
RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

For The Public.

How strange it seems—the fires that glowed are
now burnt out and cold,
And all the stately purpose gone and vanished in a
breath:
Truth was his Holy Grail as seen by perfect knight
of old—
They who have learned to bravely live may bravely
walk to Death.
We do not know the Plan of God—we die that once
was Man:
For what we then become, trust Him, for Death is in
His Plan;
But Faith and Hope, the stately Will, the Love that
makes all sweet—
If these shall die, His ordered Plan how feebly in-
complete!

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

* * *

THE JOSEPH FELS FUND.

From the St. Louis Mirror of August 26, 1909, by its
Editor, Wm. Marion Reedy.

The American followers of Henry George are finding that there are hundreds of thousands of people who from observing the drift in Great Britain, in Germany and in this country are single taxers in principle without knowing it.

+

And the single taxers have a fund now with which to prosecute their propaganda. Mr. Joseph Fels, the head of the great Fels-Naptha Soap Co., of Philadelphia and London, a many times millionaire, has laid the foundation of a fund for the fight for the taxation of land values only. He has pledged to an American commission the sum of \$25,000 a year for five years, conditioned upon the single taxers raising at least that much more, and guaranteeing to duplicate every dollar that may be raised in excess of that sum. If the Georgians can make it \$250,000 a year, Mr. Fels will meet the figure, and he has set no limit.

Just how much Mr. Fels believes in the cause may be gathered from the fact that he has also founded a similar fund in England and has guaranteed \$5,000 a year for five years in support of the work in Canada, New Zealand, New South Wales, Switzerland and Denmark.

+

Mr. Fels is a Jew, and he is a strong supporter of Israel Zangwill in the proposal to colonize the Jews in Palestine, or elsewhere. He has announced

his willingness to give one-half his fortune to the scheme for promoting a new home for oppressed Jews in Mesopotamia if the project will include the public ownership of land values, which, he points out, is quite a different thing from the land being held communally.

+

This cosmopolite of the highest type, worthy compatriot of Montefiore and Hirsch, but with a more inclusive philanthropy than theirs, is the dominant spirit and chief reliance of the Vacant Land Cultivation Society in England. At Fulham, in London, almost beneath the shadow of the great gas works of Westminster, he has made a desert to bloom into a kitchen garden. There cabbages are cut and green peas pulled within half a minute's walk of the Houses of Parliament. This garden patch, which a year ago was nothing but a bit of waste ground covered with stones and brick rubbish, the remains of old houses removed for the widening of the road, is worked by unskilled laborers to whom the land is loaned by the Society which owes its existence chiefly to the sympathy and support of Mr. Fels.

At the instigation of Mr. Fels, many other such spaces of vacant land have been loaned to the Society by public bodies and private owners. An idea of the scope of the work may be gathered from the facts that there are now nearly four hundred plot-holders in all, on about fifty-six acres of land, and that the total number in the families benefiting by the operations of the Society exceeds twelve hundred.

From ten to twelve more acres are awaiting development as soon as funds permit. Ninety per cent of those who take up the cultivation of these plots stick to it. Most of them are of the unemployed, but many are of the under-employed, who give to the work their spare time and off days.

The London press is unanimous in praise of the experiment which increases the health, wealth and self-respect of the plot-holders.

I cite this to show how Mr. Fels is preparing Londoners for the time when they will be enabled to take up small holdings in the country under the Small Holding Acts. He is preparing the way to lead the city-bound people back to the land.

When a man such as he leads in the Hyde Park demonstrations for the Lloyd-George budget and spreads his money abroad over the whole world in behalf of the Henry George theory, it will possibly dawn upon the minds of those who like to think reformers are impractical, that there is something in the single tax that consists with the principles of "good business" and that common or uncommon sense which the rich man is supposed supremely to possess.

