taxation on all new buildings erected in the province of Ontario during the next five or ten years as may be decided.—ALAN L. THOMPSON, Toronto.