

It has spent millions, derived from water users to extend mains past speculative tracts, and thereby made millions for a few land owners, for without city water, lots do not sell well. Three years ago the people by a small majority, stopped this graft. Now it is proposed to come back with it, and the people are asked to endorse the old system. In this pamphlet is shown the picture of a vacant tract of 445 acres within the city limits, which it will cost \$106,800. to provide with water mains, and thereby increase its value \$267,000. Inside and outside the city limits are thousands of acres of speculative tracts needing water. The people using water will pay for extending mains to these tracts if this measure now before the people of Portland so decrees.

The people of Oregon have always been hard to get out to meetings. Progressive steps in the past have not been accompanied by great gatherings. The Peoples' Power League has passed its measures with widely circulated literature. Its four measures on the ballot now are along the line of more power for the people and less power for privilege.

Of the 32 measures on the ballot, nine pertain to the formation of new counties, one of which will take that matter out of the general elections in the future and place it with the local sections interested.

Six measures are proposed by the legislature, two of which pertain to taxation, and are called the Grange Amendments. The other measures were not wanted on the ballot by any body of citizens. One of them is the infamous constitutional convention bill, which if the people endorse it will, in all probability, force on the state a retroactive constitution without the people having anything to say about it, as was done in Delaware in 1896.

There are not more than 12 of the entire 32 measures requiring any careful consideration. An average legislature would vote on the remaining 20 in a very few hours. The citizen has from a month to a year to consider them all. Some were filed as late as July 5th. The state pamphlet will be in every man's hands five weeks before the election. He can easily come to an intelligent conclusion. The

careless and ignorant fall both ways about evenly on important questions, leaving the intelligent to decide. The backward looking papers are urging that the citizens vote No on everthing. They will be balanced by the citizens voting Yes on everything.

Throughout the state the Granges are considering the most important. At a recent meeting of one local Grange, four were discussed in two hours. Four more will be considered at its next meeting. The people may make some mistakes. Many farmers are dreadfully afraid of the Single Tax, but also very much dissatisfied with the present tax laws. This much must be borne in mind, however, that if the people do "bark their own shins," they have a right to do so, and by doing so will stumble into the right path. If led astray they can return "on the back track" at pleasure, and every lick for economic progress struck in any part of the world, is a help to Oregon.

Recently, F. E. Coulter, the intrepid and able leader of economic agitation in Canada, has returned to Oregon for a few months, and if given a little encouragement, will start fires along the trail that will beat any forest conflagration on record.

The people of Oregon are in the saddle and they have only to stay in it to ride to victory and liberty.—A. D. CRIDGE, Portland, Oregon.

WINNIPEG.

REV. HERBERT S. BIGELOW SPEAKING TO CROWDED HOUSES—A DEPUTATION OF FREE TRADERS TO WAIT UPON SIR WILFRED LAURIER—INCREASING PUBLIC INTEREST.

Herbert S. Bigelow has been here. At a time of year when a large number of city folk are away for their holidays, when indoor meetings pass into the limbo of neglect, when churches are but half full, when theatre managements admit their attendance to be "hardly at flood tide," Herbert S. Bigelow has been speaking to crowded houses; preaching the gospel of democracy. He has been so appreciated by some of his hearers—among them some of

Winnipeg's notables—that they have followed him around from one meeting to another. This is truly a healthy sign. And it was so characterized by the Rev. Dr. Sinclair of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, where Mr. Bigelow preached on Sunday evening, the 14th inst. Dr. Sinclair in introducing Mr. Bigelow said: "It is a healthy sign that a man with a message such as Mr. Bigelow has, receives such a hearty welcome as he has received in Winnipeg."

Bigelow gave his first lecture in this city before the Royal Templars of Temperance. His subject was: "Les Miserables; The Book and its People," Mr. C. C. Hamilton in the chair. Vocal solos were a part of the evening's programme. As described the following day in *The Winnipeg Tribune*—one of Winnipeg's three dailies. "A man of rare power and boundless breadth of human sympathy, born of a deep understanding of primary human nature and gifted, besides, with a wealth of expression, both of tone and phrase—such was the impression of the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow carried away by a large assembly of people who heard him speak at the new Odd-fellows Temple." In moving the vote of thanks, the Rev. S. B. Roberts said that the underlying thought had stirred their hearts and lifted them up. Mr. R. L. Richardson, the managing director of *The Tribune*, in seconding the motion, thought it fitting that Mr. Bigelow should open his lecture course in the city with this lecture, as he had revealed a great soul behind his subject. He still hoped to see the Javes after the big thieves in Canada as well as after the little thieves, and thus speed the triumph of democracy. There were about 150 at the meeting; solos were sung by Mrs. Gus Pringle, Miss May Taylor and J. B. Swinton, M. D.

A luncheon was given in Mr. Bigelow's honor, the following day, Friday the 12th, at "The Angelus" cafe. There were about eighty present. Mr. Bigelow's subject was "Direct Legislation." Mr. W. W. Buchanan occupied the chair. Praise was heard on all hands over this lecture, which is Mr. Bigelow's principal theme.

In the evening he addressed the Canadian Free Trade League. Mr. Roderick

McKenzie, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, presided at the meeting and introduced the speaker.

