

fuller particulars in due course, as soon as the provisional Committee charged with the duty of making necessary preliminary arrangements, and upon which the C. L. P. has representation, is in a position to report. We anticipate great things from this step, and only regret we could not persuade all Georgists to come in with us. Since, however, it is clear that some are concerned to promote the taxation of land values and not to demand liberty through justice, our ways diverge, and each group must be free to work in its own way.

J. W. GRAHAM PEACE.

BOOK NOTICE

"Orphan Island", by Rose Macaulay, is a taking tale, and most valuable for conservatives as propaganda on the land question (though it offers no solution): and of moderate philosophic anarchy. It is the story of a group of fifty slum orphans and their nurses wrecked and marooned on an inaccessible South Pacific Island. The head nurse, Miss Smith, makes herself queen, appropriates the land and makes "Smith" a title of aristocracy.

Rose Macaulay works it out with her accustomed vigor and philosophy; without a great deal of imagination, she has some very beautiful and poetic epigrammatic descriptions, some of which however need "the poet's industrious file."

BOLTON HALL.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE ENTERING WEDGE OF THE TRUTH

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

There are Municipal Reformers, and even Realtors and Efficiency Experts, who would fight at once if you suggested that land ownership was a special privilege and not a right, who can be made to see that it is a detriment to production and to civic improvement to permit valuable land to remain idle or under-improved. If even such a little mustard seed of truth can be planted in their minds it is good work. We can hope that it will sprout and get them started thinking how to stop it—then they must come to land value taxation.

There are Single Taxers who denounce such approach as "pussyfooting" and not worth while. Such people must pursue the methods which most appeal to them—perhaps they can work best along lines which appeal to their minds. But for myself, I am not perturbed by "pussyfoot" or other epithets. I think it good work. You can rarely overcome evil or crooked thinking by smashing frontal attack, but "Overcome evil with good"; displace errors with truth. If a man gets a few fundamental truths in regard to the land question in his mind, and thinks a little further, error is overcome by simply being submerged and lost sight of.

HENRY B. TAWRESEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

LAND AND FREEDOM QUOTED IN CUBA

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

Herewith I am sending you a translation of one of your most excellent editorials in Land and Freedom. This article appeared in two daily newspapers and will probably be published in the Havana papers.

The Cubans are apt to consider any occupant of the White House as a great man and I thought it advisable to have them read a true and fearless opinion of Mr. Coolidge.

Your editorials in last number of Land and Freedom are admirable and should get wide publication.

I have been able to interest a small group of able men in my town and we may be able to form a nucleus for a new party to advance the

Georgian principles in Cuba—a small beginning may result in a big ending.

My sincere congratulations for your splendid work in Land and Freedom.

EVARISTO MONTALVO Y LEBLANC, Cienfuegos, Cuba

THE NAME SINGLE TAX

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

I was gratified to note in your article in the November Libertarian that you say "The name Single Tax has been a real obstacle to a better understanding of our principles." There is no doubt about it. At the outset we put forth so many claims of benefit (all of which however were justified) that it was too much for the general run of minds and consequently they ridiculed the whole philosophy and closed their minds to it. That condition will continue so long as any of the present generation continues to use the term. Another point, we all agree that we need and must have the support of the farmers, but so long as we continue to talk of taxing Land value heavier he will balk. But I do believe that if we emphasize that site-value exists in the centers of population and that there is very little if any in rural farms he will the more quickly grasp our proposition. That sounds much better to him than land-value.

ALFRED N. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE COPENHAGEN CONFERENCE

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

Perhaps some few of your readers may like to skim some impressions made upon one observer and participator in the Conference at Copenhagen.

The meetings were held in the Danish Parliament House—the mere fact of our cause receiving such governmental recognition giving an inspiration to the gatherings—in a large, well-lighted and stately room, or rather hall. Mr. F. Folke presided at the opening meeting with grace and dignity until Mr. Charles O'Connor Hennessy took the chair to which he was predestined, after which he conducted the conferences with charm, decision and almost unflinching impartiality.

