

Saturday: WDAS, 10:45 a. m., WWRL, 10:45 p. m.  
These stations are all 1400 to 1500 k.c.

While methods of measuring actual listeners to a given broadcast are not perfect, there is no doubt that Mr. Ingersoll's audiences on these stations average 5,000 as a minimum and most likely go to a total of 250,000 weekly.

Confirming this estimate are the commercial values of the time on the air that Mr. Ingersoll, because of his name, and the merit of his broadcasts, gets free:—the Standard Rate and Data Service publishes the detailed rate for all the stations of the country; and it shows that *these spots of fifteen minutes as scheduled each would be billed to any commercial buyer at \$452.29 per week cash.*

As to expansion of this economic broadcasting; this may be done without limit, and with decreasing resistance, as Mr. Ingersoll's splendid work becomes more familiar to programme directors; it is only a matter of persistence—in which I know no equal to Mr. Ingersoll—to get to the very top—the big network; and only a nominal effort will be required to build his broadcasting to many times its present distribution.—THOMAS T. LANE

Following are three extracts from Mr. Ingersoll's radio addresses:

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is on the increase and that goes for both labor and capital. The official figures from Washington tell us that unemployment has gone up something like a half million in the last month and not much less increase for the past year; of course Miss Secretary Perkins will now issue an interpretation of these official figures in language possibly not quite familiar to radio fans; but even she will not dare claim any improvement; so much for labor.

Now the New York State Banking Department has announced the reduction of bank interest rates from two and one-half per cent to two per cent; so page Dr. Coughlin and let him know that Wall Street is also suffering from unemployment; this and the Morgan item should gradually gain his sympathy for Wall Street and maybe a little less for Huey Long and the President, socking the rich and taxing big business until it's little; and to all of these campaigners:—*you cannot injure capital without injuring labor and you cannot injure wealth without injuring both capital and labor; but you can wipe out and destroy monopoly; and if you do not, you may as well forget these other raids you all propose.*

#### TRUE CONSERVATISM

The conservative Democrats and the conservative Republicans are showing signs of getting together to oppose radicalism in both parties. Ex-Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, and Chief Justice Pattangall, of Maine, are the voices of this urge; and I have been much interested to read their respective statements of the needs of our country for a party of conservatism, and these statements are well phrased and unquestionably cover real and fundamental needs. Nevertheless, I fail to see in either of these statements the needed definition of those two words *conservative* and *radical*, without which definition we must assume that conservatism means standing still and doing nothing, as distinguished from the radicalism that plunges into beaureaucratic and socialistic experiments. Without the new and only logical definition, this movement is foredoomed to failure in meeting the demands of the hour. *Conservatism is conserving the social value of the nation, in order to make them in turn conserve the private property and wealth of the people. If bi-partisanship can agree on this definition, the time of our deliverance is approaching.*

#### MEMORIAL DAY

The day on which we would recall the extreme service and the supreme sacrifice of our army veterans we decorate the graves of those that lost out in the ridiculously unequal battle of brain and brawn against bullets.

It seems to me rather a waste of a day if sentiment and emotion—even if patriotic—be its objective; but if we could devote it honestly to looking war squarely and unflinchingly in the face, as our boys faced the enemy's guns, it might become our most useful patriotic holiday.

Armistice Day, Memorial Day and the 4th of July, as days of glorification or toleration of the institution of mass murder, ought to be discouraged; and these days should be devoted to humble search for the reason why a pretentious civilization such as ours falls for almost complete self-destruction periodically. Socialists and Communists are setting us a good example in refusal to countenance war; they are our only persistent and consistent conscientious objectors; they say wars are promoted by the capitalist class to maintain its supremacy and forestall revolution.

But because they have confused capital with special privilege, their fallacy is one of continuing war of class against class and with no peace at the end even if succeeding in their aims; revolution is their only way of achievement.

But there is a simple way to avoid war and revolution—the democratic way of denying to any but the producers any part in the division of the product; this would double wages, provide jobs for all and make buying power always sufficient to insure good times to all.

And while it may not seem obvious that depression, unemployment and poverty cause our international wars, I am sure that the honest inquiry these patriotic holidays might afford would show these economic conditions of distress to be the only cause of wars.

## The California Movement

I WANT to submit a partial report of the progress of the movement to secure the adoption of the constitutional amendment in the State of California which looks forward to the speedy installation of at least fifty per cent of the great reform in which we are interested.

As the readers of LAND AND FREEDOM know, our place upon the ballot is secure for the submission of the amendment at the general election in November, 1936. To accomplish this we had to obtain the signatures of about 111,000 registered voters in the State. This was done with a surplussage of about 25,000, and these signatures have all been passed upon and reported to the Secretary of the State.

It is within the power of the Governor to have the amendment submitted at an earlier special election, but he has no love for it and will take no step which might lead to its speedy adoption. This adoption he has on repeated occasions, as indicated by the newspapers, shown he regards as probable.

First, a word with regard to the progress of organization. The campaign is now, so far as all details of management are concerned, in the hands of two very efficient men. In San Francisco, Mr. Noah D. Alper, No. 83 McAllister St., is in charge, and in Los Angeles, Mr. Franklin Lowney, No. 7619 Wilshire Boulevard.

