

do is to adopt this amendment, and then proceed to put the Australasian Tax System into operation.

Citizens of other States and countries can help us in many ways. If they move into the State, both men and women can vote on the question after a residence of six months; that is, if they come here by May 1, 1902. Money can be sent to Dr. C. S. Elder, Denver, Colorado, who is the treasurer of the Australasian Tax League, and county treasurer of Arapahoe County. Lack of funds is and will be our most serious obstacle. We need orators and writers. A letter written to a Colorado relative or friend urging them to investigate and vote for the measure might be valuable.

Upon you who know the importance of this step rests the responsibility of its adoption or rejection.

Expressly for the Review.

James A. Herne and the Single Tax Cause.

BY JULIE A. HERNE.

I think I can say of my father what can be said of every loyal single taxer—that he believed in the single tax with his heart and soul, and worked for its adoption with religious ardor.

Every earnest man who longs to follow the teachings of Christ is searching for some way to bring about justice between man and man. In common with many others in the land, my father deplored the increase of poverty, the bitterness of the struggle for existence, but he knew neither the economic cause of these things, nor the remedy for them. When Mr. Hamlin Garland brought him the books of Henry George and unfolded to him the great plan of the new doctrine, a way was made clear. In speaking of that time my father often said: "I knew social conditions were all wrong, but I didn't know how they could be set right."

Single tax men are no dreamers. The sound logic of their belief preserves them from becoming visionary. It is one of the beauties of the single tax that it imbues its sympathizers with a religious faith fortified by the most convincing strength that reason can give. It made an enthusiast of my father. It gave him at once a practical political philosophy and a religious faith. This "Religion of Humanity" filled his heart with fervor; it appealed to his brain as an incontrovertible philosophy, and lighted his soul with hope.

For him that desire for the welfare of his country called patriotism was merged into the larger desire for a universal welfare that can be established only by right and justice. He became touched with the mystical vision of the philosophic humanitarian, which makes men restless with a wholesome discontent. He was convinced that the theory of land taxation opened the way to making this desire for the universal welfare a reality.

It seems hardly necessary to speak of my father's single tax work to those who know it so well. He was scarcely among the veterans of the cause, for it is just twelve years ago that Mr. Garland brought "Progress and Poverty" to him. But almost from the first he began to be an active worker on the platform. He took a deep joy in this work. In his necessary travels about the country he was able to speak in many cities, from Boston to San Francisco, from Seattle to New Orleans. The single-taxers are a vast brotherhood. He was never in so small a town that he did not receive some friendly card left at his hotel or theater, the mystic initials S. T. pencilled in the corner. He spoke before single tax clubs, before labor unions, in theatres and churches. He tried very hard to get the actors to think upon this subject, and often before a rehearsal I have heard him give a little impromptu talk on the special event of the hour, perhaps the theatrical trust, perhaps the political campaign, but he would always bring the

subject around to the fundamental principle of single tax, with a humorous smile at his own enthusiasm. In his speeches he chose always to speak of the ethical side of the question, rather than of its more abstract economic side—another proof of the depth it had sunk into his heart. For I must repeat how absolutely he believed in the theory. He loved and revered the great expounder; he believed that Henry George had solved the problem with absolute finality.

But while the single tax satisfied him that all other remedies were useless or at best were half-way measures, nevertheless he welcomed every effort toward reform. That is why he so ardently supported Mr. Bryan's two campaigns, for he belonged to no party. In the earnest campaign of last year the Democratic platform seemed to him to stand for all that is good and noble in our national traditions, and with many others he fought against dangers that seemed to threaten the very existence of our Republic.

My father's last public speaking was done two nights before election day last November. Then he laid away his written speech, and I have found this inscription on the package:

"The epoch-making campaign of 1900 is closed. The fate of the nation is now in the hands of the people. To-morrow is a fateful day for this Republic. I hope for the best." It can be seen how much his heart was in a victory for Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party. It can be imagined how deep was his disappointment at the result of the election. But it was not discouragement. As he often said on the platform in speaking of the effect on him of "Progress and Poverty:"

"My reading of this great book and my meeting with its author changed the whole trend of my reasoning, and I became mentally free. All of Mr. George's followers are at least mentally free; that is, they know just what they want, and they keep asking for it, intelligently, persistently."

He was not to see the Promised Land which the new prophet had pointed out. But I do not think he ever hoped for as much as that. To a reformer the joy is in doing; his work is its own reward. It is much to be "mentally free." Whatever work my father was able to do for the cause, nothing is perhaps so important or essential as the fact that he believed in the single tax, first of all; that it was to him at once faith, politics, and patriotism.

Unpublished Letter of Count Tolstoy to Henry George.

DEAR SIR:—The reception of your letter gave me a great joy, for I have known and loved you a long time. Though the paths we go by are different I do not think that we differ in the foundation of our thoughts.

I was very glad to see you mention twice in your letter the life to come. There is nothing that widens the horizon so much, that gives so firm a support or so clear a view of things as the consciousness that although it is but in this life that we have the possibility and the duty to act, nevertheless this is not the whole of life, but only that bit of it which is open to our understanding.

I shall wait with great impatience the appearance of your new book, which will contain the so much needed criticism of the orthodox political economy. The reading of every one of your books makes clear to me things which were not so before, and confirms me more and more in the truth and practicability of your system. Still more do I rejoice at the thought that I may possibly see you.

With sincere affection

I am truly your friend,

LEO TOLSTOY.