

monthly in San Francisco with Mrs. Zoe D. Hoffman as editor. The committee has decided also to move the State headquarters there when reorganizing next Spring. The Tajo Building has been sold and we are obliged to give up our present quarters.

We began the campaign just closed with a big deficit. We are fortunate in having no deficit in beginning the new campaign.

W. L. Ross.

Oregon

THE vote on the Oregon Single Tax amendment is 37,281 in favor, with 138,594 opposed. Multnomah County gave about half of the affirmative vote. It ran almost as strong as Cox. The Land and Loan measure of 1916 got 43,390 in favor and 154,000 opposed, so that we hold our percentage. The 1910 measure which was known as the State-wide Single Tax with graduated tax provision received 31,534 in favor and 82,915 opposed. It is to be observed that the voters do not vote on amendments. There are 335,000 registered voters and forty thousand do not go to the poll, so that REVIEW readers will see that we have quite an army to recruit from.

Beside the Single Tax amendment there were eleven other initiative measures that went down to defeat. We have carried on a wonderful campaign with pitifully small resources, and had it not been that all progressive legislation and policies were defeated we might have stood some chance of winning.

The campaign ended with several speeches by J. R. Hermann to large audiences in and near Portland. The Granges, Unions, Press Clubs, Women's Councils heard the measure discussed, and 80,000 leaflets were distributed. The press gave us space for a letter every day, but advised the voters to vote "no" in the final recommendation. The *Journal* said that "People have shown by previous elections that they do not want the Single Tax, and the *Telegraph* insisting that it was 'vicious.'"

The last days of the campaign were cheered by the visit of Hon. George Fowlds who spoke before a half dozen audiences under our management and that of the Y. M. C. A. He told of the success of the limited Single Tax in New Zealand.

I could mention many who did good work here, but content myself with saying that they were the same devoted workers who have figured in previous Oregon campaigns. I believe this campaign, because it was a straight-out Single Tax measure, secured more publicity and understanding of and sympathy with the Henry George philosophy than any campaign previously conducted. And it was done on less than three thousand dollars, with volunteer work that entailed many sacrifices.

The people are willing to listen, and a few years may bring about a landslide in our direction. All those who fought out the present campaign will be willing to do so again, and some day we will win.

As we have said, the vote is a slight gain in percentage

over the Land and Loan measures, and a little under the graduated Single Tax measure of ten years ago. But this campaign has no precedent to be measured by. It is true the Land and Loan measure was the nearest to it, since it demanded the full rent, but it was coupled with many details regarding loans, etc. This campaign can therefore be said to be the first Single Tax measure ever submitted to any electorate.

Readers of the REVIEW have read some of the official arguments for the defence of the measure and will therefore know that the vote is a strictly Single Tax vote. We shall begin the campaign for the same measure immediately. We have demonstrated that Single Tax is as popular as Single Tax-exemption reform.

CHRISTINA MOCK.

Ohio

IN our tour of Ohio, Mr. Macauley and I spoke on the Public Square of Cleveland, and I addressed a meeting of about 800 women. Mr. Macauley addressed a meeting at the North Congregational Church as well as the City Club where 600 or 800 were present. Then we spoke at Sandusky, Toledo, Marion, Columbus, Springfield, and Dayton, Ohio. Our most enthusiastic meeting was at Marion, Ohio, Senator Harding's home, and our biggest meeting was at Dayton, O. Allow me to describe the Dayton meeting. We had selected a place where Governor Cox' headquarters were on one corner and Harding's on the other, and when we arrived at Dayton we found that the newspapers had announced that Watkins, the Presidential candidate on the Prohibition ticket, was to speak at the same hour and at the same place. We agreed with the Prohibition people that if Mr. Watkins arrived by 7.30 then Mr. Macauley would draw cuts as to which should speak first. As Mr. Watkins did not arrive on time Mr. Macauley first addressed the audience. We had announced for a half hour previously through a megaphone that two candidates for President of the United States would speak at that corner at 7.30 so we had an audience of some 1,200 or 1,500 people. Mr. Macauley aroused a lot of interest in the Single Tax and many of them wanted him to keep right on speaking rather than to listen to the Prohibition candidate. We were somewhat surprised when Mr. Watkins arose and said before he talked on Prohibition that he wanted to announce publicly that he had been a Single Taxer for a number of years, and that he was in full accord with its principles. He stated that it was a great reform that must come. Then he spent about five minutes illustrating the Single Tax and endorsing it. I believe this is the first time in the history of politics that one Presidential candidate has stated publicly to an audience in the presence of his opponent that he was in entire accord with the entire platform of his opponent.

At these meetings we had in Ohio we saw a number of old Single Taxers who have not as yet publicly allied themselves with the Party but who seem to be catching the fever, and who had good words for the work we had been doing.