

on the negro problem, race questions, woman suffrage, the tariff, Single Tax, imperialism, war and peace, and temperance are models for brevity and clearness as well as for strength and effectiveness.

He appealed to and vivified the consciences of his fellow men. He forced them to think on fundamental moral and economic questions. He lived to make the world more habitable and better. Beyond question he accomplished his purpose. The good that he did will live after him.

FROM FREDERICK C. LEUBUSCHER.

The deaths of many men, whom the world deems great, leave us unmoved because they wrought chiefly for themselves and not for humanity. Such greatness is evanescent and the memory of it scarcely outlasts the tenement of clay which was its habitation. Of a different mould was William Lloyd Garrison, of whom it may be truly said that he was a beacon set upon a hill, whose light was a constant encouragement to every effort for human emancipation. In an age whose chief characteristic is the moral cowardice of its leaders, he never hesitated to champion any cause which seemed right to him, however his action might prejudice him socially or commercially.

To say of him that he was "the son of his father" is to turn into an encomium a phrase often used disparagingly when applied to the scions of great sires. To be the worthy son of the Liberator called for the possession of rare qualities of mind and heart and courage. William Lloyd Garrison possessed all these in a supreme degree.

The father fought to destroy chattel slavery; the son, with keener insight, saw that white and black alike are enslaved by the invisible chains binding them to the soil which others own, and that human freedom could be no more than an abstraction unless the land were free. When Henry George pointed the way of industrial emancipation, Garrison unhesitatingly followed and devoted the best of his years and the noblest of his thoughts to the propagation of the Single Tax philosophy. His literary style was a marvel and a model

of lucidity, force and terseness. His thought ever rose to the highest ethical planes. For those who would form the character and the literary style of youth, no work could be more fitting than his collected addresses, which we hope will soon be published. His eloquence, couched in language of classic severity and divested of every tawdry device with which the demagogue loves to fire the multitude, moved his hearers to conviction and enthusiasm. In denouncing wrong-doing in high places, he gave no quarter and asked none. Nathan, standing before David, pointed out the King's misdeeds with no more relentless finger than did this modern prophet the recreancy of political hirelings to American ideals. Sophistry shrunk abashed before the blaze of his accusing eye.

His memory will ever be, to men struggling for human rights, a solace and a benediction. May the race which gave him and his father to the world produce a successor, who will lead in the fight for economic freedom and justice.

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#### GEORGE DAY THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

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In most of the greater cities of the Union the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Henry George was fittingly celebrated. It is appropriate that in the list of such observances that of the Manhattan Single Tax Club of New York be given first place, not because it was more notable than the others, but because the club itself is the oldest Single Tax organization in the country, and the one to which the great teacher himself belonged.

The event was a pronounced success, though the place itself—Feltman's, Coney Island—was ill adapted for speaking owing to the buzz of the merry-go-round and the music of the band. All told, there were 158 present, among whom were such notables as Col. Alexander Bacon and Hon. Bird S. Coler, the borough president of Brooklyn. These gentlemen are not active Single Taxers, and are therefore singled out for mention among the especially distinguished guests who honored the occa-

sion with their presence. The Single Tax "notables" numbered many more than a hundred, for all have done something to entitle them to a place among any list that shall contain the names of those who have won some claim to recognition for service in the cause. Having won it in that way, their absence from any distinguished list of notables would give none of them any serious concern.

Mr. Leubuscher, president of the Club, called the diners to order by announcing in a few well chosen words the purpose of the gathering. "This is the seventieth anniversary of the birth of a great man—a great man because he served truth with a single heart and splendid courage," said President Leubuscher. "The fifty-eight years of his life had not been lived in vain. When the standard dropped from his stricken hand others had carried it forward to all parts of the world. Just now the battle ground was conservative England. There, at last, it is a fight between the landlords and the people, and it could have but one issue. That fight would not have been possible had not Henry George lived."

