

with some citizens, about 40 present. Due to a large amount of business the City Council had to take care of, I was not introduced until ten in the evening, but at that we were able to hold the attention and interest the good people, and received an earnest invitation to come back in the not too distant future and go on with the argument.

Wednesday, May 14—Johns Hopkins University, 8:30 A. M. Prof. Mitchell's Class of 80.

At 9:30 A. M., class of Prof. Evans, '40 present.

At 7:15 P. M., 20 minutes talk over the air, Station WFBG. Title of talk, "Man's Greatest Blunder," that blunder the substitution of private property in lieu of economic rent for the support of government.

Thursday, May 15—Washington, D. C., Howard University, School of Law, at 9:30 A. M. (Colored), class of about 40.

At 10:30 A. M., class of 40 students at Howard University.

At 7:00 P. M., Washington, D. C., Georgetown University, class of 35. This was a very interesting class. This Department of the University is known as the School of Foreign Service, under Dean Wm. F. Notz. He was greatly pleased with this lecture and made an earnest request that we come back to the University in the Fall when he will provide a group of 500 students. He expressed a strong desire that all the students in his department should hear this subject discussed.

Friday, May 16—Baltimore, Md., Exchange Club, 12:30 Noon. Small group of about 20, but worth while men.

At 5:30 P. M., Washington, D. C., George Washington University, class of about 30 in Department of Economics.

This concluded my lecturing for this trip, making a total of 38 lectures in 18 working days. This makes a total up-to-date this year, of 138 lectures.

JAMES R. BROWN.

Extracts From Letters on Mr. Brown's Lecture Work

AMONG the favorable comments received from those who heard some of the lectures delivered by James R. Brown is the following from Charles J. Ogle, who writes: "It was especially stimulating and gratifying to see the manner in which the Mayor and Council of Annapolis responded to your brief speech. The same favorable reception was accorded you in the addresses I heard you make to schools and other audiences."

Prof. Seay, of the University of Richmond, wrote: "The clarity and interesting manner of your lectures have produced lasting results."

Prof. Emenheiser, of Baltimore City College, said: "The boys enjoyed it very much and a great deal of interest has been aroused."

A. G. Taylor, of the Economics Class of the College of William and Mary, is enthusiastic: "I want to thank you kindly for the books, "Progress and Poverty," which you sent us. The students appeared much like children receiving Xmas presents. They will have a background of study in social questions which will lead to a careful reading of Henry George in the future. Remember that we shall plan for your annual visit to William and Mary. We have a fine group of seniors coming on next year for you to entertain and instruct."

Spencer Heath, veteran Single Taxer of Maryland, writes: "I feel like writing you some appreciation of the fine educational work you are doing. I listened to nearly thirty of your addresses and noted their strong effect. The message was received gladly by students and faculty members alike, especially in the departments of economics wherever we went."

Charles O'Connor Hennessy Hopeful

AS there has been great interest from Single Taxers everywhere, relative to the significance of the action of Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in failing to include in his recent Budget a specific tax upon land values as a part of the new revenue-raising proposals of the Labor Government, the following cablegram just received by me from John Paul may be interesting:

"It is my considered judgment that the Chancellor has done his very best for the land value policy. In the circumstances, he has shown wise statesmanship and given us hope and courage to maintain the agitation. I am well pleased. John Paul."

My understanding of the situation in Great Britain is that Mr. Snowden, despite his repeated expressions of sympathy with the land value taxation programme promoted by the Georgists of Great Britain, has determined that legislation to provide a comprehensive land valuation system for the country must precede any taxation proposals. Very shortly, as I understand, Mr. Snowden will introduce a bill for the establishment of the valuation system referred to. This in itself will be, I think, a great forward step.

—CHARLES O'CONNOR HENNESSY.

ABOUT 2,700 people own more than one-half the privately owned lands in the republic of Mexico. The revolution has freed approximately one-half of the rural population from serfdom, and the percentages of land held by the various foreign nationals. These last figures—which are for 1923—indicate that foreigners own approximately one-fifth of Mexico's private lands, and that one-half of that fifth belongs to Americans.

ERNEST GRUENING in the *Nation*