

telegraph us immediately and we will *send our wrecking crew, and move them out of town.*" (Italics mine.) He adds: "Our plan of operations is to stop them from getting any signatures in your city and county on this particular petition."

In another letter, four days later, Robinson spoke of the necessity of getting from every notary and county clerk the names of all solicitors so that they could be communicated with and promised other work for the surrender of work in our interest. Robinson concludes, "We can stop the proponents from qualifying this petition if every county will be on the lookout and advise us immediately an attempt is made to procure signatures."

All the methods outlined and more have been followed, but we had hardly expected such frank acknowledgment. Some of the papers in the State have commented on the letters as an effort to nullify the initiative and referendum, but the majority have remained silent. Of such is the "freedom of the press."

Meanwhile it was reported to me that three persons whom we had employed as solicitors had been paid \$2 apiece for the petitions and had surrendered them to an agent of the opposition. In short, as result of this we made a demand upon the man charged with the payment and without much demur and under legal notice he returned to us the identical petitions.

In Oakland we have affidavits showing that offers of appreciable sums for petitions with and without names had been made to our workers, and the statement made that hundreds of our names on petitions had been bought. There is enough to convince us that possibly several hundred solicitors had been bought off. As a result of all this, damage suits will be shortly commenced against the principals in San Francisco and elsewhere, and one woman lawyer is in serious danger of disbarment proceedings.

But what of progress? Last reporting to you I said that we were around 15,000 names short. When the count of the clerks of Sacramento and San Joaquin counties shall be complete, we will lack "on the face of the record" as the lawyers say, about 6,000—perhaps less, and off the record and under way, is a very large share of the lacking names. We have no cause for anxiety on that score. We will be on the ballot, unless the State Supreme Court takes us off, and this we do not expect. The law was strained to the last point two years ago and no court would like to be asked to go further, as it would be compelled to do to prevent the people from voting on our proposition.

Is our proposition important enough to justify sacrifice in its interest on the part of believers in industrial freedom? If the desperate struggle to keep the people from voting on it means anything, you may so believe. If you pay any attention to the statements made by the research division of the State Chamber of Commerce,

one will still strongly so conclude. That division reports that the amendment will on the average take three-fourths of the land rental-value, and in some instances 100 per cent. I think this an excessive estimate, because it is apparently based upon the idea that the assessed value of land is its full value, though this is generally put at 50 per cent of the true worth. Of course, there are unknown elements entering into the calculation. Speculative values will take an undoubted slump, and on the other hand there will be a renewed demand of land for actual and beneficial use. However, the Chamber of Commerce estimate shows the fundamental nature of our proposition and how deeply it cuts.

It is time for those who want to do more than lip-service to the cause to which they profess devotion to wake up to the great meanings of the conflict in California. If they want to fight on the side of the Lord at a real Armageddon, now is the time to do so. If they are interested in the rapid education of the masses, and this must come if the Republic is to continue, let them gaze on the field here, where thousands are undergoing the throes of a real enlightenment. Let them no longer feel that what is so often called the "Single Tax" is an esoteric doctrine, only to be understood by the initiates. It is a simple, straight-forward living thing, capable of statement in a very few sentences and appealing to what we call the "common man." That is what we find out about it in California.

I cannot close without a brief tribute to those associated with me in the fight and particularly to Noah D. Alper of San Francisco and Harry H. Ferrell of Los Angeles. Without their self-sacrificing aid, I do not see how the fight could have been carried on.

Palo Alto, Calif.

JACKSON H. RALSTON.

Activities of The Manhattan Single Tax Club

MR. INGERSOLL'S visit to Fall River was very interesting. He addressed 100 members of the combined Lions and Kiwanis Clubs in a straight talk to the business men, which was very well received. Dr. F. M. Padelford, who secured this appointment for Mr. Ingersoll, was chairman of the meeting, which was followed by a long period of questions. In the evening, Dr. Padelford marshalled a meeting of his personal and economic friends and gave the guest speaker a fine reception.

Mr. Ingersoll's current radio schedule is as follows: Mon., WCNW, 2:30 p. m.; WWRL, 11:15 p. m. Tues., WFAS, 10:45 p. m. (Romance of Time). Wed., WCNW, 3:45 p. m. (Time: the stuff life is made of). Thur., WLTH, 8:15 a. m. Fri., WPEN, 9:45 a. m. (Phila.); WDAS, 12:45 p. m. (Phila.); WSNJ, 2:45 p. m. (Bridge-

ton); WTNJ, 7:45 p. m. (Trenton). Sat., WLTH, 2:00 p. m.; WWRL, 11:15 p. m. Sun., WBIL, 8:15 p. m. The Public Service Forum (C. H. I., director).

1400 to 1500 k.c., except WBIL, 1100 k.c., 5000 watts.

The Public Service Forum:

The present period has developed more strongly economic in its trend than formerly; especially such discussions as Earl Browder, Dr. J. P. Warbasse, Wm. J. Schieffelin and Orville Grahame were of this type.