Among the letters received and read by Mr. John J. Murphy was the following from Lincoln Steffens:

"I am sorry I cannot attend the Single Tax Dinner this year. You will be celebrating a victory, the triumph of the truth in England and for me who have sat down with so many Single Tax fighters to mourn over defeats, it would feel good to rejoice, even over a foreign friend. But I can't I must stay by my job.

But I wish you might say for me that we of the Fels Fund for Fighters in the United States do hope that our work will be democratized; that every man and woman who believes in Henry George, the true democrat, will contribute something toward the fund. And please make it clear that we would rejoice in gifts of a dollar or even ten cents or a Lincoln penny. For every politician knows that small contributions by many men and women "mean business;" they mean moral support; but to democrats they mean democracy. And that's what we want, we democrats; not victory, but self-government."

Poultney Bigelow wrote: "Ever since Henry George laid his hand on mine now more than a quarter of a century ago I have not failed to preach his truth in word and script—in Germany, in England, at home. Success to your teachings and deep regrets that engagements already made for me alone prevent my being with you."

The death of Mr. Garrison removes the injunction contained in the following letter. It is a splendid tribute to the sustaining power of a fearless character in the face of painful and imminent dissolution. To him as much as to any man may be applied the lines of Henley's "Invictus." The letter was addressed to Mr. John J. Murphy.

"I am deeply touched by your kind letter of the 2nd, as I have been many times before by your generous utterances, but when I tell you that I am practically bedridden in care of a trained nurse, and with no promise of recovery, you will understand. My trouble last January was a cancerous affection of the intestines, cleverly tided over for three months by an operation which gave me temporary strength and nourishment. Since then I have declined steadily and am only anxious for the end, which I contemplate with joy and not with dread. I am in too much discomfort to acknowledge the many similar invitations which have come to me regarding Henry George's birthday.

To say that I rejoice in the birth of that great man and his wonderful work for the world is to utter a commonplace. Because of his living the world is brighter and more promising for mankind. I watch with interest everything that is transpiring here and abroad, especially rejoicing over the English Budget.

Beyond this I have no formal message to send. I would rather not have my condition publicly advertised, but give you the facts that you may understand the situation. Any expressions in this letter, adapted to the occasion you are welcome to use. I am like a child in strength and every little mental effort is wearing.

Cordially and affectionately yours,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON."

Mr. Bolton Hall reviewed in an admirable

and concise fashion the provisions of the British Budget. Referring to the contest that is being waged over the Bill he said: "The man who is chiefly responsible for this extraordinary overturning in British politics is our distinguished fellow countryman, now in England, Joseph Fels. Yet it was only a year ago that Mr. Fels himself said: "The hope of our cause is not in England, but here. England is too conservative."

"The English landowners understand very well what the fight means. They know that the people will not be satisfied with one-fifth of the increase over present values or one half penny in the pound. Some of us are asking what the Lords will do. I do not care what they do. As Frank Stephens once said, 'The future is coming on us so fast that I do not care what Cæsar does.' George himself said that when we once get the landlords on the defensive their cause is lost. Nor is it in England alone, but in Germany, in Kiachou in Australia, in Alberta, in the northwestern provinces, here, there, everywhere we look, the movement is gaining ground. The truth for which we have struggled these many years is almost within our grasp. We can at last be satisfied that that condition is coming which will make the millenium possible."

Mr. Henry George spoke in part as follows—"I am proud to have grasped the hand of Tolstoy, perhaps the one great man of the world. He is great because the truth he sees is great, and because he stands at the verge of the grave in the armor of the warrior still prepared to battle for the truth." Mr. George speaking of the attitude of Lord Roseberry, who a few days ago threatened dire things to the Budget when it should come up in the House of Lords, recalled how the same Roseberry had on one occasion some years ago deprecated even the discussion of a money bill in the Lords, contending as they had no power to amend a money bill they should have no power to discuss it.