+

The Fels fund for the United States is administered by a commission of which Daniel Kiefer, of

Cincinnati, O., is chairman and the other members are Jackson H. Ralston, of Washington, D. C.; Lincoln Steffens, of Boston, Mass.; Frederick C. Howe, of Cleveland, O., and George A. Briggs, of Elkhart, Ind. Assisting these gentlemen is an advisory committee composed of William Lloyd Garrison, Dr. Mary D. Hussey, George Foster Peabody, Hon. Edward Osgood Brown, H. F. Ring, Louis F. Post, F. Cyrus Leubuscher, Fenton Lawson, Bolton Hall, Mrs. Jennie L. Munroe, James W. Bucklin, C. H. Ingersoll, Henry George, Jr., Joseph Dana Miller and Rt. Rev. Charles D. Williams, Bishop of Michigan. The Treasurer of the Fels Fund is Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland, to whom all believers in the George theory of taxation should send remittances in such sums as they can afford, at the office of the Fels Fund Commission in the Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

How is the fund to be used?

Briefly in furthering the campaign for the taxation of land values only, through the device of the Initiative and Referendum.

Conditions for such a campaign are ripe in Oregon and in Missouri, where the Initiative and Referendum are in operation; also in Rhode Island, where the tax reform movement has been supported by the most representative business concerns of the State. With the people having a voice in taxation, the result can only be, as we see it now coming in Great Britain, that the taxes will be laid upon the land values now engrossed by those who simply hold land and let the work of other people increase its value. The money will be expended upon literature, making clear the cause, on press bureaus, speakers, conventions and general systematic propaganda of the facts and the deductions therefrom as to the economic, political and social curse of the private monopoly of land values.

With the example of Great Britain and Germany; with the object lesson afforded in the sinister and subterranean reversal of the Roosevelt policy of conserving this country's natural resources in the public lands; with the piling up of taxes upon the industrious to the relief of the idle; with the results before us of the scheme by which the burdens of the poor are increased by the scheme of tariff protection; with the growth of taxes on everybody but the landlords in all our cities, the growth of which benefits first and chiefly those same landlords, there is inspiration for work and sacrifice by those who know the remedy that shall set labor free, through setting land free of those who, in holding it, own the people who must live and work upon the land.

Every Georgian should give of his means.

He can afford to do so. He won't miss a small

free gift, when he considers what the present land system and unjust taxation upon industry robs him of for the benefit of the monopolists.

The people's eyes are opening. A very little money comparatively will open them more, until they shall plainly "see the cat" and proceed to put the Georgian demonstration into practical operation.

There is no greater cause worth fighting for in this world and time.

+ + +

THE FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE OF EMIGRATION FROM DENMARK TO AMERICA.

A Lecture Delivered by Attorney Sophus Berthelsen at the Danish-American Assembly at Roeskilde, Denmark, August 10, 1909. Translated for The Public from the Danish Monthly, "Ret," for August, 1909, by C. M. Koedt.

Even if he has never crossed the Atlantic every Dane will follow with the greatest sympathy the movement which, especially this year, is aimed at closer ties between the home land and those Danes who live in America. We are heartily touched by their love for the old motherland, demonstrated in this summer's festivals for Danish Americans, and we perceive that we here at home can only profit by strengthening and fastening these connections with our countrymen in the foreign land, even if we can not close our eyes to the fact that in the "strange" land where a man and a woman and their children live and labor, perform their work, and reap its fruit, there will sooner or later be found their true fatherland. The father's and grandfather's home country will become a constantly more and more declining memory in the minds of the children, an ever decreasing smaller part of their spiritual inheritance and possession, as compared to the new and great fatherland, which perhaps has a prouder past, a richer culture, a freer constitution and a greater future than little Denmark.

But in spite of this sympathetic tie binding us to our countrymen, who have gone over seas, there is a question or a chain of questions of which every Dane can only think with deep antipathy and displeasure; aye, even apprehension and trembling involuntarily seize many who think earnestly over this matter, which, remarkable as it may appear, has not come to the front in the discussions at this summer's numerous American meetings.

This question relates to the reasons for the whole emigration: *What was the cause, dear friends, that you departed from among us? What have we done, that you should leave the home of your fathers to become halfway foreigners? And can we now make up for it? Has it benefited or harmed the home land, that you thus departed*