

of a very slowly growing community became highly alarmed at the prospect and raised a campaign fund that was very large considering the size of our small city, and overwhelmed us with their opposition. Those who did not understand the proposition voted no to avoid dangers "they wot not of." The result was a seven to one defeat.

The collection of aphorisms was a hobby of George Sinton. One of his favorites was "Nothing succeeds like success." He felt that were the Single Tax adopted in small doses, be they ever so small, it would be a success, and that they would lead to larger doses and larger successes, until it spread all over the earth in one great and final success.

George Sinton is survived by a brother, Melvin M. Sinton, a sister, Mrs. Margaret Sinton, Otis and two sons, Herbert G. and Ernest A. Sinton. His two sons are still engaged in the milk business which he and his brother Melvin founded.

—ERNEST SINTON.

The Mystery of Hard Times

WILLIAM GREEN, head of the American Federation of Labor, predicts that twenty million people will be in acute distress this winter.

Of this number, a fair estimate of non-property owners might be 19,999,000. These have no legal right on earth, and they could be legally ordered off, as trespassers. The fact that they are not so ordered off is a touching tribute to the innate kindness of the human heart.

The worst thing they are likely to encounter is arrest for vagrancy, and, as a matter of fact, thirty vagrants are being released today, (Nov. 1), in New York City, for another try at finding work. This is a little hard on the 20,000,000 already entered in the race.

It is to be hoped that the 19,999,000 will be resigned to the conditions. As they have no right to a spot on the earth, leaving them powerless to work for themselves, and as the "work providers" have failed to provide, there is obviously nothing to be done.

When the benighted Indian roamed the continent, he sometimes starved when a calamity of nature shut off his food supply; but as long as corn would grow, there was no "acute distress." (The country is now so overstocked with wheat that the farmers are in danger of joining the "acute distress" section.)

A band of shipwrecked sailors once landed on an uninhabited island. The strongest swimmer, who got there first, took title in the approved fashion. He employed them all, paid reasonable wages, exported the produce, and everybody was well fed while export lasted.

The outside country finally raised its own produce, and the export business stopped. The proprietor, having accumulated a competence, and being familiar with the law of supply and demand, decided that a period of re-ad-

justment was in order. The inhabitants entered upon a period of acute distress.

The proprietor, a kind-hearted man, immediately called meetings and organized community chests so that those who were not yet starving might have an opportunity to assist those who were.

Being a man of vision, he also called in from the outside world famous economists, efficiency experts, and elder statesmen to search into the mysterious causes of the depression.

The economists concluded that it was the inevitable working of the law of supply and demand, the elder statesmen laid it to the revolution of the cycle, and the efficiency experts showed how each worker could be pushed a little harder, thereby speeding up production.

The workers, overawed at the profundity of knowledge thus freely placed at their disposal, went back and sat down to await the happy day when the economic laws would start the wheels of industry.

Meantime a band of savages on an adjoining land, ignorant of both economic laws and work providers, led lives of laziness, and ate when they were hungry enough to induce them to work.

When the mystery of unemployment can not be solved by the experts, it is evidently hopeless for the common people to hope to solve it. Unless the common people are moved by acute distress to the uncommon use of common thinking.

—AMERIGO.

Emsley's Campaign In New Jersey

SOME political candidates have hesitated to come out strongly for site-value taxation because they considered it an unknown factor in vote-getting. At the last election in New Jersey, William R. Emsley, of Merchantville, was one of the three candidates (all candidates running as a bloc) for state assembly on the Democratic ticket in Camden County, a Republican stronghold. With no chance of election, he made a vigorous campaign exclusively on site-value taxation because he is a strong believer in that system of collecting public revenue, and wants to have it adopted. He made numerous speeches, some of them to large audiences, and wrote numerous letters advocating site-value taxation, which were printed in all the newspapers in the county. His two confreres on his ticket knew nothing of the subject and did not campaign on it.

In the election party lines were closely drawn, and Morrow, the Republican candidate for the United States Senate, carried all the Republican candidates along with him. However, Emsley ran ahead of the other two assembly candidates on his ticket in the industrial centers, such as Camden City and Gloucester City. In the remaining