"The actual amount of the tax carried by the bill is absurdly low. The Chancellor estimates that he will get half a million sterling or less—which is nothing in a budget approaching to the hundred mil-

lions. If that were all the measure involved the landlords would be glad to pay the amount and be quit of the matter. But they, best of all, know that this is a very small part; that which lies behind is the provision for a true valuation at its market price of their land, much of which is very valuable farming land appearing on the tax books as mere sheep and grouse land, and some of which is said to have paid a practically negligible amount of taxes since the time of Charles II.

The Budget involves an entirely new assessment and a publication in the light of day, such as was made in the ancient times in the Doomsday book. It means a new Doomsday Book. No wonder they howl! No wonder they cry "robbers, thieves, destroyers of civilization, pillagers of widows and orphans." Noble lords of the most ancient lineage are among the loudest of the calamity howlers; to those of us who have long been accustomed to be assailed in this style it is an almost startling evidence of the progress of events that these epithets should be applied to Cabinet Ministers of what in many respects is the most powerful government on earth, for proposing to apply the first measure of the Single Tax. Said the hide-bound tory *Daily Telegraph*, of London, the other day: "We are getting on when the chosen representatives of the gospel according to Henry George are received, not with rebukes, but almost with benedictions by the Prime Minister of England."

Mr. George reviewed the progress of our cause in Germany. He said: "A remarkable sign of the times came when Von Buelow, the recently resigned Imperial Chancellor, proposed to get more revenue for naval expenditure by increasing the tax on inheritances. The Conservatives and the Clerics—the big landlords—opposed this, and offered as a substitute a tax on land values! True, they scarcely expected this to be adopted, and if adopted, they planned that the tax should fall not upon their lands, but another class of lands. But the proposal itself is significant of the wonderful progress of the principle of land value taxation."

Mr. George told of the effect of land taxation in Berlin where houses have gone up

on vegetable gardens like magic. These gardens have become flourishing centers. But the outskirts only are affected, for the heart of Berlin still stands on the tax books at the same old valuations. He told of an amusing interview with Prof. Adolph Wagner with whom he spent several hours. Prof. Wagner is professor of Political Economy in the University of Berlin and a friend of the Emperor. Prof. Wagner told Mr. George—"If you should come here and study the question for ten years you would understand it. A piece of land in Berlin that sold in 1830 for 50,000 marks in 1890 sold for 500,000 marks before a house was on it. Now, said the Professor, increasing population in Berlin made that value; why don't they tax it?" This to the son of the father of the Single Tax movement!

Mr. George then touched upon Japan. "The Japanese too must get revenue. The present Premier has a compromise government, and he is holding it together by the fear of Russia. The situation is this. The war imposed frightful burdens upon the masses of the people and the fear of the coming war has increased them. How shall the taxation burdens be relieved and the revenue continued? Baron Sakatini, ex-Minister of Finance, and one of the most progressive statemen of Japan, says, by making a new assessment of the lands of Japan and taxing that valuation. While he was in the treasury department he twice drafted a bill for a new assessment of land values throughout the Empire. Each time the bill was passed by the House of Representatives, but beaten by the House of Peers. The House of Peers, said Baron Sakatini to me in explanation, is a house of landlords."

"But this state of things cannot much longer endure. Besides needing more revenue Japan needs to have its monopolized lands—its idle pleasure lands and lands held idle for speculation—opened to the use of its laboring masses; and more and more public men are coming to see that this end can be reached just as England proposes to do under this new budget—make a new assessment of the land, and then lay a tax on that value."

Referring again to Tolstoy Mr. George

said: "I found him in his ancestral estate, Yasnaya Poliana, eight miles out of Toula, which is a night's ride east of Moscow. He is now eighty-one, in delicate rather than feeble health, after his long life of tremendous labors; expecting to die tomorrow, but meanwhile writing a book.

