

give us 60 votes in the House and 10 votes in the Senate for submission of our amendment, the 39th Legislature that will convene January, 1925, will submit the measure.

There will be no serious contest for Governor this coming year as Texas has a well established tradition for reelecting its chief executive. The present Governor has no land policy. Early in his campaign last year he laid considerable stress on the Graduated Land Tax. As the campaign progressed he weakened on this issue and finally seemed to forget that we have a land problem in Texas. In 1924 there will be a candidate for Governor who will have a Single Tax plank both as a revenue producer and as a solution of the so-called "Land Problem." If that candidate is big enough to satisfy the people that he is fitted for the office of chief executive, his Single Tax platform will give added strength to his candidacy.

The politically wise readers of the SINGLE TAX REVIEW will understand from this report what we are doing in Texas. In addition to these political activities we are doing a great deal of "general publicity" work. More of the country press of the State are accepting Single Tax contributions than heretofore. The labor press freely print what we give them. Many trade and special journals also publish our contributions.

We have submitted Single Tax resolutions to a number of conventions. In almost every case they have been fairly considered, but no important ones passed, nor have we pressed for their passage.

At no time during the nearly six years of work has this League shown any impatience at delays or apparent indifference. The sentiment for Single Tax is growing every day and we are trying to direct it towards political action. We are going to write a Single Tax amendment into the Constitution of Texas just as soon as it is possible. It may be in five years or it may be 10 years. Whatever the period it will be done, it will be well done.

WM. A. BLACK.

The New York Mayoralty Campaign

IT was not an election—it was a census. "A Five Cent Fare" took the place of "Bread and the Circus." People have not changed much since the days of old Rome. They act in the same way where the economic pressure is the same. Socialists make rather too much of this, it is true, forgetting that there are other forms of social stimuli, perhaps in the main stronger and more enduring and much more potent when the people are deeply stirred.

TAMMANY A PATERNALISTIC ORGANIZATION

Tammany is so much closer to the voter. Its leaders, from Hylan down, are "good to the poor." The people are not self-reliant; they love to lean upon government—even though the help extended is sentimental and largely imaginary. But it is a paternalistic relationship, just the

same. Thus Tammany Hall begins every election with a big advantage in the running.

DO NOT EVEN KNOW THE USE OF THE VOTE

It is absolutely certain that the voter does not yet realize the use to which the ballot may be put. I do not refer now to the large number who vote because they want to be on the winning side. I refer to the much larger number who will not vote for an independent party because they fear to "throw away their vote." Yet that is what they do when they vote for the old parties standing for nothing but the offices. Even if success of party is the main consideration nearly fifty per cent. of the voters must throw away their votes at this year's election and nearly fifty per cent. of another set of voters take their turn at "throwing away their votes" the following year, and thus on in the never ending see-saw of municipal politics.

THE POTENCY OF THE VOTE

Perhaps the voter will some day realize the use to which his vote may be put. He can use it effectively by not voting at all, by voting for the opposition, or by voting for some independent party, all depending on circumstances. At this Fall's election every Single Taxer could have made good use of his vote by casting it for the Single Tax Party. A vote of 40,000, even 25,000, would have been potent to secure an extension of the exemption act so as to include all dwellings within the exemption. Such a vote would have meant that we were that much nearer to the taxation of land values for public purposes. And there are of course that number of Single Taxers in Greater New York and no doubt an equal number of "near Single Taxers."

THE IMPOTENCY OF THE PRESS

It is to be noted that the influence of the press is now entirely *nil*. Ten of the leading newspapers of this city—all except the Hearst papers—supported Curran. Yet so entirely impotent has become their influence that the vote cast for Curran was in inverse ratio to the newspaper support he received. A few more newspapers supporting the Republican ticket—and lo, Hylan's election might have been unanimous! The papers have been rather chary about printing Single Tax matter in their news columns and Single Tax arguments in their editorial columns. They can go right ahead now and print all they like—no one will pay any attention to them anyhow!

