UNITED STATES.

MR. FELS IN GRAND RAPIDS.

Mr. Joseph Fels, who is at present in America, has, as usual, been making the most of his opportunities for pushing forward the land values movement. On November 24th, 25th and 26th he was present at the annual meeting of the Fels Fund Commission in Chicago, and we have received the report of a meeting he addressed on 22nd November at Grand Rapids, Michigan. The meeting was a special one of the Board of Trade Committee and 100 prominent business men listened to a convincing statement of the case for land values taxation as a business proposition.

HENRY GEORGE, JUN.'S. SPEAKING TOUR IN WESTERN CANADA AND WESTERN UNITED STATES.

Henry George, junior, has just concluded a brilliant speaking tour through Western Canada and the Western United States. In the Public (Chicago) of 24th November, he gives an account, from which the following extracts are taken, of his campaign which must be adjudged most successful :-

I commenced my Canadian speaking tour at Winnipeg. I commenced my Canadian speaking tour at Winnipeg. This was part of my engagement under the management of Mr. F. H. Monroe of the Henry George Lecture Association. I had spoken on the way at Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and several other points. In Winnipeg I had fine audiences both in numbers and mental quality. They proved to me that the business world and the community generally had been thoroughly roused by the wonderful budget fight of Lloyd George in Great Britain and by the remarkable example of the city of Vancouver in exempting the fruits of industry from taxation. In fact, running straight west from Winnipeg I found a chain of cities, under these two powerful influences, shaking off improvement taxes, personal property taxes, license taxes, and poll taxes; and preparing to increase ground value taxes. This latter step, however, will be taken only at the expense of a very hard struggle; for land speculation is rampant throughout Western Canada.

In Vancouver, Mayor Taylor paid me the great honour of a public luncheon, at which were present a large representation of the professional and active business men of the

city. The Mayor also presided at my lecture in the evening.
Mayor Morley, of Victoria, the capital of British Columbia,
presided at my lecture in that city, and assured his audience
that while Victoria now had entirely exempted houses
and other improvements from taxation, it had still some

and other improvements from taxation, it had still some taxes embarrassing industry; and that besides getting rid of them, it should increase taxation on land values.

At Seattle, on our own (the U.S.) side of the northern boundary line, I found a very lively appreciation of the strides forward already made by Vancouver and Victoria, and the keenest of interest in the "Vancouver plan" for building up and not hampering a city's growth.

At the Oregon State University in Eugene I found, as I had shortly before found in the North Dakota University and as I later found in the California University, a very

and as I later found in the California University, a very marked interest among the students in the question of the Single Tax.

In and around San Francisco I had the honour of addressin and around San Francisco I had the honour of addressing a succession of splendid meetings fully alive to the meaning and consequences of the Single Tax; and on my rush back to Washington to participate in the hearings of the committee investigating the Alaska scandal, I was met at El Paso, carried, between trains, up to the chief hotel to take breakfast with the Mayor and all the members of the City Council, and later to the Chamber of Commerce to make a public address where President Taft and the

to make a public address where President Taft and the then President Diaz so shortly ago met to publicly attest the concord between the two Republics.

I was introduced by the Mayor at my Houston lecture and I made a mid-day speech before a crowded business men's luncheon at St. Louis, and was assured that the Single Tax was greeted with more demonstration than was the President of the United States when he addressed the same gathering in the same place not many days before.

I made on this tour close to a hundred addresses, and found everywhere audiences anxious to know the meaning and to hear of the progress of the Single Tax.

FRANCE.

LA REVUE DE L'IMPÔT UNIQUE.

We are beginning to look forward with pleasure to the monthly appearance of this little magazine. One gets very tired of the usual thing. There is something tiresome in being able always to foretell with exactness what line so-and-so is going to take; but this monthly organ of the French League of Single Taxers is not the usual thing by any means. There is a piquant difference from other such organs that is refreshing. Let us presume this is the result of that Gallic spirit—so delicate and precise, so bitterly sweet, and so independent in its outlook upon life.

We have No. 6 before us as we write. It contains the chief features of its preceding numbers, but it has broken new ground in some directions.

The interesting series of notes under the historic title, "Les Ephémérides du Citoyen," the title rendered so famous by Quesnay, Turgot, Du Pont, Le Némours, and others of the Physiocrats, who first propounded their theory of taxation based on land values, still continues.

It gives the editor a medium which he has well used, of criticism of all modern events and circumstances. We may not agree with all his conclusions on current politics. We must admire his acuteness, and vigorous belief in his own cause. He is always, first and last, an individualist.

M. Caillaux, the French Premier, says: "We must govern, we must reform.

Our Editor replies: "France has no need of being Our Editor replies: "France has no need of being governed. She has need of being set free. Reform! Why, everything is yet to be done. The present state of affairs economically is idiotic, infamous, destructive. Protection is bleeding us white. The people are crushed under their fiscal burden. A reform is necessary—the fundamental reform which would change the basis of our economic existence—the establishment of a tax on land

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