

chine? He may be better, but he is not better off, poor fellow. I will tell you the trouble. There is no one there who has a sense of responsibility to look after him. It is nobody's concern to see that that wonderfully delicate piece of machinery is all right, is fit. A man owns the machine or he owns the horse. If they break down they are costly to replace. I will tell you what is wanted in this country, and in many others—you want to cultivate in the State a sense of proprietorship over these workers. They are the greatest asset of any kind. After all, work implies skill. We talk about unskilled labor. Let any man who is here and accustomed to wield the pen try his hand for a day at the pick. He will start by saying "This is unskilled labor." He will end by being completely disillusioned in half an hour—yea, less. There is the trained suppleness, the discipline of the eye, and you accustom the body to it. There is no unskilled business. And all that training, covering years, is wealth, national wealth, and yet we waste it with a recklessness, with an unconcern, with an unintelligence which simply baffles anybody who sits down to consider the problem for five minutes. There is too little heed paid in our industrial organization to the physical and mental efficiency of the worker. That is the soul of the problem."

Talk like this shakes one's faith in the Chancellor. It makes one feel that with deep human sympathy for the oppressed, and only a very superficial view of what land monopoly is, and what it involves, there is never any telling what he may do next. It is certain that however many measures of this kind the Government may pass, there can be no relief of that economic pressure which keeps the people down. Many friends will become tired of such measures while the oppressed are not likely to be attracted to or held by the Liberal party. The leading article in the July issue of *Land Values* is devoted to a criticism of the insurance bill with special reference to the Chancellor's unwise talk about the necessity of "cultivating in the State a sense of proprietorship over these workers." Politically there is, I think, one danger at the moment, and that is that

the Government may waste its strength in passing measures which at best can only palliate and which may not even do that. Lloyd George's insurance scheme was received with a great chorus of approval from all parties, and by some people was regarded as a great political move. In my judgment it has weakened rather than strengthened the position of the Government. The Parliament Bill is still being considered by the House of Lords where it is being subjected to many amendments which the Government will have no alternative to reject. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Morley and Lord Haldane have displayed great energy and ability in defending the Bill, which is expected to be back in the Commons by July 20th, when the crisis will have been reached. Personally I have faith in Mr. Asquith and fully expect that when the final struggle comes he will justify the judgment of those who have all along given him their confidence and support.

F. SKIRROW,  
Secretary Yorkshire Land Values League,  
38 Boar Lane, Leeds.

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#### DENMARK.

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The great truth put forward by Henry George is going forward to its triumph in our little country. Many things have worked together for its progress. But the financial policies of the changing ministries and the crying injustice of people vainly seeking work are the chief reasons why our movement is gaining ground.

Our last real land taxes were to be repealed in twenty-five years by the law that went into effect in 1904. In place of the old land taxes we got something like you have in the United States, that taxes land and improvements. There was imposed at this time an income tax. As these laws are coming into effect the general dissatisfaction with them is outspoken. The small farmer can see that he is taxed more heavily in proportion to his holding than the big landowner. Business men and merchants are coming to see the same thing.

The Henry George League held a big meeting recently in Copenhagen. A pamphlet on land value taxation was sent

into almost every household in the city. Its sub-title is, "Are the Hard Times Our Own Fault?" It contained contributions from some of our well known writers on economic questions.

The meeting—the first of its kind in Copenhagen—was well attended. A resolution asking the government of the State and the council of the city to introduce a land value taxation measure was adopted. This means that we are now on the way to conquer the capital for our cause. The following words from the president of the League were well chosen:

"The small farmers stand for this cause. They ask no favors from the State; they ask for their rights, a share in the land of their fathers. Our hope is that the city and country will join together against privilege and monopoly. Capital itself can only be a curse when it is allowed to be used to command land values that belong to all men."

The Henry George League, it may be said, was organized in 1902. In 1905 it had 1200 members; today it has 2,800 members.—ABEL BRINK.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.

Those who recall Samuel C. Rogers of Buffalo, at the Single Tax Conference in the Autumn of 1907, would hardly have thought that his earthly course was so near run. His recent death is eloquent of the uncertainty of human life.

Mr. Rogers was an old time Single Taxer, and devoted to the cause.

A MAN who steals his bread ought not say grace, and the man who earns it don't have to.—HERBERT BIGELOW.

It is a curiously persistent notion of our socialist friends that the Single Tax represents—in the language of the Chicago *Daily Socialist*, commenting upon the interchange in the House of Representatives between Congressman George and Berger—"the capitalist class as against the landlord class." May we remind our socialist contemporary that the "capitalist class" are under no such delusion.

#### DEATH OF READ GORDON.

The other day there passed away at Merriewold, suddenly and without immediate warning, while engaged in dictating a business letter, one of the old veterans in the cause of economic justice—Read Gordon. We say he passed away without warning, but he had been unwell for months.

Senior member of the firm of Gordon and Dilwith his name is familiar to many a householder, and he was a man of wealth and prominence in the business world. To the Single Tax cause he gave liberally and without ostentation. The REVIEW received his help during the ten years of its existence and he more than once expressed himself as convinced of its great usefulness to the cause.

His name was probably not familiar to many Single Taxers outside of New York City. What he did was done so quietly and he was a man of so few words that little was known of him. But his death leaves another marked gap in the rapidly thinning ranks of the early veterans of a great cause, and to those who knew him intimately he will be sorely missed. He was one of those to whom the triumph of the cause he espoused would have brought material loss instead of gain, but he was no less devoted to it. He passes on, and the world is poorer by the loss of one true, modest self-poised but self-effacing type of splendid manhood.

At the funeral of Mr. Gordon an eloquent address was delivered by Mr. E. Yancey Cohen, who said in part of our dead friend:

"Mr. Gordon was that fine type of man that includes other qualities than the intellectual. In him the emotional and sympathetic nature was beautifully developed. From my standpoint as friend and neighbor I am able to gauge more justly than his intellectual attainments those thousand acts of kindness and of love, for accomplishment of which he was endowed by nature with a temperament almost feminine in its fineness; and the mingling of wisdom with tenderness and simplicity is by the consensus of mankind regarded as a highest type of human development. In our friend one observed the motor and the sympathetic, the energetic and the artistic, balanced