

and East River. There he found many others standing waiting for their loaf and mug of coffee. The young man was nearly gone, and the old man pushed him forward ahead of those already waiting as he cried "Give him food; he is starved, he smells the coffee and cannot wait; give him food at once," and as he pushed the young man forward, urging his claim, the old man himself fell. They stooped to raise him, but he was dead—dead of starvation. And while these things can happen in New York there is work for each of us to do, and the responsibility is laid upon each of us personally so to do his share that these things shall become impossible."

Mr. Stephens then referred to the old Delaware campaign, memories of which were freshly stirred by the campaign hymn that was to be sung tonight. He hoped that the desire of the Women's Henry George League might be fulfilled, and that hymn become the battle song of the present army of workers.

It was not known to many present, that the song to the tune of Marching Through Georgia which was so lustily sung at the close of Mr. Stephens' remarks, was composed by him during the campaign in Delaware a dozen years ago, and sung with great effect at public meetings by that brave band of workers. It had been adopted for the present and all future occasions by the change in the refrain from "Delaware, my Delaware" to "America, America!"

As the first notes of the orchestra were sounded, everybody rose and joined in the inspiring words of the song.

So in a burst of enthusiasm the "Budget Dinner under the auspices of the Women's Henry George League" was brought to a close.

E. M. M.

#### CABLEGRAM FROM JOHN PAUL.

From Churchill's speech last night: land reform and free trade stood together, they stood together with Henry George, with Richard Cobden and they stood together in the liberal policy.

PAUL.

#### H. MARTIN WILLIAMS.

(See *Frontispiece*.)

H. Martin Williams, whose name is familiar to Single Taxers and reformers throughout the country, by reason of his activity and prominence as a propagandist on the subjects of land and tax reform, and whose story of "Land Monopoly" is now running in the *REVIEW*, was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 7, 1840; was educated in the common schools of his native country, and the Johnstown High School in Licking county. He taught school for a number of years; began taking an active interest in politics during the Buchanan-Fremont campaign of 1856, and four years later took the stump for Stephen A. Douglas, making 65 speeches during the campaign. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and practiced law in Crestline until his removal to Missouri in October, 1869.

On his removal to Missouri he settled at Holden, and continued the practice of law until 1874, when he gave his entire attention to the newspaper business, and the delivery of lectures and speeches on political and economic questions.

Mr. Williams has been an active participant in every political campaign since 1856. He has spoken in half the states in the Union. He has always been identified with the Democratic party except from 1878 to 1888, during which period he was an active and prominent member of the Greenback-Labor party.

His attention was first called to the importance of the land question and the evils of land monopoly in 1867, when he became connected with the revolutionary movement of the Irish in America, to liberate their native country from English misrule and oppression, but it was not until 1880, when he read "Progress and Poverty," that he began to comprehend the true relation of man to the land, and the evils resulting from private ownership of land.

But the story of his conversion to the grand philosophy and teachings of Henry George is best told by Mr. Williams in his own words:

"In the spring and summer of 1880, I

was editing the *Greenback News*, at Springfield, Missouri. Col. Homer F. Fellows, who was then mayor of the city, came into my office one morning, with an unusual expression of delight and satisfaction on his face. His first words were: 'Williams, I have just finished reading a most remarkable book. It is a treatise on financial and industrial depressions, giving their cause and prescribing a remedy; and I believe it gives the solution of the whole financial and labor problem.'

" 'What is the name of this wonderful book, and who is its author?' I asked.

" 'Its name is "Progress and Poverty," and its author is a man Henry George, of San Francisco,' he answered.

"The result of this conversation was that I borrowed 'Progress and Poverty' of Col. Fellows, and read it within the next two weeks. Before I finished reading it, problems that had been vexing me for years became as clear and plain as the noon-day sun, and when I had read the last chapter, I felt that, in an economic sense, I had been 'born again.'

"The following year, I became associated with Major W. H. Current (now one of the superintendents in St. Louis, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,) and we made the question of land-reform a leading feature of our paper. In the years 1883-4-5 I delivered a number of addresses in different portions of the state on 'Land Monopoly, Its Rise, Growth and Danger, and the Remedy,' in which I attacked private ownership of land, and made as plain as I was then able to do, the theory and philosophy of the Single Tax."

Mr. Williams removed to St. Louis in May, 1886, and was one of the pioneers in the Single Tax movement in that city. He was one of the organizers of the old Anti-Proverty Society, and of the St. Louis Single Tax Society, of which latter organization he was president from October, 1896, to October, 1897. He was a member of, and secretary of the committee of the St. Louis Single Tax League, appointed under a resolution offered by Mr B. C. Keeler, requesting the superintendent of the census to institute an investigation into the farm mortgage indebtedness of the United States, which investigation disclosed a most re-

markable condition as regarded the mortgage indebtedness of the farmers and home owners, and furnished to the students of social and economic conditions in the United States, almost invaluable data and statistics. The Committee which performed this work, was composed of Mr. Bronson C. Keeler, the originator of the idea of bringing influences to bear upon the Census Bureau to undertake the investigation, Mr. Hamlin Russell and Mr. Williams.

Mr. Williams was a delegate to the first national Single Tax conference, held in New York, Sept. 1 and 2, 1890. He took part in the Delaware campaign during the month of August, 1896, and also in the mayoralty campaign in Greater New York in 1897.

In April, 1901, Mr. Williams moved from St. Louis to Jefferson county, Illinois, near Woodlawn, where he has since been engaged in conducting a poultry farm, varying that work by the making of speeches and writing articles for the press, to which he is a frequent contributor. He looks forward to being able in the near future, to give his whole time to the Single Tax movement in the lecture field, to which line of work he will bring a mine of information on political and economic questions, and the experience acquired in nearly fifty years of public speaking.

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#### DEATH OF DR. W. S. BROWN.

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The death of Dr. W. Symington Brown, of Stoneham, takes away another earnest worker from the ranks of the Massachusetts Single Tax League. Dr. Brown's conversion to the cause dates back to the Anti-Proverty days, the early enthusiasm of which he shared. Later, he was one of the speakers in the memorable "Wakefield Campaign," which was the first broadly organized attempt in Massachusetts to interest the people; to make the Press realize that there was something worth while behind all this talk about Single Tax.

That was fifteen years ago, yet even at that time Dr. Brown presented an almost venerable appearance, with his snowy hair and beard, surmounting a face that was marked for its purity of expression, and