

George League and of the Danish Fels Fund Committee.—P. LARSEN, Olstykke, Denmark.

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### JOSEPH FELS' TRIUMPHAL TOUR TO THE COAST.

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Many newspaper clippings have reached us commenting upon the speeches of Mr. Fels, who in company with Mr. Daniel Kiefer is on the way to the coast.

From the Minneapolis *Tribune* we extract these quotations from a speech made in that city:

"I believe in the Single Tax principles of Henry George as the salvation of the people."

"Charity is sometimes necessary under present conditions to keep people from death. I never give to charity except when my heart gets the better of my head."

"We have a lovely government that protects everybody but its people, and it is headed by a man a little bigger than I—I mean in material size."

The *Tribune* says Mr. Fels "has a big mission and a pile of money."

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* gave a short report of a speech made by Mr. Fels before the St. Paul Commercial Club.

In Detroit Mr. Fels addressed the Board of Commerce, and the Detroit *News Tribune* gave a column report of the speech in which Mr. Fels detailed the progress of the movement abroad.

In Cleveland Mr. Fels spoke before the Woman Suffrage Party, and again at the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* gave a column report of this speech.

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Chas. Frederick Adams is lecturing in the west under the management of the Monro Lecture Bureau. Robt. Cumming, of the Peoria, Ill. *Star*, writes us from that city saying, "Mr. Adams made a great hit here and completely won the hearts of his hearers. He is a convert-maker. No abler man has visited Peoria in the interest of our cause."

### NEWS—FOREIGN.

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#### GREAT BRITAIN.

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THE LIBERAL POLICY TWICE VINDICATED IN 1910—SOME GEMS FROM RECENT TORY UTTERANCES—RICHARD M'GHEE ENTERS PARLIAMENT AS MEMBER FOR MID TYRONE—OTHER ELECTION RESULTS.

Twice during the year 1910 the electors of Great Britain were called upon to pass judgment on the Government and its policy. In December as in January, both were vindicated. Thus for the third time in succession, first by the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and twice by Mr. Asquith, the Progressives have been returned to office by large majorities. Three times in succession has Mr. Balfour led his followers to defeat and judging by the present state of political parties, there lies before us a long lease of office and power for the Radicals. The Unionist party is no happy family; differences of opinion daily become more pronounced. One section of the party is determined that our tariffs for revenue shall be converted into tariffs for protection, whilst the other section appears to have no policy, except that of lying low, and "sayin nuffin." After seven years, Mr. Balfour has still unsettled convictions on the tariff question, as on every other. Both the Tariff Reformers and the Free Trade Unionists claim him as a supporter of their conflicting ideas. One feels inclined to agree with a writer in the *Manchester Guardian*, who says that "If a man ever stood forth as the incarnation of all that is ambiguous, tortuous and pusillanimous in politics, weak-kneed, wrong-headed and faint-hearted, that man is the Right Honorable A. J. Balfour, ex-Prime Minister of England." Yet with all his weaknesses and faults, Mr. Balfour is at present the only possible leader of the Unionist party. Lord Rosebery, who is now more "Tory" than the Tories themselves, said in 1895: "But I can tell you this of place without power, or place with a minimum of power, it is a purgatory, and if not a purgatory, it is hell."

To what lengths our political opponents are prepared to go in the keenness of their

disappointment, the following extracts from some of their statements will show. A gentleman, writing to the *Manchester Guardian* referred to Mr. Lloyd George as:

"That spawn of hell and emanation of putridity."

At Liverpool on November 25th, Sir Edward Carson, K. C., M. P., said:

"He was not a Cabinet-minister, paid £5,000 to spit out dirt by the yard. He had seen Mr. Lloyd George in a Privy Council uniform, and nearly mistook him for a gentleman. Last year had been one of the most ignominious in political history. Mr. Asquith, after hesitating about the guarantees, was told by Mr. Redmond, 'On the knee, you dog!' and they were threatened with the entry of 400 scabs and blacklegs into the House of Lords."

The Duke of Argyll, (son of the Duke who gave Henry George the title of "Prophet of San Francisco") was reported in the *Scotsman*, November 11th, 1910, as saying:

"They must protest against the footpad policy of old Tory lines—to take the land at the expense of more industrious men."

Lord Hindlip, for the want of something sensible to say, declared that if Crippen had possessed a hundred votes, he would not have been hanged.

