

take the "liquor interest" out of politics, for it would then have nothing to gain by staying in it.

And finally production would be made so easy and pleasant, by inventions and improvements, that people would produce for the joy of producing, without caring to retain more of the product than they needed to satisfy their immediate wants, and the rest would go into a common stock from which anyone could help himself whenever he wanted anything.

Thus, through the recognition of the absolute right of private property, based on production, and by means of improvements in production resulting from just conditions, we should at length arrive at a pure and voluntary communism, in which each would work for the joy of working and all would share in the product as need or inclination prompted.

Is not this worth working for? What if we do not live to see it; is not the joy of working for and contemplating such a result, in a manner, entering into the realization and enjoyment of the attainment now? Let him that hath ears to hear, hear! All nature will work with us and inspire us, the great and good of all the ages will be with us, the "prisoners of poverty" will some day hail us as deliverers, though to-day they may, and probably will, misunderstand and oppose us. But "the work is the wages" and wages of a kind that no monopolist can take from us."

Help us to bring in the Golden Age of which prophets and seers and poets have dreamed, and which will at last, make actual the glorious possibilities of which our human nature is capable.

THE BEGINNING AND GROWTH OF THE HENRY GEORGE MOVEMENT IN DENMARK.

(For the Review.)

By TH. POPP.

About twenty years ago, a Dane, by name Fernando Linderberg, returned to Denmark from the United States where he had come in contact with friends and disciples of Henry George. Linderberg was a workingman, but well educated, and accustomed to spend all the leisure time he could spare from his work, in reading and studying. He brought home with him many books, among them all that Henry George had written up to that time. He studied these writings with an interest that grew daily stronger and then began to translate some of them for publication in Danish.

But the theories were too new to Denmark, and few would read the books at first. Linderberg began to hold public meetings and travelled about the country preaching the new doctrine. Just about this time the waves of Socialism coming over from Germany, swept through Denmark, arousing the minds of the working-class. But there is a wide difference between Georgeism (as we Danes call Single Tax) and Socialism in the German form, the difference between slavery and tyranny on the one side, and freedom on the other; between the irresistible power of the leaders, and the free will of the people. It can be easily understood that the two doctrines cannot, without difficulty, find

themselves in concord. Linderberg fought alone against the rising power of the Socialists. Their leaders were afraid of him and at last forced him to give up his work and take service with them on their paper, *The Social Democrat*, on the staff of which he is still employed.

But other men took up the work Linderberg had been forced to drop. Several public school, or rather peasant school teachers, among them a man by the name of Lange, began to study the teachings of Henry George with good effect. Lange started discussions in the press, which aroused considerable interest. He translated *Progress and Poverty*, and influenced translations of many others of George's writings. Two years ago a society was formed for the study and propaganda of the theories of Single Tax, with Mr. Sophus Berthelsen as President. Mr. Berthelsen is a prominent lawyer, and a very able man. By his efforts and energy the gospel of Henry George is being widely spread in Denmark. Mr. Berthelsen travels about the country lecturing at his own expense, and gives also of his own money for the publication of many small tracts and pamphlets which he himself or others have written. He is the editor of the monthly paper which is the organ of the Danish Single Taxers *Ret. Landsret og Mandsret*. (Justice. Rights of man and rights of the land.) Mr. Berthelsen has written a very able dissertation on "The Railroads and the Community," which deals ably with the important problem of municipal ownership of steam and street railways.

The Henry George Association in Denmark now numbers 2,000 members, gathered from the most intelligent portion of the population. Lawyers, physicians, teachers, clergymen and artisans of education are among the members. Denmark is only a little country with an entire population of only two and a half million souls. The capital Copenhagen has a half a million inhabitants, the other towns range from 35,000 to 2,000 souls. But almost every town in Denmark has now its branch of the Henry George Association. Meetings are held frequently everywhere, and discussions started in the local press which are followed with interest. There is such devotion to the memory of Henry George that parents believing in his theories show their admiration by giving his name to their children. Throughout Denmark the understanding of Single Tax grows rapidly. The question of taxation was brought to the notice of every candidate for the recent parliamentary elections. The strongest opposition has thus far come from the Socialists. But so noticeable has been the growth of the movement, that socialist Mayor of Copenhagen, Jensen, has begun a plan of taxation on the basis of Single Tax, doctrines in the capital city, where land has already enormously increased in value. I as well as all other Single Taxers in Denmark expect to see our theories adopted as a turning point in Danish politics, a change that would not only benefit us, but would benefit the whole world.

NOTE.—The preceding article was written for the REVIEW by Mr. Popp, a Danish Single Taxer who is in America for a short visit, mainly with the object of studying the question at the fountain-head as it were. Mr. Popp has written the article in English himself, and it is here given in his own words, with some few slight corrections made necessary by his remarkable but still incomplete familiarity with our language.

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