A noticeable and most encouraging factor was the large number of young men present at many of the gatherings, while some even more juvenile folk belonging to Danish and British families showed an interest in and intelligent following of the meetings to which, I fear, few in our country could or would measure up favorably.

The general average of the papers read might be called "safe, sane" and unusually sound as far as they went, but the guarded, cautious note was more frequently sounded than I had expected. To this there were a few exceptions which, because they were plainer-spoken, more daring and more pregnant of the actual issues involved, stirred the auditors deeply. It might seem invidious to name all, but the Hungarian delegate, Mr. Pikler, and Mrs. Signe Bjorner spoke very much to the point, as well as Mr. Gaston from Fairhope colony, and Rev. M. J. Stewart's address, which was the most interesting paper read.

The Map giving statistics of the landholdings in England by the "County gentry" shown and spoken to by Mr. J. W. Graham Peace of London, was a striking feature, and Mr. Gaston's exposition of the founding and working of the Fairhope colony in Alabama made a pleasant diversion.

One fact was noticeable. Except for Mrs. Bjorner, whose name was among the ordained addressers—for she speaks with as much cogency and persuasiveness as she thinks clearly and constructively—there was no other woman so recognized. This attitude amongst the conveners was so extraordinary—in a movement which has always enlisted women as enthusiastic workers—that it could hardly fail to seem ill-advised. The day for that particular discrimination has gone by, and when practised it is generally self-defeating. Fortunately, the programme makers' bite was better than their bark, for Mrs. de Mille presided and spoke during one session with womanly charm and a rare

self-effacement, while a few others were announced from time to time orally, or rose to speak to a resolution.

Of these there was not one who delayed the meetings beyond the limit prescribed either by the rules laid down for the debates or by those more general ones of consideration, to which so few speakers lend their ears—or their tongues! But to that form of egotism, which seems to inhibit most speakers from getting off their legs when once running on their subject, even though they thereby trench upon the time limit of every other speaker and of their audience, we are all so accustomed that it is merely an agreeable surprise when an orator sits down before he has rendered his subject or his audience stale, flat, dry and unprofitable. Among the exceptions to this procedure it was pleasant to note and it is fitting to record gratefully the delegates from France and Belgium, collectively, Greece, Hungary, and Norway who showed at the opening meeting that brevity which is the soul of courtesy as well as wit. Would that more speakers would follow Gilbert's Bab Ballad character in having this breach of custom

"Photographically lined

On the tablets of their mind

When a yesterday has faded from its page."

Amongst other resolutions passed unanimously, that one introduced looking toward an international association aroused most interest and feeling. It was thought that a very large majority favored the course outlined by the resolutions committee.

But though the rules of the debate as laid down limited each protagonist to but one period of ten minutes, the vote when taken was surprisingly close. Showing that even in a gathering where certain elements prevailed, by having been selected and encouraged, a less timid group formed a healthy if unsuccessful opposition. And these voters, it is hoped, may have effected a modification of the somewhat Draconian legislation as first planned for the carrying on of the work during the next three years.*

Any live question of public policy needs many differing types of workers and advocates. Publicity is the very breath to its nostrils, without which it must languish. Thus whole-souled dissent is of great value, even though it arouses bitter feeling. So, it is conceivable that they also serve who have been ever so politely told to go outside and wait!

Meanwhile it is evident that when from seventeen countries' delegates or unofficial visitors come to a Conference held off the beaten track of travel, the question of land and its reform are internationally to the fore as never hitherto. And no country could have been so wisely selected for this symposium as Denmark where there is already some proof of the splendid results of a partial application of Henry George's principles.

