

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

34 towns in the county he led his confreres in 17 towns, was even with them in 6 and in the remaining 11 received a few less votes than they.

An analysis of the vote shows that a candidate who runs on a site-value tax platform and makes a vigorous campaign on it carries not only his full party vote, but in many municipalities gains votes from the opposition party candidates.

Campaigning for Single Tax in Oregon

J. R. HERMANN AT HENRY GEORGE CONGRESS

JACKSON H. RALSTON yesterday stated that he did not know whether the reading of "Progress and Poverty" caused a failure in his life or a success. Herbert Quick handed me a copy of "Progress and Poverty" thirty-five years ago and he often apologized to me for it because he said he was responsible for my failure.

George B. Herron, Professor of Applied Christianity of Cornell College, Iowa, delivered a series of addresses in Thomas' Church, Chicago, years ago, entitled "Between Jesus and Caesar." His last address was on the subject of "Failure of Success," or "The Success of Failure," in which he showed the standard of success in the world was quite different from the standard of the success of Jesus. The great daily papers of today symbolize material success. They point with pride and declare that they voice the demand of the people and that their success shows it. This same philosophy may be applied to the highwayman whose six-shooter is current coin. We see him successful on the daily pages of the papers every day, We must all agree that his success is failure from our standpoint and everyone in this movement who is not willing to sacrifice what the world calls success for the ideals of spiritual success, has no place in this movement as a leader, nor will he remain in it long.

I have taken active part in nearly every Single Tax campaign from the time of the Delaware campaign thirty-four years ago. Henry George was philosopher, statesman, scientist. In practical politics he was obliged to use the tools he found as Moses did. The Initiative and Referendum was not a part of American law in his time and so he associated with political parties and politicians, and often made mistakes. He admitted he made a mistake in supporting Grover Cleveland and, I believe, if he were alive today, he would admit that he made a mistake in supporting Bryan because of his educational and economic policies. James W. Bucklin, of Colorado, went to Australia and brought back a report and got the Legislature of Colorado to submit a constitutional amendment to the people permitting counties to raise their revenue for local purposes from land values. The campaign lasted two years. I was sent to Colorado by the Ohio Single Tax League when Tom Johnson was its leader in Ohio,

to campaign for this measure in Colorado. Senator Bucklin told me to talk Single Tax the first year of the campaign and not mention the measure to be voted on only incidentally. His purpose was to acquaint the people with the Single Tax first, because he knew the opposition would call his measure the Single Tax which it was *not* and they would have a chance to show that it was not. But a shrewd real estate speculator listened carefully to one of my speeches and he instinctively connected it with the Bucklin Bill. He aroused the realtors, and they got the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to repeal the submission of the measure to the people.

The Legislature did not repeal the measure and it went before the people, but it was counted out by the coal barons of Southern Colorado. During the campaign the enemy accused the Single Taxers of camouflaging or dishonesty by constantly referring to Henry George's proposition of taking the full rent, calling it confiscation and every bad thing they could think of to frighten the people, claiming that the Bucklin Bill people were Single Taxers in disguise. Later Colorado got home rule in cities which permitted the same provision which was in the Bucklin Bill. Campaign after campaign has been made in the cities of Colorado to submit exemption measures and each time they have received fewer and fewer votes, and the last vote was a small one. Oregon had essentially the same experience with exemption measures.

I joined the great adventure in California because it raised the land question just as Henry George did. Oregon was in sympathy with such a campaign. I went to Oregon and there found them ready for a full Henry George Single Tax measure and they started a campaign to submit the following measure:

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

"Section 1 of Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be and hereby is amended to read as follows:

Section 1. From March 1, 1931, to and until March 1, 1935, all revenues necessary for the maintenance of state, county, municipal and district government shall be raised by a tax on the value of land, irrespective of improvements in or on it, and thereafter the full rental value of land, irrespective of improvements, shall be taken in lieu of all other taxes for the maintenance of government, and for such other purposes as the people may direct. All provisions of the Constitution and Laws of Oregon in conflict with this section are hereby abrogated and repealed in so far as they conflict herewith, and this section is self-executing."

It will be noticed that this measure takes all of the economic rent now and provides for the increased rent for the future of not only taxes but for any purposes which the people may direct. This means that when labor-saving machinery takes the place of labor, which we hope it will sometime, that the increased rent of land will be the method of distributing wealth if it must be done through a pension