Mr. Alper is easily one of the most informed, energetic and enthusiastic advocates that could possibly have been named. For his introduction into the campaign we are largely indebted to John Lawrence Monroe. Mr. Lowney, while a newcomer in our ranks, is a man of wide experience in campaign work and with tact and energy. Because of very efficient work on his part in other directions, he was strongly recommended by an old personal friend of mine, Dr. George Winfield Scott of Los Angeles. Mr. Lowney's work is being carried on in connection with a local committee, which includes men of prominence in Los Angeles, like Mr. E. W. Camp,



Dr. Norman Kilbourne, our old friend R. E. Chadwick, and others; the entire number of the committee not yet being complete.

In San Francisco, Mr. Alper is making connections with business men and organizations, as well as with a group of very efficient labor men who are profound believers in the movement. The same is true of Mr. Lowney in Los Angeles.

In San Diego, Mr. E. M. Stangland is actively engaged in letter-writing and appearing before organizations and pressing our proposition with skill and efficiency.

In the central valleys of California our most active representative is George W. Cartwright, of Modesto, who is carrying on extensive letterwriting and arranging to appear before a number of bodies.

I should not omit Mr. Fred W. Workman, of Pacific Grove, who is a tower of strength in his part of the State.

Mrs. Anna George de Mille, now visiting her former State, is rendering every possible assistance.

I have, of course, not enumerated many who are rendering active and energetic assistance but whose responsibility is largely self-imposed while less strenuous than those whose names have been given.

A notable feature of the campaign so far is the large amount of new blood infused into the movement. This was to be expected, because as I have had occasion to say to our friends in several Eastern cities, we do not know the strength of our own cause nor the extent to which it has entered into the public consciousness.

Are we likely to succeed? It is of course, too early, with a sixteen months' campaign ahead of us, to speak with absolute assurance, the more so that we all understand that we have before us an extremely bitter campaign, which will grow the more so as election day approaches. This campaign on the part of our opponents will be financed to an extent with which we cannot hope to compete. All the forces of reaction will be against us. Nevertheless, with justice on our side, for we are told, "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just," we believe we are bound to secure victory.

Will the friends of the movement in the United States back us with their power, which for the most part represents dollars they can give? We believe we have a right to appeal to them if they care as much for the cause as they profess. If they possess sufficient imagination to understand that this means the transfer within a limited period of time, of all taxation upon tangible personal property and improvements to land values, and that this will involve the ultimate transfer of \$100,000,000 a year from privilege to industry—if they believe that such a transfer will by its example and results lead the way for a movement which will extend throughout the United States and even abroad, and that a great blow for freedom will be struck, they will not hesitate to come forward in the most generous manner.

With all this our friends the enemy have done their share to assist us. By imposing recent sales taxes, they have opened the way for us not only to get rid of them—and that is part of our programme—but at the same time to show that all taxation upon tangible personal property and upon improvements is nothing but a sales tax. Thus they have intensified the struggle and put weapons against themselves into our hands.

What will your readers do about it?

Palo Alto, Calif.

JACKSON H. RALSTON.

CHILD labor is but one of the evils resulting from employment of adults with childish ideas as legislators. Just now these legislators think they are helping the child laborers by fussing with a proposed constitutional amendment which leaves fundamental causes alone. An amendment doing away with fundamental evils would be strenuously opposed by them.

## Henry George Congress To Meet September 23-25

SINGLE TAXERS from all sections of the United States will assemble in New York City, September 23-25, for the Tenth Annual Henry George Congress, and New York Georgists are already actively at work cooperating with the officers of the Henry George Foundation for the purpose of making this year's convention of the greatest possible practical value to the movement and to all persons participating.

A special effort is being made to secure Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as one of the principal convention speakers, and if Mr. Hull is able to accept he will likely discuss the tariff question, as the Secretary of State is one of the strongest advocates of the lowering of tariff barriers between nations. As heretofore, some of the outstanding men and women in the Single Tax movement, will address the convention. The speaking programme this year will, however, be greatly curtailed, and those who are to address the convention will be carefully selected with a view to co-ordinating and directing the discussion along channels likely to result in definite contributions to the advancement of the Single Tax movement.

As we go to press, it is too early to make definite announcements as to the details of the convention programme, but among those tentatively listed to address public sessions of the convention are Mayor Wm. N. McNair and Councilman George E. Evans, of Pittsburgh, Congressman Charles R. Eckert, of Pennsylvania, Peter Witt of Cleveland, Mrs. Anna George de Mille and Charles O'Connor Hennessy of New York.

Edmund P. Donovan, of the Henry George New York School, has been appointed Chairman of the Convention Committee, and among those who will serve with him on this committee are Joseph Dana Miller, Leonard T. Recker, Mrs. Anna George de Mille, Miss Charlotte O. Schetter, Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr., Frederic C. Leubuscher, Benjamin W. Burger, Mrs. Terese F. Burger, Miss Helen D. Denbigh, Otto K. Dorn, Charles H. Ingersoll, Bolton Hall, Lawson Purdy, Frank Chodorov, Walter Fairchild, Harry Weinberger, Norman C. B. Fowles, John Lawrence Monroe, Clayton J. Ewing, Abe D. Waldauer, Carl D. Smith, John H. Allen, Will Atkinson, Charles G. Baldwin, Harold Sudell, Grace Isabel Colbron, Walter G. Stewart, Otto Cullman, Fenton Lawson, J. C. Lincoln, Dr. Mark Millikin, Harry W. Olney, August Williges, Fiske Warern. Mr. Folke, famous Danish Single Taxer, is coming and there is also a prospect of having Mr. A. W. Madson with us.

As has been the custom, the convention will be in continuous session for a three-day period, opening on Mon-