ADVANTAGES OF THE CAMPAIGN

At this writing no information can be given as to the Single Tax vote in this city. The official returns are not yet procurable. Hon. John J. Hopper, running on the Single Tax ticket as well as the Torrens Law Party ticket, appears to have received 18,000 in Manhattan. We can, however, do but little at this juncture in the Single Tax movement save to mark time. It is demonstrable now that small public meetings, lyceum and lecture work, are not sufficient to keep alive interest in the Single Tax. In

this campaign new converts have been made, interest has been aroused, and considerable publicity secured.

Counting the official ballots, the sample ballots sent out by the parties, and the ballots printed in the newspapers, the Single Tax was printed more than ten million times. Every voter saw it. If he did not know what the Single Tax was he was moved to ask. Whether he voted for it or not is relatively unimportant now. Advertising men know the value of constant repetition. The publicity secured in this way was of inestimable value.

OTHER MODES OF PUBLICITY

But this was not all. Hundreds of thousand of pieces of campaign and other literature were distributed. An advertisement of the party and its purposes, admirably laid out, appeared in the *New York Times* and reached hundreds of thousands more. My challenge to the candidates to debate the issues of the campaign, put out with little hope and small fear that either Mr. Hylan or Mr. Curran would accept, was printed in a number of the newspapers to which it was sent, with dignified and serious captions by the city editors. An advertisement similar to the one in the *Times* was printed in the *Amsterdam News*, which has a circulation of forty thousand among the colored citizens of the city. The *Globe* interview, printed elsewhere in this issue, was a notable contribution to the campaign of publicity which would not have been secured but for the fact that we were in the political field. In addition to many outdoor meetings, three wagons with the party slogan, "The Rent of Land Belongs to the People and Not to the Landlords," covered nearly all parts of Greater New York. This should convince even the most skeptical of the value of such campaigns as these.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF EDUCATIONAL METHODS

It is solely a question of the value of educational methods. As these campaigns are purely educational there is no disappointment at any time as to the vote. Whatever heart-burnings are experienced by other candidates there are none so far as we are concerned.

The sole question is—what method reaches the largest number of the people? What method is most likely to make the largest number of converts? When people ask, "What is the Single Tax?" or, as many voters asked on receipt of our literature, "Is this something new?" it is clear that the lecture work of so many years, independent of political activities, has not yet got its message over to the men and women who are to decide this question when it is decided.

It is something new, of course, in American politics—a political party for education. And because it is new, it is evidence that not only have Americans but little conception as to the use to which their votes can be put, but is conclusive evidence that we do not yet realize the office of political parties in a democracy such as ours. A democracy is really a vast debating society. The Single Tax

Party thus not only fills the purpose of educating the voter on the Single Tax, but is a real lesson in democracy. Parties are instruments for effecting changes in legislation. Third parties, in spite of the indifference of the electorate, have been singularly effective in securing the triumph of their principles, though unable to win preponderance at the polls. To the historical student instances in proof of this will immediately recur, the Liberty, Free Soil, Prohibition, and Populist parties, not to mention the Socialists. It is a moot question, on the whole, whether they have not been more potent in securing legislative changes than the two dominant parties. But to this the voters in their slavish adherence to party labels are not yet sufficiently awake.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CAUSE

Following are the contributors to the campaign fund:

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SUCCESS IS NOT THE ONLY THING

On the surface of things there may seem little to encourage us, and yet we may be nearer to an advance along our lines than circumstances indicate at the moment, and it is reasonable to hope that our day will come ere long. Even if it does not come in our time, has not Henry George told us: "Truth and Justice have something of their own to give. Success is not the only thing."

Our meed of praise should be given to those who bore

the brunt of the campaign. How few they were in number! Heroes of a campaign who gave night after night of the best that is in them: Morris VanVeen, George Lloyd, M. W. Norwalk, Dr. Sneiderman, Benjamin W. Burger, Bradford DuBois! To these men, who made real sacrifice of time, money and energy, differing as you may with this method of keeping the torch burning, gentlemen of the opposition—hats off!

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

Death of A. M. Molina

ANTONIO M. MOLINA, born in the City of Ponce, Porto Rico, in 1849, died suddenly of apoplexy in his home in East Orange, N. J., on Oct. 15, at the age of 72. He died as he would have wished, lapsing into a peaceful unconsciousness after spending the evening among members of his family and leaving them for his room in apparently good spirits.

