

Washington, D. C.), and which gives an excellent outline of the progress this country has made.

CONCLUSION

And so, as we look around the world today, we find many encouraging happenings, and also many discouragements, but we remember the warning and also the assurance of Henry George—"The truth which I have tried to make clear will not find easy acceptance—but it will find friends—Will it eventually prevail? Ultimately—Yes."

It is good to know that in Denmark, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Nigeria, South America, the United States and Canada, as well as some other parts of the world, definite progress is being made, and there are people who are willing to sacrifice something that this great truth may ultimately prevail.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the many people who, in spite of discouragements and disappointments, have kept the light of this great truth before them, and handed it on to others.

It is evident that there is much to be done before the natural resources of this planet will once more be available in justice and equity to all human beings who inhabit the earth, but the achievements of many people who are working towards this end in various countries, are an inspiration to us all, because as Henry George said:

"We are surer that we see a star, when we know—that others also see it."

The California Campaign

IMPORTANT events have happened in California since I made the last report. Our opponents pursued the tactics they followed two years ago. After we had had certified to the Secretary of State more than sufficient names to place us on the ballot, two separate agencies caused suits to be brought in the Supreme Court to have us excluded. In a general way the suits were alike. They alleged that the Attorney General's summary of one hundred words failed adequately to state the "chief purpose and points" of our amendment as constitutionally required. This objection was much like that of two years ago except that then we were charged with the similar duty to be performed within a limit of twenty words.

After full argument the court held that the Attorney-General's title was sufficient, and now there is no earthly power that can prevent the people from voting on the amendment. Thus ends a protracted struggle, and the contest before the people formally begins.

Needless to say—except as a matter of suggestion for help—that we are to all intents and purposes without money. We were compelled to raise more than \$20,000 to get on the ballot—that is, for the circulation of petitions and incidentals—and our pocketbooks are exhausted. We must have your help to the last penny.

Meanwhile the discussion in the State is proceeding rapidly. Against us the campaign is largely being managed by the Chamber of Commerce, which doesn't realize that it is fighting to maintain shackles upon commerce when resisting the amendment. It has secured the powerful aid of the Parent-Teachers Association, on the specious pretense that if the sales tax is abolished the revenues for the schools will be endangered. Of course this is not so, but in the opinion of our opponents and using a simile of an earlier day "it is a good-enough Morgan till after the election."

Home owners are being assured, contrary to the fact, that if the

amendment is adopted, taxes on homes will be so high that they will be forfeited to the State.

In one breath and with a sober face the voters are told that the amendment means that rents will be advanced to stupendous heights and that all lands will be taken over by the State. And with many the absurdity is not perceived.

The dailies are now blossoming out with three-column advertisements a quarter column in length telling the public that the State wide Council against the Single Tax wants "you to know why we oppose the Single Tax proposition No. 20 on the November ballot and why we believe you, too, will want to vote no. It will not raise the funds to keep our schools open, provide aid for the needy or for the aged. Chaos in business, agriculture and government will result. No argument, only this statement, purporting apparently to have the support of a number of business organizations fighting against the real interests of business.

But there is another side. Having the support of the AFL we are justified in expecting in this instance the equal support of the CIO. These two bodies must number not less than 400,000 voters favorably inclined toward us. A number of the business men, notwithstanding the action of their organizations, take the same view. Ferrell from Los Angeles writes me that he has more calls for speakers than he can fill. In San Francisco the situation tends in the same direction.

We cannot doubt the educational importance of our work. A slight illustration is that the morning's mail brings me requests from representatives of two high schools for information that they can use in support of what they term "Single Tax."

We are preparing for the circulation generally of two documents introduced in the last Congress by Senator Shipstead and Representative Eckert, and directly bearing upon our campaign. These promise to be effective.

One of the most important civic organizations in San Francisco is the Commonwealth Club, numbering about 4,000 business and professional men. Tomorrow night is set for the discussion of the amendment before it. I shall lead for the affirmative and Chester H. Rowell, probably the most widely-known man in the State in a public way will represent the negative. It will be interesting, I am confident.

This is the last appeal I can make through your columns before election. There is little to be added to what I have said before. May the readers of LAND AND FREEDOM do not appreciate the importance of the California issue upon the history of the movement and the tremendous significance that will attach to success, rest assured that the people of California do. For all assistance so far rendered, many thanks. But we want to be still more grateful.

JACKSON H. RALSTON.

AND whoever will look may see that though our civilization is apparently advancing with greater rapidity than ever, the same cause which turned Roman progress into retrogression is operating now.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

MR. ROOSEVELT would abolish the poll taxes that still are levied in some of the states, and we agree with him. If Mr. Roosevelt can think of any other tax he would abolish, we will agree with him on that, too.

Kansas City Times.

INCOMPETENT officials seem to regard the government as only a tax collecting agency, designed solely for the purpose of taxing the life out of every line of industry and human activity.—*Cause and Effect*, Foley, Ala.