

the Light," which has had the enthusiastic approval of many friends of the movement at home and abroad. Three years later, after a great deal of investigation, he published another book called *The Digger Movement in the Days of the Commonwealth*. This is a history of a struggle which orthodox historians have passed over as of little account, and social reformers are indebted to Mr. Berens for the interesting light he has thrown on an early movement for the restoration of the use of land to the people. The Yorkshire movement, which is now in a fairly prosperous condition, owes much to Mr. Berens for his assistance in its dark days. Of few men—if of any—can it be more truly said than of Lewis H. Berens that "He has kept the faith." His health has not been all that his friends could have liked for some time and this means much to the movement. His speedy recovery will be enthusiastically welcomed by all who know the fine day's work he has put in "For the cause that needs assistance."

IGNATIUS SINGER, F. C. S.—Mr. Singer was born in Hungary and has now reached close to the veteran stage. In his young days he knew what it was to walk the streets of London without the opportunity of putting forth his ability, which is far removed from the mediocre or ordinary type. His work in connection with the production of "The Story of my Dictatorship" is recorded in another place. Being a student of science Mr. Singer took his friend Mr. Berens for an excursion in this fruitful but comparatively unexplored field, and the result was another book by the joint authors entitled, "Some Unrecognized Laws of Nature." While struggling to earn a living in London in his early days he wrote a Hungarian Grammar which was published by Messrs. Trubner & Co. He was introduced to a German gentleman who was engaged in writing a book on Political Economy. This gentleman had money, and Mr. Singer had ability, and his services were enlisted in the production of the book. During the discussions the German would reply at intervals to Mr. Singer "Ach! that won't do. I see you are a Georgian." This puzzled Mr. Singer, who at the time did not know that he was a Georgian, but afterwards he learned that his friend was right. On inquiring what a Georgian was his friend showed him a sixpenny quarto edition of *Progress and Poverty* and said, "Surely you have read this book." Up till that moment he had not done so, but he sat up that night and read it. On returning it the next evening Mr. Singer said to his friend, "You are right, I am a Georgian."

Soon afterwards Mr. Singer went to South Australia where he came first into contact with Mr. Lewis H. Berens. There along with Mr. Henry Taylor he assisted in promoting the South Australian Single Tax League. A part of his Single Tax work then consisted in editing a little weekly paper called *The Commonwealth*. Later he returned to England as did also his friend, Mr. Berens, and the fruits of their joint labor as authors is to be found in the "Dictator," "Government by the People" and "Some Unrecognized Laws of Nature." To him also the Yorkshire movement owes a good deal. Perhaps

he was the first man who publicly introduced the question into the county. He was booked to lecture in Bradford on the "Rights of Property," and his chairman in introducing him said, that it was interesting in these revolutionary times to hear that property had any rights. He evidently expected to hear something which Mr. Singer had no intention of saying. His position is that men and not things have rights, and that property owners have no more and no less rights than people who own no property. This is a simple proposition but the average politician requires a surgical operation to get it into his head.

FRED VERINDER—Mr. Verinder is a veteran in the movement, and yet carries his years so well that a first look or a short acquaintance would hardly convey the fact. Not only does he preserve his physical freshness, but his mental energy is something at which to marvel. If he could have been discouraged in his work, he was surrounded by all the elements capable of accomplishing this feat. Working for a generation in an office overlooking a thoroughfare filled continually with a passing throng of people in feverish pursuit of business, or a no less feverish pursuit of pleasure, his search for kindred spirits must have got fairly near to the proverbial needle in the haystack. But everything comes to him who works while he waits, and the probability is that Mr. Verinder's present trouble is to find time to attend to his friends and the work he wants to do at the same time. There is nothing musty in his knowledge, but on the contrary he keeps himself well up to date, and has always a word of advice in reserve should that be needed in connection with any new departure.

He was born in 1858, and educated at Parmiter's Foundation School, Bethnal Green. When he reached the age of fourteen he was apprenticed as a Pupil Teacher at the National School in the same neighborhood. There he obtained three National Scholarships to the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, and studied Biology, Botany and Physics under Professor Huxley, Dyer and Guthrie respectively. Being appointed one of the masters at the Tottenham Grammar School, he took up the study of classics, and became an undergraduate of the London University, but abandoned his intention of taking a degree in order to devote himself to social reform. He became associated with the Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, and together they founded the Guild of St. Matthew on June 29th, 1877. This was a society of Churchmen for the study of social questions and Mr. Verinder became Honorary Secretary. It was at a meeting of this society in the winter of 1881-2 that Mr. Verinder first heard of the publication of *Progress and Poverty*, and he soon was familiar with its contents. Two years later he assisted in the organization of the author's first campaign in Great Britain. On May 7th, 1884, he became General Secretary of the English League—then called the English Land Restoration League—a position he has held continuously for twenty-eight years. This gives him easily the first place among the men who are employed in the movement in Great Britain. Of his work during that time it is