The world, he told me, was on the eve of great things. It reminded him of the condition in his youth just before the abolition of slavery in the United States and serfdom in Russia. Now the world faces industrial slavery. And that, too, would be destroyed, by the simple method Henry George had pointed out. Land monopoly which had caused the practical enslavement of the masses, would be taxed to death."

Mr. George concluded with the relation of this dramatic incident. As he was about to leave, Tolstoy said to him, solemnly: "This is the last time we shall meet. Soon I shall see your father. What message shall I take to him?" And when Mr. George could command himself he said: "Tell him the work for freedom goes on."

On the conclusion of Mr. George's speech, delivered with a generous touch of his father's eloquence and fire, Mr. Henry W. Mitchell read the Commemoration Ode written by Joseph Dana Miller and read by James A. Herne in 1898, at the Grand Central Palace.

After a short address from Mr. John J. Murphy one of the most successful of the George anniversaries was concluded.

Henry George's seventieth birthday was observed by the Massachusetts Single Tax League with a dinner at the Commonwealth Hotel, Bowdoin street, Boston, on Sept. 2. President James R. Carret of the league was away on a vacation and in his absence C. B. Fillebrown acted as chairman. The speakers were Professor Garrett Droppers, of Williams College, J. B. Willis, of Boston, Edward H. Clement, Miss Charlotte Schetter, of Orange, N. J., president of the women's National Single Tax League and Stoughton Cooley, of Chicago. A resolution of sympathy with William Lloyd Garrison because of his continued ill health was adopted. Feeling reference was made in speeches to the late Louis Prang. Three daily papers out of ten had short reports of the meeting.

The Single Taxers of Worcester, Mass., celebrated Henry George's birthday with a dinner at Longley's restaurant, 418 Main street, on the evening of Sept. 2. Samuel Brazier, of Boston, delivered the principal speech. The meeting resolved to unite the Single Taxers of Worcester in a permanent organization for which officers were nominated and elected. A successful celebration terminated at a late hour.

Denver celebrated the day with a dinner at the Albany Hotel. Edward Keating was toastmaster, and James B. McGauran was the principal speaker.

Others to respond were Judge Ben B. Lindsley, Jabez Norman, Edwin Burdick, Dr. Edward Jackson, Clarence J. Morehouse and Mr. Higgins. Mr. McGauran said in part:

"Those of us who have seen new lights and drunk new inspirations through this great man, realize the truth of the statements made by those men back in New York years ago when Henry George first topped the horizon.

There have been great men in every age who have led great movements and who have had great missions. Henry George was one of these, and he will appear more and more in this light as the years roll on. Henry George discovered no new truth, but he pointed out to us the stars. He showed us that neither king nor tyrant nor monarchy enslaved a people. He made it plain that where enslaved, the people were enslaved by their own ignorance.

One of Henry George's greatest services to the laboring men was to show them that they are their own employers and masters."

A telegram from Daniel Kiefer, chairman of the Fels Fund Commission, was received asking for Colorado's co-operation, and a committee was appointed to solicit funds in that State. This committee consists of Edwin Burdick, J. P. S. Voght, and Clarence J. Moorehouse.

Buffalo observed the day by a dinner in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Samuel C. Rogers presiding. Rev. H. P. Morrell, pastor of the the Grace Universalist Church, spoke on Henry George the Man, saying that although he had never received more than a

primary school education he had become a university of learning himself and an instructor of all mankind.

William S. Rann, of the corporation counsel's office, spoke on the progress of the Single Tax movement since "Progress and Poverty," Henry George's first and greatest book was published in 1879—thirty years ago. Mr. Rann paid special attention to the British budget, now the dominant issue in politics in that country, and quoted from the speeches of the Liberal party leaders to show that the Single Tax had at last become as much of a live political question as the tariff or the trust question is in this country.

"It is the most democratic campaign ever waged in the history of the world," said Mr. Rann, "a campaign against the most fundamental of all the monopolies and the one which must be destroyed if democracy is to triumph and equal rights to all established—made possible."

