

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 unfailing 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