

the next year we will win next time. We are not discouraged, but see victory in sight. We forced the enemy into the open and compelled them to organize and to talk back.

Many influences, not Single Tax, are fighting for us. For instance the Port Commission severely scored the land owners whose greed is ruining Seattle by driving industries away and the Municipal League got out a very effective Anti-Monopoly cartoon and condemned the landlord trust.

George F. Cotterill, our new mayor, is one of the Vice Presidents of our Tax Reform League which made the fight for the Single Tax amendment.

No city on earth has a more devoted and self sacrificing band of Single Taxers than Seattle, and their energy, persistence, ability and altruism will bring success next year.—WILL ATKINSON.

THE LEADING LAND REFORMERS OF GERMANY.

There will be found elsewhere in this number portraits of many of the leading land reformers of Germany, and our readers will be interested in their personalities.

Adolph Damaschke, perhaps the most active with tongue and pen, was born November 24, 1865, and from 1886 to 1896 was a teacher in the schools of Berlin. He has been one of the foremost leaders of the land reform movement since 1896. He is the editor of *Bodenreform* and the *Year Book of Bodenreform*. He is the author of a number of works, among which are *The Problems of Communal Politics*, *Bodenreform*, from which some striking extracts will be found on page 1 of this number, *History of Political Economy*, *History of the German Land Reform Movement*, and *the Art of Popular Speaking in Public*.

Prof. Adolph Wagner, Honorary President of the League of German Land Reformers, and member of the Prussian Upper House, was born in Erlangen, in 1835. He stands high among the fiscal and economic authorities of the empire, and has been professor of political economy

at Berlin since 1870. His work on *Political Economy and Financial Systems* is regarded as the standard work in Germany.

J. K. Victor, Vice President of the League of German Land Reformers, is president of the Chamber of Commerce at Bremen. He is the author of many essays on land reform in German colonies, and has written much and well against monopolies and German colonial concessions.

Rev. Ludwig Weber, another of the vice presidents of the League, born 1846, is one of the most energetic leaders of social reform in Germany, and is especially interested in sanitary buildings for the working classes. He is president of the League of Protestant Workmen.

A. Pohlman was led to study the Single Tax question and to become an enthusiastic supporter of land reform by his experience gained as a merchant in the Brazils. He was the founder and for 15 years the chief of a commercial establishment ranking among the first of its kind and still bearing his name in two of the northern States of that country. During that period extensive travels in the old and the new world brought him into contact with many men and many countries, and the various conditions under which they live heightened his interest in national economy.

In 1893 he retired from business, settling down in his native country, but with prolonged stays abroad chiefly in England and France. His views soon brought him into touch with Mr. Damaschke and since he joined the League, he has been one of his most ardent and faithful supporters. His principal aim has been to find out what Henry George's theory means, if shaped into practical acts of law and how it may be adapted to existing forms of national conditions without barring, what seems to many of our German friends, the course of historical evolution.

Beside numerous contributions to the *Bodenreform* and other periodicals, pamphlets on the agricultural problem (*Not der Deutschen Landwirtschaft und die Bodenreform*), the question of the German Midland Canal (*Die vergessene Grundrente*), and the land valuation (*Der erste Schritt zu gesunden Finanzen*), he has written

a book upon the fundamental principles of national economy in which he proves the correctness of Single Tax views by arguments hitherto not commonly used.

Carl Marfels, born 1854, is vice chairman of the League, editor of the *Watchmaker's Journal*, and chairman of the League of German Watchmakers.

Max Romer, another of the vice presidents, is one of the leading land reformers in Rhenish Prussia, and is a most enthusiastic friend of the movement in Germany and its most liberal promoter.

Heinrich Erman, born in Berlin 1857, is chairman of the Land Reform League's branch in Westphalia. From 1883 to 1902 he was Professor of Laws at Lausanne and Geneva, and since 1906 Professor of Laws at Munster.

Prof. Dr. W. Rein, another active land reformer, was born 1847, and since 1886 has been Professor of Pedagogy at Jena.

Karl Frederick William von de Leeden, whose picture appears among the others in this issue, died in 1909. He was born in 1828, and was a member of the Prussian Diet in 1861. From 1880 he took a most active interest in the movement for land reform in Germany, and gave it his untiring support.

Among others whose portraits appear in this number are A. Karl Polenske, vice president at Halle, whose pen is active in land reform work, and Rudolph Sohm, born 1841, who was Professor of Laws at Freiburg in 1870, at Strassburg in 1872, and at Leipzig in 1887.

Last but by no means least is Dr. W. Schrameier, born 1859 and living 25 years of his life in China. First he was in the Consular service from 1885 to 1897, living in Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Hongkong, Chefoo; after the taking of Kiaochow he was transferred to that place as Imperial Commissioner in order to organize the Civil Administration. It was on his suggestion that taxation was based there on strict Single Tax lines. In 1910 he left the service on account of failing health.

AGENTS are wanted in every city to canvas for the SINGLE TAX REVIEW.

THE DRESDEN CONFERENCE OF GERMAN LAND REFORMERS.

(See frontispiece.)

The annual conference of the League of German Bodenreformers took place last June, from the 4th to the 7th. A few days prior to that there had been a dinner of eighty persons, which had been arranged for by Mr. von Schwerin, one of the most active members of the League. At this dinner were the mayor of Dresden and an admiral of the fleet.

Mr. Adolph Damaschke delivered an address, on "What are the social duties of our upper class?" We quote from a report of this speech as sent to the *Public* of Chicago, July 28, 1911, by Dr. W. Schrameier:

"He recalled the times when the courtiers around Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette felt bored by the demands of the Physiocrats, Turgot's 'impot unique,' and ridiculed their warnings. The evil sores on the public body that originated from misusing land, 'the original inheritance of the whole species,' they thought to cure by laying on the perfumed rouge of charity. Mr. Damaschke then dealt with the social abuses in this country in connection with the unjust distribution of wealth. He gave statistics as to the number of married women working in mills and factories, statistics as to human dwellings where one room has to suffice for five—men, women and children,—statistics as to criminal offenses and corporeal diseases. Could these evils be removed by charity? Was there no other way that led out of this misery? Lassalle had not detected it. Quite unjustly he arraigned the employer, and expected everything from advanced wages and pecuniary assistance; he did not recognize the fact that advanced wages will be absorbed by an increase of rent. We had still to learn the truth as proclaimed by Henry George, that Bodenreform is at the bottom of every other reform. Ground rent belongs to the community and should return to it, not to a few speculators nor to those who regard land as something created by men.

After Mr. Damaschke had finished, Mr.