A notable action was taken by the Association at this meeting on a motion by Mr. J. A. Stevenson, the secretary, who moved that a deputation of local free traders wait upon Sir Wilfred Laurier upon his return from the Western Provinces, Sept. 5th, to express the views of the league on the government's fiscal policy. The following Committee were appointed to prepare a memorial which it is designed to place before the premier—Rev. A. G. Sinclair, A. M. McDonald, T. D. Robinson, F. A. Crerar, J. A. Stevenson, A. W. Puttee, F. J. Dixon, Rev. Dr. Bland, G. F. Chipman, R. L. Richardson, W. W. Buchanan, Donald Forrester, and Dr. W. E. Burnham. "Although most of the pastors are now absent from the City," remarks the *Free Press*, "the ministerial element was well represented. Among those present were, Rev. C. H. Stewart, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, Rev. J. S. Wordsworth, Rev. W. A. Vrooman, Rev. J. W. Melvin and Rev. Stanley R. Robert, D. D. Mr. Bigelow was listened to with lively interest and repeated demonstrations of applause, and his humorous illustrations were much appreciated."

On Saturday evening, the 13th, Mr. Bigelow lectured under the auspices of the Manitoba League for the taxation of Land Values on "Henry George and his Philosophy." There were over a hundred persons present, and although the evening was unfavorable, the interest displayed in the theme and the questions which followed, was all that any lecturer could wish.

On Sunday, the 14th, Mr. Bigelow addressed two church audiences of about seven or eight hundred each; in the morning at Young Methodist Church, in the evening at St. Andrews Presbyterian Church. His morning text was, "I have come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." A highly gratifying expression of appreciation of the radical sentiments of Mr. Bigelow, was that of the venerable pastor of Young church, who announced after the sermon that the truths, which the speaker had expressed with such strength were the

same truths that he was trying to teach, and for which he hoped Young Church would always stand.

Such expressions of encouragement and approval as Bigelow has received here in word and in deed, in public and in private, from the pulpit and the press, are big with the promise of the better day being nearer than one is sometimes bold enough to hope.

In the arousing of public interest for the causes which he advocates he has fulfilled my most sanguine expectations.—PAUL M. CLEMENS, Winnipeg, Canada.

CELEBRATION AT ARDEN.

Arden celebrated the seventy-second birthday of Henry George. Whether or not this unique settlement, tucked away in the northernmost corner of Delaware, is a working demonstration of the Single Tax, it is known to the world as such. For, let it be known, Arden has flourished and prospered.

The festivities were scheduled to commence Saturday, September 3rd, with a fair at the Arden Club, an historical pageant late in the afternoon, and the usual Shakesperian play in the quaint open air theatre in the evening. Due perhaps to an unfortunate misunderstanding with the weather man, intermittent showers compelled the abandonment of part of this interesting programme.

The fair, the proceeds of which will be devoted to making the Arden Club rain-proof, was very successful. Cakes, ice cream, antiques, carvings, fruits and flowers, and in fact everything essential to a well regulated fair, lined the walls of the soon-to-be rejuvenated barn—the home of the Arden Club—in bewildering profusion. In the evening the fair gave way to a dance.

Sunday afternoon an audience of more than three hundred listened to addresses by well known Single Taxers. C. F. Shandrew presided and introduced as the first speaker Dr. Montague R. Levenson, the old friend and companion of Henry George, who spoke of George as a teacher and intimate friend. He was followed by James MacGregor, who gave a characteris-

tically clear and forceful presentation of our basic philosophy. Rev. R. L. Jackson, of Wilmington, spoke of "The Religion of Henry George," and paid eloquent tribute to the lofty ideals of the departed leader. A short speech by Will Price was illuminated by constant flashes of wit and humor. Following him, Haynes D. Albright, of Philadelphia, pointed out the trend toward the recognition of the truths of the Single Tax doctrine, everywhere so apparent. The last speaker was Frank Stephens, the "little father" of Arden. In a stirring appeal he urged those who had maintained an attitude of indifferent neutrality to "choose sides" in the inevitable struggle between privilege and democracy.

In the struggle for supremacy between the rain and the fair, the fair finally emerged triumphant, and attracted swarms of visitors all day Monday. However, the big event of the day was the historical pageant. This was witnessed by more than a thousand visitors, mostly from Wilmington, Philadelphia and the surrounding district. Before four o'clock a score or more of automobiles were parked on the common. The pageant was a representation of "Merrie England" in the days of Robin Hood. The lord of the Manor, followed by knights, ladies, retainers, villagers, students and representatives of the various guilds in mediæval costumes, constituted a most interesting spectacle.

Perhaps the most interesting figure of all was that of George Brown, as a mendicant at the roadside. So realistic was this characterization, rags, barefooted, plastered with mud, piteously begging alms from some "noble gentleman" or "fair lady," that many of the onlookers needed assurance that it was only "part of the show."

In the evening, fancy dances, one act scenes from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Robin Hood" and "Julius Caesar," concluded a day crowded with enjoyment. Needless to say, Arden supplied all the talent. And Arden is quite capable of performances which would make some of the more pretentious metropolitan artists put their laurels in safe deposit vaults.