

stood ready with his fortune to back that brother's street railroad policy, or anything else that that brother desired to do.

"Man proposes, but God disposes," and so it was that great, stalwart Albert Johnson, a very giant to outward seeming; Albert Johnson, with his brilliant plans—plans that he believed would lift humanity to higher planes—was called to the long sleep. He had all that a man could desire to live for: a happy home, an affectionate family, a wealth of friends, a large and rapidly increasing fortune, and he was elated by exalted aspirations. In the prime of manhood, for he was but forty, and in the flush of success, he was called. Years before, while driving twelve horses before a snow plough over the street railroad system in Cleveland, he had been thrown to the ground by breaking harness. It is supposed that he then injured an artery in his chest. Time, with its stirring action and heavy mental strife, insidiously developed the injury, until, with warnings that could scarcely be believed, Nature yielded to Death.

The end came suddenly, as befitted the man of action that he had always been. He died standing, enfolded in his brother Tom's arms—united to the last with that brother to whom he was so devotedly attached, and for whom he had such loyal, such unstinting admiration.

He sleeps at Greenwood, at the crest of the hill viewing the ocean, beside his father and my father. He sleeps, but his ideas will not sleep. They will fire other minds. Other hands will fulfil his vivid day dreams, and in so doing, will raise a monument to his genius. In that good time many will come to repeat the words of his mother when she saw her son cold in death: "Thank God for these forty years!"



## THE ELECTIONS AND . . THEIR GAINS . .

BY THE EDITOR.

THE elections have passed, and the net gains to the single tax movement, though small, are of sufficient moment to bear capitulation. First, as to New York. The municipal campaign in this city was chiefly remarkable for the activity of single taxers in both camps. The differences were not vital, and the divisions were on minor points. Some of these differences were so minute as to seem petty, and were certainly not so obvious as to carry conviction. In Brooklyn, the activity of single taxers in the Citizens' Union ranks was especially marked. Peter Aiken, President of the Brooklyn Single Tax Club, Chas. O'Connor Hennessey, Joseph McGuinness, Robert Baker, D. B. Van Vleck, and others were supporters of Mr. Low. It looked at one time as if Mr. Baker would get the fusion nomination for sheriff, but his candidacy was defeated by republican opposition.

Both parties sought the support of single taxers, and their attitude is significant of the respect in which our movement is held. In a letter read at a meeting in Avon Hall, Brooklyn, Mr. E. M. Grout, the successful candidate for comptroller, said in a letter addressed to the secretary of the meeting:

"The Anti-Tammany fusion ticket in this campaign stands for what Mr. George stood for in municipal politics; not only is this so as to the opposition to Tammany and the demands for an honest administration of municipal affairs, but in the Citizens' Union platform of this year upon which the fusion candidates stand, there are the demands for equal taxation of unimproved and improved real estate, for the direct employment of labor by the city, and municipal ownership and proper taxation and supervision of all street franchise corporations, which were always advocated by Mr. George in his campaigns. It, therefore, seems to me the most natural thing in this campaign that the followers of Mr. George should take their place in opposition to Tammany Hall."

A joint committee of the Brooklyn and Manhattan single tax clubs addressed the following letter to both candidates for the mayoralty of Greater New York :

"DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the precedent established during this campaign, we desire to secure your views upon a question vitally affecting the interests of the people of this municipality.

"In chapter 201, laws of 1885, it is provided as follows: 'All property shall be estimated and assessed at its full value.'

"Will you, if elected, exercise whatever influence and authority that may be vested in you to secure the execution of this provision of law?

"Yours truly.

(Signed) "BENJAMIN DOBLIN, Chairman."

To this Mayor Elect Low replied as follows :

"DEAR SIR:—The inquiry contained in your circular letter was duly received. I need scarcely say that, in the event of my election, I will do my best to remedy any inequalities in taxation which may exist contrary to the spirit and letter of the law."

Edward M. Shepard's reply was more lengthy, but not more explicit. Indeed, it was far less satisfactory. We quote a portion of it :

"If the whole question were simply the question of levying taxes in the city of Greater New York for local purposes, I should have no hesitation in saying that assessments ought to be at full value. If this would result in unduly enlarging the debt-incurring capacity of the city, then the percentage of debt-incurring capacity should be reduced. The problem is complicated by the enormous undervaluations in portions of the State outside Greater New York. Of course, it would be most unjust to increase the rate of assessments in Greater New York unless the assessments in the rest of the State were to proceed under the same footing."

The campaign brought to the surface once more Abram S. Hewitt, in his old *role of society saviour*. In condemning E. M. Shepard for accepting the nomination of Tammany Hall, he was forced to excuse himself for doing the same thing in 1886, by saying that it was to save the city from Henry George and his allies that he consented to make such sacrifice. Mr. Hewitt has not forgotten nor forgiven the castigation that he received in that memorable controversy with our leader in '86, but he is the same old masquerading democrat that he was in that year. As he gets older, he looks less and less like a democrat. His plea for the disfranchisement of the propertyless class in municipal elections reveals the "cloven hoof" of this saviour of society. What he seeks to save is the ill-gotten privileges of his class.

The election in New York City witnessed the elevation to an important position in the judiciary of a different kind of democrat. Mr. Samuel Seabury was elected Judge of the City Court by a good majority. The election of so young a man to such an office is unprecedented; but Judge Seabury carries with him the personal dignity and high integrity, as well as the legal knowledge, that fits him for the bench.

In Brooklyn, single taxers, as Citizens' Union men, through the fusion movement secured two important offices—that of coroner, which fell to Michael J. Flaherty, and magistrate-at-large, which was secured by R. J. Ingersoll. Both are avowed believers in our principles and strong friends of the cause. P. J. Lally, single taxer, is elected to the Legislature from the 7th Assembly District in Brooklyn.

But by far the most gratifying results come from Ohio, where Tom L. Johnson, fighting almost alone for equal taxation, swept the city of Cleveland, and elected every one of his candidates to the Legislature in Cuyahoga County by majorities varying from 400 to 7000 each. It was a splendid vindication of the man and his policy. The republican party nominated men of irreproachable character against the Johnson nominees, but it was without avail. Each one went down, though elsewhere throughout the State the republicans swept all before them. It is a magnificent work that the Mayor of Cleveland is doing, and he is doing it like a hero.