He referred to the growth of the idea in Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia and in the States of Oregon and Washington in this country. "It will not be long," he predicted, "before some country or section of a country will raise all public revenue from land values and exempt business and improvements, and that will mean the death knell of privilege and a government administered for the benefit of the people."

R. F. Powell told the story of Fairhope and W. D. Jones read a poem by Mary Quinlan Laughlin.

Duluth Single Taxers held commemoration exercises, at which W. C. Ross and Alfred Jacques were the principal speakers.

The Providence Rhode Island Single Tax Club had a very successful celebration at the home of Dr. J. A. McLaughlin, the club's president, and the Single Taxers' candidate for mayor of Providence. Dr. McLaughlin's quarters are in the "Mansion House," one of the places of interest in Providence. It was originally known as the "Golden Ball Inn," and is famous as being the abiding place for at least one night of the Father of his country, Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette and other notable Revolutionary dignities, who visited Rhode Island officially and were entertained there.

Sixty-three Single Taxers sat down. The menu cards, one of which is before us, had on its cover a fine half-tone of Henry George. Letters were read from Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Mayor Fletcher and Chas. D. Ryan. The speakers were Dr. McLaughlin, T. J. Connelly, of Philadelphia, D. S. Fraser, R. S. Fullerton, A. B. Johnson, Dr. Chas. O. Leary and others. Dr. McLaughlin, in opening gave a history of the club, and Mr. D. S. Fraser spoke of his method of taxing city values by zones, and said:

"When Queen Esther was importuned to go to the King to save her people, I can see with what a Godlike sublimity Mordecai arose to the occasion and said to the recreant Queen: 'If then thou altogether hold thy peace at this time deliverance will come to the Jews from another source.'

I was going to repeat to the Mayor, I was going to repeat to the tax commissioners the words of Mordecai, but we have with us the representatives of dailies that peak to 200,000 people, they are more influential than 100 Mayors, more potent than 1000 tax commissioners. I say to those papers if you altogether hold your peace at this time the Single Tax will come to the citizens of Providence from another and more humble source, but it will come."

The meeting broke up at a late hour.

The Pittsburgh Single Tax Assn. celebrated on Thursday Sept. 2nd, by a dollar dinner at the Hotel Henry. Single Taxers and their friends to the number of 250 were seated and partook of the dinner which was provided and served in accordance with the excellent reputation of the "Henry." The feast being disposed of, the flow of soul was tapped by Toastmaster Chas. R. Eckert who introduced the speakers in the following order. Rev. Rabbi L. Levy, "Democracy Triumphant." Ex-Gov. Garvin of R. I., "Some things I have found out." H. H. Wilson, "Privilege." Wm. N. McNair, "The Referendum." W. W. Bailey of the *Johnstown Democrat*, "Henry George."

This was the largest and best Single Tax demonstration held in Pittsburgh up to this time, and judging from the sympathy and interest shown Single Taxers have

every reason to be pleased and hopeful of results.

In Chicago on Sept. 3rd the Single Taxers celebrated the day by attending a dinner at which the attendance exceeded all expectations. About 250 were present and nearly all stayed until the last speech was delivered, at 11:30. A great number of strange faces were to be seen, and this bore evidence of the growing interest in the great reforms.

Henry George, Jr., gave a succinct and encouraging account of the progress of the movement throughout the world, and showed clearly that ours is a "world movement" indeed. Rev. B. Fransisco, of Chicago, and formerly of Texas, made a short speech outlining his position on the question, and showing clearly that he had seen the cat. The closing speech was made by Raymond Robins who told in his characteristic style the story of Nome, the discovery of gold in the unmonopolized beach, and the instantaneous rise of wages everywhere in the district from \$3.50 to \$11.00 a day as a direct result of raising the margin of cultivation and giving labor free access to better land without raising rent, an inevitable illustration on a small scale of what would happen on a large scale if land speculation in America were destroyed.