The following were the Public Service Forum Hour's guest speakers and their subjects since our last report:

Mar. 6: E. M. Barradale, Port Authority, "A Bi-State Agency for Cooperation." Mar. 13: David Burpee, Seedman, "Flowers." Mar. 20: Paul P. Rao, Member of N. Y. Bar, "Should Judge be Permitted to Comment on the Evidence to a Jury?" Mar. 27: Mrs. Wm. Dick Sporborg, Consumers Taxation Committee, "Who Pays the Bills?" Apr. 3: H. B. Anderson, Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, "Premarital Medical Examinations." Apr. 10: J. P. Warbasse, Cooperative League, "Cooperation." Apr. 17: Orville Grahame, Young Republican League, "Republican Party." Apr. 24: Earl Browder, Communist Party, "Isolation as the Path to Peace." May 1: Wm. B. Duryee, Milk Research Council, "Should Milk be a Public Utility?" May 8: Wm. J. Schieffelin, Citizens Union, "Savings Bank Life Insurance." May 15: Adrian P. Burke, Delegate, Constitutional Convention, "The New Constitution—and You!" May 22: Seymour DeKoven, Anti-Capital Punishment League, "Capital Punishment." May 29: Theodore Schroeder, "Commonstock Law Revision."

Following are selections from the Ingersoll broadcasts:

WE THOUGHT THE PROBLEM OF SLAVERY WAS SETTLED IN 1865 WHEN THE SOUTH SURRENDERED TO GENERAL GRANT. But not only do the progressives insist that we still have slavery—wage slavery as a part of our monopolistic industrialism—but here is the novel proposition: that Italy is ending slavery in Ethiopia, from whence the slaves we liberated are imported here. Yes, it stated that the Duce has freed the land from monopoly, and so has given these slaves real freedom.

YOU CAN USUALLY TELL WHEN YOU ARE COMING CLOSE TO MONOPOLY BY THE AMOUNT OF DISTURBANCE THERE IS. The Harlan trial is supposed to reflect an aggravated case of unionism where sixty-four coal operating companies in Harlan Co., Ky., have been in violent conflict with their employes for years. Now the criminal courts are trying to place the responsibility. Here is monopoly of the basic kind that should have our exclusive attention until it is eliminated. These coal companies and their employees are only left with approximately half their real earnings to divide between themselves. The royalty collectors from the coal lands and the consumer taxes we have, do this trick of monopoly.

HERE IS A COLLEGE PRESIDENT WHO IS COMING OUT INTO REAL LIFE AND SAYING REAL THINGS. (And I'll say this is something for a college president.) President Dyxstra has succeeded Glenn Frank at the University of Wisconsin; and you may wish to pause for a

moment, wondering why he has. You can get Frank's size by reading the news about the Republican rebuilding committee. So far, its head, Mr. Frank, hasn't said anything that I have noticed, though he has a great reputation as a liberal, progressive, and so forth. Now, maybe Dr. Dyxstra gives us his measure when he says that "democracy requires an economic base!" In these four words, he has said about all that needs to be said on the failure of our democracy, our business, our industry, our prosperity, and our civilization. Well, after saying all this I read the rest of what the Doctor said, and find he spent himself in the headline—not one word to show what kind of economics or in fact, that he had in mind any particular economics. So he must take his place with "the other professors."

OUT IN TULSA WHERE THEY APPLY MASS PRODUCTION TO DIGGING OIL WELLS AS THEY DO IN LONG BEACH, CALIF., they have developed automatic machinery. It is the fate of humanity, where they get something for nothing, which is what monopoly is, to pile in and overdo it. In Long Beach, there are something like 300 derricks on a few acres where perhaps three, or at the most thirty, wells would have got all the oil. But crazy monopolistic speculation had to run its riot. The Tulsa gadget is a machine that digs a 2-mile deep well, steering clear of all interferences and planting 75 tons of pipe just by touching buttons. Though this in our department of "industry," it is a case of where industry is lending itself to monopoly, and a monopoly that needs more attention than almost any other at this particular time.

AN INTERESTING STORY FLOATS ACROSS TO US FROM THE LITTLE BRITISH EMPIRE, where at one time they had a feudal system, that though having a terrible reputation, really was better than their present system of landlordism, which as Lloyd George said, "makes the people of Great Britain trespassers on their own soil." This is from Cardiff, Wales, and is brought to us by Lord Robert Crichton Stewart, whose daddy, the Marquess of Bute, *owns* this great city, and especially the coal lands surrounding it, whose rating is an even \$100,000,000. This is monopoly; this is basic monopoly; this is the kind of monopoly that makes living high and wages low. In other words, creates poverty, unemployment, and business depression, and it is not confined to Great Britain—only a little more refined there.

Hear Ye, Hear Ye, Hear Ye!

THE discovery of new evidence sometimes is sufficient cause for re-hearing a case at law. therefore we have a precedent, in the activities of society, for re-opening the case of Taxation vs. The People. Until we prove to the Law, in its wisdom, that all prior adjudications affecting the taxation of industry have been founded in error, all our tax-reform efforts can meet with no better reception than a curt "stare decisis."

As the earth's age now is computed as being 12,000,000 years *more* than formerly figured, surely our civic leaders can spare a short time wherein to consider our petition and new evidence. The insignificance of the ratio, between the age of the earth and the time involved since the advent of private title to public land-values, should be of weight in gaining for us the superior deliberations of the Court of Public Opinion.

Energetically wiping our square-framed specs and adjusting them to the bulb of our nose, we stand, adorned