In closing, it would be negligent not to mention the unfailing courtesy of the Danes. I believe that most of those who sat at the Conference felt themselves as guests of a people of heroic traditions, as shown in the sagacity, consideration and self-control of their modern representatives. Throughout the debates they showed those perfect manners which spring from tact and kindness, and which might well be taken to heart by some of us Anglo-Saxons whose feelings, while no deeper, express themselves at times with more heat than light.

There was an excellently informal and toothsome dinner to close the Conference, at which besides the usual "hurrah-good-time" there was some diverting and veracious chaffing in printed form from the pen and brush of two young Danes, showing that discrimination which makes for true humor. And so we all went our very separate ways by boat, airplane, train, and Shanks' naigic.

I would not have missed the experience at Copenhagen for—dare I say?—a farm!

EMILY E. F. SKEEL, Hauten Pyrenees, France.

*Time will show. A noticeable infelicity amounting to inaccuracy of phrase in this important resolution was pointed out by Miss Colbron, who was one of the minority on the resolutions committee. Her comment was ignored, which is likely to prove a stumbling-block in the future. Since any inaccuracy in a slogan is impossible later to explain away.

SEES NO REASON FOR DISCOURAGEMENT

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

I wish you would explain in your pages, for the benefit of obtuse people like me, how these can be reconciled (page 104) August issue:

"And now! After forty years what are conditions today? There is not the slightest excuse for ignoring the fact that so far as having any influence on public policies is concerned, there is no advance over 1886 in understanding, or will to apply, the truths then proclaimed by Henry George and his disciples." Does this agree with (page 107) "Sante Fe Railway approves Single Tax in California" and "But that there is no reason for discouragement was certainly shown when this conference met in the beautiful parliament building of Denmark, with the names of nearly 400 persons on its membership roll, representing 27 countries, with reporters present representing six great daily papers, with members of parliament on the programme," or with a leaflet recently called to my attention, "Has the Single Tax made Progress?" by Joseph Dana Miller.

BOLTON HALL, New York City.

NOTE:—That we have made progress in certain directions is true, but we repeat there is very little inclination to apply and very little advance in popular understanding of the teachings of Henry George, as a great social remedy. It is for this reason that we desire to stress the social and economic results of those teachings rather than their fiscal advantages, where we are free to admit some notable victories have been won.—EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONALS

THOMAS TURNBULL, of New Westminster, British Columbia, renewing his subscription to Land and Freedom, writes: "As an old Single Taxer your paper is of very great interest to me as in my opinion the solution of our social problems cannot be accomplished without that fundamental change advocated by Henry George."

EX-MAYOR JULIUS REITER, of Rochester, Minn., divides his time between managing his large real estate interests and in bringing about a change in our tax system. He has been an active Single Taxer for nearly forty years.

IN June last, Robert E. Urell, of Mansfield, Pa., farmer postmaster of that town, celebrated his 75th birthday. But he is active in work for the cause, takes care of a large garden, and reports speeches, etc., for the Mansfield daily. We were glad to meet Mr. Urell at the Philadelphia Congress in September.

EDWARD KRAHMER, former City Recorder of St. Paul, Minn., is manager of the Edward Hotel, one of the most popular of the smaller hotels of that city. Mr. Krahmer never misses an opportunity to say a good word for the Single Tax.

Wm. Friedel, of Rochester, Minn., is another hotel proprietor, who makes his hotel a popular center of agitation for better economic conditions very much as Billy Radcliffe did in the early days in Youngstown, Ohio.

AUGUST WEYMANN, now of Los Angeles, California, but formerly of this city, has had a long siege of illness, having been confined to his bed for many weeks with pneumonia. His many friends will be glad to know that as previously announced in these columns, he is fast recovering.

OCTAVE SAVARD, a disciple of Henry George since 1880, is now living in retirement in St. Paul, Minn., surrounded by his seven children and sixteen grandchildren. Mr. Savard writes and speaks fluently in both French and English. He is a frequent contributor on economic subjects to various papers.