In Springfield was held the largest celebration in numbers of those present. The St. Nicholas Hotel was the place and Sept. 2nd the day. Over four hundred sat down. Speeches were made by R. F. Herndon, Congressman Graham, Henry George, Jr., and President Felmley, of the State Normal University, who gave a masterly presentation of the doctrines of Henry George. A letter from Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, was received with enthusiasm. Mr. Henry George said in part:

"Half a century has gone since a tall, thin, dark skinned, furrowed-faced man past fifty, with deep set, melancholy eyes ran a little law office in this city. The man's name was Abraham Lincoln and he had a general law practice. Lawyers had not then become divided into two classes of corporation lawyers and ambulance chasers. I apologize to the lawyers present—for telling the truth! Springfield in those days was a little unpretentious town and Lincoln

was a man of humble habits. Of an evening he went searching for his cow, drove it and milked it, groomed his horse and cleaned his stable, and chopped and brought in the wood. In his own estimation he was the humblest of mankind, yet God laid upon him the mightiest of tasks. From the practice of law in this obscure little town God called him to the presidency at Washington, put the sword with the civil power in his hands and made him the instrument for the destruction of the vast, arrogant, monstrous institution of chattel slavery which had dominated the government since its foundation.

God had told off the days that made chattels in the open market of man's flesh and blood, and the humble Springfield lawyer was His vice regent for its abolition. And now other times have come and new men. But is the old slavery over which the bloody civil war was waged abolished? We of the newer time know that it is not."

Other cities were not behind in the general celebration of the birthday of our great leader. Omaha, San Francisco, Montreal, Seattle, Los Angeles, El Paso, and other cities observed the day. St. Louis will celebrate in October, too late for mention here. As this promises something notable in the way of speeches we shall hope to present a full report in our next issue.

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#### ALL CITIES CAN DRAW THESE DIVIDENDS.

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Of course, every city is fundamentally, so to say, on a paying business. Just the advanced values in lands, for which growth in population is the sale value to be credited would carry on a municipality. \* \* \*

Only one American chartered city possesses all its lands. It is Fairhope, on Mobile Bay. \* \* \*

You see, according to this, there would be really nothing supernatural or miraculous about dividend paying cities. Only an extreme sort of practicability.—"Cities that Pay Dividends," by Franklin Clarkin, in *Success* for July.

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DOES the public library of your city receive the SINGLE TAX REVIEW?

#### NEWS—DOMESTIC.

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#### RHODE ISLAND.

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION TO REPORT IN FEBRUARY—LITTLE HOPE THAT CONGRESS WILL FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—RHODE ISLAND NEEDS THE EXCLUSIVE SERVICE OF AN ACTIVE, FIRST CLASS MAN.

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Since the last issue of the Single Tax REVIEW there has been little change in the Rhode Island situation. The joint committee on Taxes, which is to report to the legislature not later than February 15th, 1910, has held no public meetings this summer, but has had before it the written opinion of 40 or 50 citizens, no doubt dealing with many phases of the tax question. It is expected that public hearings will be given later, before the report is prepared, but perhaps not until after the November election.

Open air Single Tax meetings have been less frequent than during the season last year. Every week, however, one or more out door rallies have been held by the Providence Single Tax Club, which also had a supper on September 2nd commemorative of Henry George.

Several other meetings have been held, but the principal propaganda work has been through the daily press. In our two Sunday newspapers several columns have been given each week to expositions of land value taxation. In this way many thousands of readers have been reached, where only a few hundred will listen on the street.

Mr. H. J. Chase, of Newport, Col. George D. Liddell, of Providence, and myself, have been the most prolific correspondents, but there have been others, some of them anonymous, only a few antagonistic.

Speaking for myself, I feel inspired to work still more zealously for that reform which ultimately is to make life better for the rich, easier for the poor, and happier for all. The numerous commemorative meetings of the birth of Henry George are indicative of a new vitality to the cause in this country.

The Single Tax dinner of Pittsburg,