The Rev. R. J. B. Morgan, in the North-west division, said:

"The government was begotten of the yellow egg of Chinese slavery. Lloyd George and Winston Churchill were openly fostering and preaching sedition and revolution. Lloyd George was preaching Socialism of the kind which would simply reduce the family into the system of the Stud Farm. They were not going to have the Constitution overthrown by the collection of prudes, prigs, and faddists who composed the Radical party."

Mr. Henry Chaplin, ex-Cabinet Minister, said:

"Every vote given in support of the Government at this Election was given in support of Home Rule."

This statement, along with similar ones by other leading Unionists, will doubtless receive frequent quotation during the next year or so. These are just a sample of what Tory Orators had to say when the matter

in dispute was a great constitutional question.

American Dollars and Home Rule was a phrase used to frighten the electors, but it failed to produce anything in the nature of a scare. In years gone by, the Home Rule bogey has been a great vote-catcher for the Unionists, but it has now lost its power. The fact that Mr. John Redmond had got £40,000. from American and Canadian sympathizers, was seized upon by the Tories to gull the nation with the fiction that we were in danger of being ruled by American money. This was an unfortunate cry to be raised by our aristocratic party, for as Lloyd George very pertinently asked, "Since when have the British aristocracy started despising American dollars?"

Proceeding, he said, "Many a noble house tottering to its fall has had its foundations underpinned, has had its walls buttressed, by a pile of American dollars." He pointed out, that according to the Royal commissions, no less than 80,000,000 dollars had passed from America to Ireland in 20 years, to be paid to Irish landlords.

But of course, it is one thing for American dollars to be sent here from Ireland's sons and daughters to pay the rack rents of their relatives, and quite another thing when they subscribe funds to assist in freeing their native country from the system which drove them across the seas to secure freedom from the tyranny and oppression of landlordism.

Parliament was dissolved on Monday, November 28th, and the elections for the new Parliament commenced on Saturday, December 3rd, and were completed on Monday, December 19th. The main issue of the elections was, of course, the Government bill for dealing with the veto power of the House of Lords. The following figures giving the January and the December election results, indicate that the people have settled convictions, and that they are completely tired of hereditary and irresponsible legislators. The fight was strenuously contested throughout, but it is over, and the exercise of reason and common sense for the next few months should result in the laying of the foundations of good and lasting reform.

## January, 1910:

Liberals.....	275
Labor.....	40
Nationalists.....	72
Independent Nationalists.....	10
	—
	397
Unionists.....	273

## December, 1910:

Liberals.....	272
Labor.....	42
Nationalists.....	76
Independent Nationalists.....	8
	—
	398
Unionists.....	272

The total votes polled were, as follows:

Liberal, Labor, and Nationalists	2,808,421
Unionists.....	2,425,817
	—
Anti-peers majority.....	382,604

Since the Government has only gained one seat, the Unionists are claiming that it has failed to win the necessary verdict for so great a constitutional change as is provided for in the Parliament Bill. They deliberately overlook the fact that there is a solid majority against them of 126 votes in the House of Commons.

Parliament will assemble on Tuesday, January 31st, and during the week following the swearing in of members will take place, and be followed on February 6th by the great opening ceremony by the King. The coronation has been fixed for June 22nd. It is expected that the Parliament Bill will be introduced and passed through the House of Commons, and sent on to the Lords. What will then happen I am unable to predict, but whatever the Lords may do, I have faith in the Prime Minister's power and determination to see the thing through. Personally, I accept Lord Carrington's advice to "trust Asquith."

The composition of the new House of Commons is one that gives hope to Land Values men. With the exception of Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K. C., all the well known Single Taxers and Land Values men have been re-elected, and he will no doubt soon

find a constituency glad to return him. Mr. Hemmerde gave up a perfectly safe seat to fight Lord Chas. Beresford, at Portsmouth, which from the first was considered almost a hopeless task, the majority over the Liberal candidate at the previous election being more than 3,000.

The United Committee, and the various Land Values leagues, are now turning their attention to the Rating question, and recent speeches by the Chancellor of the Exchequer leads us to hope that a measure of this kind will soon be introduced, and that Land Values will be made to contribute to the ever growing needs of local taxation.

