

gough, the famous chalk-talk man, to come and visualize the situation; Margaret Haley, of Chicago, to appeal to the women; others to talk to everybody, but we have not the money. Wouldn't it be too bad to fail now for want of a few thousand dollars?

J. H. RYCKMAN.

Missouri

THE recent action of the Missouri Secretary of State, John L. Sullivan, in giving the Numbers Seven and Eight, respectively, to the Homestead Loan measure and the Single Tax measure gives official certainty that these amendments will be before the voters of Missouri at the November election. Forty thousand signatures were secured to place these amendments on the ballot.

Lack of funds will not permit of as aggressive a speaking campaign as might be desired, but a worth-while programme is being worked out in spite of all the handicaps which propoganda movements meet in war times.

Groups are being organized in all counties and are mapping out plans for effective work. These groups will arrange local meetings and keep in active touch with the local newspapers, doing the valuable work of shaping the Editor's mind by means of prodding letters written on the Tax and Loan amendments.

All of the County Fairs have been covered by local workers and tons of literature particularly fitted to each locality are being intelligently distributed.

An especially important feature is a plate matter news service which a good percentage of the country newspapers have agreed to make use of. One column or more of strong Single Tax news articles will thus appear every week from now until election in papers which cover nearly every section of the State.

The State Federation of Labor at Sedalia has adopted resolutions unanimously supporting the measures, as have two previous State Conventions. This puts the measures squarely up to every union man in the State. Systematic canvassing of unions is being made in all the large cities, Farm Club secretaries are being reached, so that every phase of the life of the State comes within the scope of the campaign plans.

The Campaign Committee has determined that an almighty spirit shall atone for the lacking dollars, and that by judicious Hooverizing of the funds actually on hand, good and ever better plans will be found whereby the message of the Single Tax and its benefits can be spread broadcast throughout the State.

The official titles to the amendments are as follows:

The Tax amendment:

"A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, providing that all public revenues shall be derived from taxation upon the unimproved value of land based upon assessments made on and after June 1st, 1919, and from taxes upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and tobacco, and on incomes and inheritances; abolishing all constitutional limitations on the rates of taxation, and empowering the legislature, county courts and municipal

authorities to fix the rate for State and school, county and municipal purposes, respectively, classifying rights of way of public utilities for purposes of taxation, and repealing all constitutional provisions in conflict herewith."

The Loan amendment:

"CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. A proposition to establish in the State treasury a Homestead Loan Fund to be loaned to citizens of the State of Missouri for the purpose of purchasing homesteads and erecting permanent improvements thereon, to be secured by a first lien on the homestead and to bear three per cent. interest, commencing one year from the date of the loan; providing for the repayment thereof, and empowering the legislature to enact necessary legislation to make effective the provisions hereof."

As was expected the opposition is paying little attention to the exact form of the measures to be voted upon, but is making its fight on the "pernicious programme of confiscation, involved in the Single Tax idea." Instead of there being an effort to present the programme as something less than Single Tax the advocates of the Homestead Loan and Single Tax programme are willing to have it stand or fall on this issue and are demanding of the opposition an explanation of their reasons for opposing this great idea for opening up the land at a time when every effort should be centered in this direction.

The utmost confidence is expressed by the leaders in the campaign of a successful outcome at the election on November 5th.

Michigan

A WEEK'S work at the Michigan State Fair in September accentuates the fact that the great majority of people are still ignorant of the first principles of just and equitable taxation. Two members of the Michigan Site Value Tax League solicited signatures to the League's petition for a constitutional amendment for site value taxation, and while it was not a difficult matter to obtain signatures, it was difficult in the short space of time at their disposal to intelligently explain what the excitement was all about.

A few had heard of Henry George and the Single Tax; a number had heard that petitions were in circulation to exempt personal property and improvements in and upon land; the great majority knew nothing of "the incidence of taxation," nothing of the fact that taxes on sites could not be shifted, while taxes on the things consumed invariably were.

Had there been 100 solicitors for signatures on the State Fair Grounds, 50,000 signatures might have been obtained. As it was, the two solicitors secured nearly 1,500 signatures, distributed thousands of site value tax leaflets and petitions, and aroused an interest in the taxation problem in localities never before reached by tax reformers.

I am impressed more and more that only a very small proportion of Single Tax literature is intelligible to most people. It is like trying to teach algebra to the A B C class. Of course, not even all grown-ups can learn algebra; they