

he has swayed many a hostile audience. He has turned defeat into victory for others besides himself, and the writer could name one constituency where the sitting member would have had as much chance as a snow ball would have in Hades if it had not been for the brilliant work of Francis Neilson. Many American readers will be able to judge Mr. Neilson from personal contact. In the autumn of this year he made a lecturing tour of the States.

Associated as he has been with E. G. Hemmerde in play writing they have likewise been associated in pushing the propaganda for the Taxation of Land Values. If the fact that they sit together in Parliament brings them a few more invitations to lecture on the question, the movement owes the people who elected them a great debt of gratitude.

E. G. HEMMERDE, M.P.—Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K.C. M.P., has won distinction in various walks of life. We have only to deal with his Single Tax work, but much could be written about his other attainments. During his college career he won honors both in classics and athletics. Today he is known as a Dramatist as well as a brilliant Advocate. His first Parliamentary contest was in Winchester in 1900, but this was—like many first contests offered to candidates—a forlorn hope. In 1906 he unsuccessfully contested Shrewsbury, but in that same year he was elected as the candidate to fight a by-election in East Denbigh, Wales. As there were many aspirants for this duty the selection had to be determined by ballot. After three votes had been taken Mr. Hemmerde was chosen, and his election to Parliament was an easier matter than securing the nomination, his majority being 2,791. Two years later he had to fight another by-election on being appointed Recorder of Liverpool. His majority on that occasion was twenty less, but it established a record for him, as the Liberal majorities had fallen by much more in other constituencies. In the General Election of January, 1910, he increased his majority by about 800. Electioneering by this time had become an expensive luxury, and less than a year elapsed before another General Election was practically forced on the Government by the House of Lords. Mr. Hemmerde surrendered his safe seat and went to Portsmouth in order to fight Lord Charles Beresford and his jingo creed. There was no chance of a win for him there, but he shook the confidence of the Admiral and kept him busy in his own place. Many another Tory candidate would have reason to regret this, as "Condor Charlie" is just the man to mop up a few votes from the unthinking with his "quarter-deck politics."

Out of Parliament Mr. Hemmerde found time for some effective platform work. When the by-election in North West Norfolk became necessary in May, 1912, he secured the nomination and after a stirring fight he returned to Parliament. His election has not been without effect in pushing forward the Land Policy of the Liberal Government.

R. L. OUTHWAITE, M.P.—Mr. Outhwaite's work in the movement is well known to those who are in close touch with its propaganda. Not only

has he spoken in all parts of Great Britain, but he has contributed to the popular literature of the movement. As Special Commissioner for the Daily News (London) he has travelled the country inquiring into the abuses of landlordism on the great estates of England and Scotland. His articles have been published in pamphlet form and issued under the titles of Peer and Peasant and The Scottish Land Problem. He has also in co-operation with his friend, Mr. Chomley, published a more ambitious work entitled "Land Values Taxation," which deals with the question in all its broader aspects. On the question of Rural Land Reform Mr. Outhwaite is particularly enthusiastic. At the instance of the United Committee he carried on a special campaign among the villagers and rural workers in Wiltshire, where over 10,000 signatures have been obtained in support of a petition to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in favor of taxation and rating of land values. His enthusiasm is expressed in untiring efforts both on the platform and by his gifted pen. He is in the first rank of platform exponents of the cause for land values taxation, impressing and convincing his audiences with a courage born of deep conviction. The electors of the Hanley division, at least those of them who are for progress and reform, have in their Member of Parliament one of the ablest and most devoted leaders, a foremost standard-bearer of the new crusade which he has already done much to advance. In all his unselfish and brilliant work, and it has been at times uphill, Mr. Outhwaite has been encouraged and helped by his wife, who is at one with him in all his endeavors to hasten the solution of the land question.

JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD, M.P.—Josiah C. Wedgwood is the Member of Parliament for Newcastle under Lyme, Staffordshire, which borders on the Division of Hanley now represented by R. L. Outhwaite. The Wedgwoods are a well known family in that district and Wedgwood pottery is famous far beyond it. Until recently Mr. Wedgwood was Chairman of the Land Values Group in Parliament and is still an active member both of it and the United Committee. His name is attached to several publications dealing with the question among which are "Real Land Reform," "Land Values—How and Why they Should be Taxed," "Henry George for Socialists," etc. He is the second son of Clement Francis Wedgwood, Master Potter of Etruria, and great-great grandson of the founder of that pottery. In 1895 he joined the Government service as a Naval Constructor at Portsmouth, having served an apprenticeship at the Elswick shipyard, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.

Formerly he was a Fabian Socialist and is still deeply interested in labor troubles, and is often to be found fighting side by side with labor leaders when there is trouble about. Being a great lover of freedom he is often prominent in Parliament when the rights of individuals are invalidated by seemingly harsh official interference. He was one of those who protested against the imprisonment of men who had been indicted for publishing inflammatory literature in connection with the Syndicalist movement. These