

uable parts of its work. Certainly it could not have gone on if its students had not been a self-perpetuating body. In the communities into which they went they became the chief forces for the uplifting of all the neighborhood.

When Thomas and I were married we did not have an elaborate wedding and I did not promise to obey. We used the ancient symbol, but each put a ring on the finger of the other and repeated the old formula: "In the presence of the Lord and before this company, I, Thomas, take thee, Mary, to be my wife, promising to be unto thee a true and faithful husband until death shall separate us," and then I repeated exactly the same formula with a change of names, and we walked out of the meeting-house in full consciousness that that we had undertaken a great work and that all would not always be as merry as a marriage bell. Certainly no Quaker woman could endure the stupidity of the lives of most of the fashionable women that I read about in novels. Most of them seem to be so badly educated that they can discover nothing in this wonderful world but their own nerves, and some seek false stimulants of all kinds. We have been taught to look within for a sense of the true values of things, to get our greatest pleasures from working in harmony with the great forces that were and are and evermore shall be.

In my world it was always considered disgraceful to bring into the world a larger family than you could properly care for and train into useful citizens; but to have one child or none at all was considered your misfortune, not your fault. If you had a very small family you were supposed to make up in quality what you lacked in quantity; if you had none at all, you were an object of sympathy, not of reproach. You must find comfort in the belief that the Lord intended you for service in some other part of His vineyard, and to find that service to the very best of your ability. I feel that most of the matrimonial tangles of our time are due to worldly motives in marriage and these to the wrong education of fashionable schools. I believe, more and more, that a woman is not fit to be married until she has demonstrated her ability to live alone, that she has no right to impose herself as a helpless burden on a man. No doubt such a doctrine sounds strange in fashionable New York!

My people do not take a pessimistic view of the present stage in reproduction, they do not lay the blame for it on the independence of woman. We have always held the views of equality in marriage that are considered by some so dangerous. We believe that love is life and life is love, in one perpetually recurring round, and that the present seeming failure of the physical sources of life is a necessary step in placing marriage upon a higher plane.

## HENRY GEORGEISM IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

From an Address Delivered by Max Hirsch in Celebration of Henry George's Sixty-ninth Birthday, Before the Single Tax League of the State of Victoria, Australia, September 9, 1908, as Printed in the Melbourne "Progress," of December, 1908.

Of Continental nations, Germany has done most to embody Georgian principles in its legislation. Prussia first of all gave to its municipalities the right to tax land values, and most other states have followed suit.

Three systems prevail, mostly concurrently. One is a tax on the capital value, which as yet includes improvements; the other is a tax on sale; and the third is a tax, rising as high as 33 1/3 per cent, on the unearned increment during possession.

Nearly all municipalities have adopted the first two of these systems; a great many have adopted the third as well, and their number is increasing by hundreds every year. At the same time, efforts are being made to exempt improvements from the capital tax.

The single tax complete reigns in Kiautchou, Germany's possession in China. The Government, on taking possession, passed a law empowering it to acquire all the land at the then value, and forbidding anyone else from purchasing it. When land is wanted the Government acquires it and puts it up to auction, the purchaser undertaking to pay for the land; just to pay annually 6 per cent on the price. Every five years the land is re-valued, and at the end of every 25 years, or on sale, the Government receives 33 1/3 per cent of any additional value which has accrued. The only taxes levied are on opium and dogs, as a discouragement, and not primarily for revenue.

This system has been so successful that Mr. Dunheinz, the Minister of the Colonies, has recently declared that it will be gradually extended to all the colonies. A beginning in this direction was made in the South African colony of Germany early in the present year.

Germany's example is now being followed in Austria and Italy, where the capital cities, Vienna and Rome, have taken steps to tax land values. In Switzerland the cantons of Appenzill and Aargau tax the value of land for State and municipal purposes, the latter having now no other tax whatever.

In Denmark, an agricultural country, the great farmers' party has declared for the single tax on Georgian principles. In Norway, the United (non-socialistic) Labor Party has done the same.

In Sweden, not as advanced as her sister states, a large and growing single tax party is agitating for the same great truths.