Mr. Molina received his elementary education in Porto Rico and completed it with a university education in Paris, Brussels and London. In 1875 he married Terese de St. Remy. Three sons and a daughter were born of this union, Antonio H., Edward C. and Henry George Molina. A daughter, Caroline, is the wife of Gaston Haxo. All three sons have made their mark, one being a distinguished oculist and another a well known civil engineer. To the son, Henry George Molina, Mrs. Henry George presented a cradle.

Mr. Molina was exiled from Porto Rico on account of his political views, and became an American citizen before his marriage.

Some time before the George campaign of 1886 he was given a copy of "Progress and Poverty" by Mrs. Dr. J. J. Henna. The reading of this book made a profound impression on him and the rest of his life was devoted to the propagation of George's ideas. These he preached in and out of season. He took a prominent part in the campaign of 1886, being one of the original 18 who nominated George and also took part in the campaign of 1897.

The accidental meeting of Mr. Molina with Dr. Felix Vitale, of Montevideo, about 1900, had quite unusual consequences. The story is told in the SINGLE TAX YEAR BOOK. Dr. Vitale, who was visiting New York in connection with a monograph on Tuberculosis he was publishing, had occasion to interview Messrs. Munn & Co., the publishers of the *Scientific American*. In their offices he met Mr. Molina. Inevitably, economic questions arose in conversation. A long and animated debate ensued, out of which Dr. Vitale came a convinced apostle of the Georgist philosophy.

Returning to South America, with the new truth in ferment within him, Dr. Vitale determined to make its saving value known to Spanish speaking peoples. His little work, "Poverty and Discontent" (*Poberza y Descontento*), is probably the most persuasive exposition of Georgism in any foreign language. In the form of a fictitious Official Report prepared by order of Antonio M. Molinas, (Minister of

Education of Greece,) Dr. Micario Bios, the assumed envoy of the government, gives an account of his investigations into the economic problems of other nations, particularly those of the United States. So plausible was the work that it was widely accepted and quoted as an official document. It was circulated by the hundred thousand through a great publishing house of Barcelona.

Dr. Baldomero Argente, well known writer on economics in Spain, became through this little work a disciple of Henry George, and later translated his works. Dr. Manuel Herrera y Reissig, the leading economist of South America, was another convert of Dr. Vitale's book. The two became great friends, co-operating in the organization of the forward movement in the southern continent. Dr. Herrera's book, "The Land Tax," (*El Impuesto Territorial*), was the first aggressive militant work on the subject in those countries. Action soon followed its publication in 1913. The South American Single Tax Committee and the Argentine Single Tax League were founded simultaneously. The campaign that followed had wide-reaching effects. The SINGLE TAX REVIEW has from month to month referred to these activities, which have culminated in the recently formed Georgist Liberal Party in the Argentine.

This incident in the many-sided activities of Mr. Molina in the Georgist cause should encourage every Single Taxer convinced of the justice and immense importance of the Single Tax in the economic readjustment of the world, to neglect no single opportunity that may offer to bring a new adherent to our ranks. In his chance conversation with Dr. Vitale, Mr. Molina, in wholehearted devotion to the Georgist philosophy, was building better than he could at the time possibly know.

In addition to his profound interest in and knowledge of political economy Mr. Molina had a passion for science in general. He knew by heart the work of such writers as Herbert Spencer, Charles Darwin, Huxley and Ernst Haeckel. He was associated with the *Scientific American* for thirty years and was editor of the Spanish edition for about twenty years. He had great talent for music and would have been a fine pianist had he devoted himself to it.

Excepting Louis F. Post he was almost the last of the group surrounding Henry George in the campaign of 1886.

THERE are more than 3,000,000 idle in the nation, and labor leaders say that the number is nearer 5,000,000. Government statistics put it more conservatively at 2,000,000 New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland send out the worst reports. In the State of Oklahoma, where there are vast tracts of unused land, 18,000 are without employment. The State Labor Commissioner of California says, "There is a surplus of men in the State at present." The Georgia Commissioner of Labor reports "a superabundance of unskilled labor."

Yet in every one of these localities there is a natural opportunity—a vacant lot, an unploughed acre, an unused mine.