Your readers will doubtless be pleased to hear that one of our most valiant Single Taxers, Mr. Richard M'Ghee, a personal friend of the late Henry George, will enter the new Parliament as the Nationalist member for Mid Tyrone. Amongst other members of the new House of Commons will be found some of the most prominent Land Values men in the country, a good omen surely. They are: Messrs. H. J. Chancellor, President of the English League; Harry Whitley, C. P. Trevelyan, J. C. Wedgwood, ex-Vice Presidents. Dr. Addison, P. W. Raffan, F. Neilson, W. P. Byles, Philip Morell, Geo. Lansbury, J. O'Grady, and many others. I need hardly mention our chief spokesman, Alex. Ure, the Lord advocate.

Mr. W. R. Lester, ex-president of the English League, and Honorary Treasurer of the United Committee, fought a Tory seat in Mid-Norfolk, and reduced the majority from 459 to 37, and but for the plural voters would doubtless have been elected.

Dr. Dundas White, one of the ablest exponents of our principles, has, I regret to say, been compelled by private reasons to retire from Parliament.

The Valuation is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances will permit. In the meantime public sentiment on our lines is distinctly growing.

The Secretary of the English League has had a good deal of correspondence lately with a few Spanish Single Taxers who are working hard to make the teaching of Henry George known to their fellow citizens. Senor Antonio Ablendin, of Cadiz, is

a frequent contributor of articles on our question to the *Heroldo de Madrid*. The *Journal des Etrangers*, published at Seville, began this month the publication of Progress and Poverty as a serial, in three languages—English, French, and Spanish. On Dec. 26th, Senor Baldomoro Argente, member of the Spanish Parliament, contributed an article to the *Heroldo de Madrid*, in which he pointed out that individual incomes are derived from three sources: (1) from personal labor; (2) from the employment of wealth in the production of further wealth; and (3) from the possession of various monopolies. At the present time, taxes for the support of national and municipal government are levied most heavily on the results of personal labor, much less heavily upon the employment of wealth in the production of further wealth, and hardly at all upon the values of monopolies. All this is entirely wrong. Taxation should be levied, first of all and heaviest of all, upon the values of all monopolies, of which land monopoly is the chief, so as to absorb their full value; and then, if any further taxation should be necessary, invested capital should be taxed; and, last of all and least of all, and only if still further taxation should be necessary, the results of personal labor may be taxed, but not until the other two funds are exhausted.

A call has now been issued to those who are in favor of these principles, with a view to the formation of a Spanish Single Tax League.—F. SKIRROW, London, Eng.

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### DENMARK.

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THE MOVEMENT GAINS FRESH GROUND—  
AGRICULTURAL LABORERS AND THE UN-  
EMPLOYED'S ORGANIZATIONS JOIN THE  
PEASANTS' UNIONS IN DEMANDING TAXA-  
TION OF LAND VALUES.

That Joseph Fels had a shrewd notion of the situation when he pronounced the opinion that of all the centres of agitation for the taxation of land values, Denmark seemed most likely to "get there" first, is indicated by recent advices from that progressive little country. A few months

ago I sent the REVIEW an article describing how the organized peasantry had nailed the banner of the taxation of land values to their political mast. Today we find the Trade Union of Agricultural Laborers manifesting the same keen insight into the true economic solution of their trouble, as the following extract from their official programme will show.

"To arrest the great and growing social inequalities and secure for the lower agricultural classes greater economic freedom, a large and radical measure of land reform must be carried out. We demand:—

1. The recognition of the equal right of all to the soil of the country.

2. The appropriation by the community, through taxation, at the earliest possible moment, of that value which attaches to land from the presence and activities of the community as a whole.

3. The displacement by such taxation of all taxes at present levied on labor and production, such as taxes (rates) on houses, factories, farms and other improvements, on food, clothing, etc.

4. The issue of government loans for the establishment of small holdings—yet large enough to maintain a family—at the same rate of interest as the government itself pays for the money. Such holdings to be freehold, but subject always to taxation of the full unimproved value, up to 100 per cent."

With both the landless laborers and the smaller freeholding peasantry united in their political aspirations, we may well look to Denmark for rapid developments. But this is not all. Before me lies the Christmas number of a little penny magazine called *The Unemployed's Paper*, published monthly by the "Organization of the Unemployed." Its motto is "The earth and all its fruits are as much the common property of humanity as light and air." Under the heading "What we want," an editorial declares: "To put it briefly—we want Society so constituted that compulsory unemployment is an impossibility. Until this can be accomplished, we stand for the following reforms:

1. The taxation of land values to the uttermost limit. Four other reforms follow, but as these have only local appli-