

COMMUNICATIONS.

DEFEAT OF JUDGE BROWN.

Editor *Single Tax Review*:

I am sorry to advise the defeat at the election June 7th of our friend Edward Osgood Brown who was a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Circuit Court. But it may be for the best after all. If a good Single Taxer can make a living as a practicing attorney, I sometimes think he can be more useful to the cause off the bench than on it. He will feel more independent, can speak his mind more freely, and participate more openly and publicly in popular and aggressive movements than if he were judge. Judge E. O. Brown can do this and therefore can well afford to let some lesser light adorn the bench.

H. W. McFARLANE.

CHICAGO, Ill.

SINGLE TAX, OR TAXATION OF
LAND VALUES.

Editor *Single Tax Review*:

I have for a long time been watching the effects of educating the public in England on the question of the taxation of land values pure and simple, without talking about Single Tax, or the initiative and referendum, or the power of recall, or local option, or what not, but simply the taxation of land values, and I am convinced that with all the agitation for the Single Tax in America, not one man in ten who could readily be brought to understand what the taxation of land values means, could be made to understand and grasp what the Single Tax means. I ascribe whatever success we are having on this side to the demand for the taxation of land values. You see nothing else in our literature and the hundreds of pamphlets that have been issued by the United League. You fellows over there had better begin to think of this, and change your tune a little. Years ago the Delaware campaign was fought on the Single Tax—but who remembers anything about it, except the few faithful? Jos. FELS.

LONDON, Eng.

WANTS PEOPLE TO KNOW THE REAL
PRODUCTIVITY OF LAND.

Editor *Single Tax Review*:

Many persons wish to see "A Little Land and a Living," which is really a more advanced book than "Three Acres and Liberty," who do not wish to invest in it.

You see, not being known as an accurate observer nor as a practical agriculturist when the Macmillans offered to publish the first book, I did not venture to state the whole truth about the profitable possible productivity of land—it would have been scoffed at.

For instance, the average crop of strawberries in New Jersey (which with North Carolina is now the great strawberry state) is about three thousand quarts per acre. When I said that eight thousand quarts might easily be raised, people opened their eyes as far as was polite, because they know that many growers have made money and think they have done well with five hundred quarts.

In "A Little Land," however, I felt safe in citing a verified instance of over twenty-four thousand quarts per acre produced commercially on Long Island. The grower claims that he has raised forty-two thousand quarts per acre and that it paid better than the smaller yield.

Now I want people to read that book: so if anyone will enquire for it at all the public libraries within his reach if there are any, and does not find it, and will send me the names of the libraries that have not got it, I will lend him (or her) the book, sending it by mail and trust to his native honesty (or hers), and to his (or her) interest in others reading it, to return it to me by mail when he (or she) has finished with it, or within two months.

BOLTON HALL.

NEW YORK CITY.

IN Plato's Republic there is no private property in land; land is nationalized. In his book of "Laws," land is under the superior wardship of government. Aristotle declares a community of goods in general impracticable, but treats land as common property.