

died at his home in Philadelphia on the 21st, of heart disease at the age of 65. Mr. George was an expert accountant who held the position of chief bookkeeper and controller in the gas bureau while Philadelphia owned and operated the gas works. When the gas works were given over by the city to the United Gas Improvement Company, Mr. George became a general agent in the gas service. It was as accountant during the regime of city ownership and operation that his attention was drawn to the contrasts between public and private ownership; and as an expert accountant he became an advocate of municipal ownership and operation of all public utilities. He was a member of old St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Philadelphia; also of the Illuminating Engineering Society, the American Gas Institute, the National Commercial Gas Association, the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum, the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and the U. G. I. Athletic Association. As a Mason he had served as Master of his Lodge. Mr. George was a widower, and two daughters survive him. He was a coadjutor of his elder brother in the Singletax movement.

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The Anti-Imperialist League Honors Gamaliel Bradford.

At a stated meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League on the 24th the following vote was passed:

Our colleague and friend, Gamaliel Bradford, presided over the first meeting in the United States, called June 15, 1898, in Faneuil Hall, to "protest against the adoption of a so-called imperial policy by the United States." Mr. Bradford's closing appeal was as follows:

"In the name of the Pilgrims who planted at Plymouth the seeds of civil and religious liberty; in the name of Washington, who, after leading us through the war of Independence and seeing the Constitution launched in full glory, left us that noble legacy of warning, which has never had a deeper meaning than to-day; in the name of the martyred Lincoln, who sealed with his blood the work he had done; in the name of humanity, whose fate is bound up with our institutions, I appeal to the people of Massachusetts to protest against this rush of reckless and unbridled ambition."

From this meeting sprang committees of correspondence which led to the formation of the Anti-Imperialist League, of which Mr. Bradford may be justly said therefore to have been the founder.

It is not always in official life that the widest influence may be exerted by a patriotic citizen of the Republic, but it is through voluntary organizations like our own and through individual effort that good seed may sometimes be sown most widely and even the best immediate results achieved. Mr. Bradford lived to see the nearing accomplishment of the objects of the Anti-Imperialist League, and to rejoice in the considerable advancement of the theories of government which he had so ably and persistently advocated. His life of good service is to have its ripe fulfillment.

But life is emptied of much of its value to us who survive him since that intense and vivid personality, single-hearted and sincere, has become only a memory, with the fiery eloquence tempered by taste, enlivened by wit and inspired by moral ardor in public speech and writing, and with the charm in familiar intercourse of the most beautiful courtesy, tenderness and kindness.

The Committee extends its very deep sympathy to Mr. Bradford's family.

ALBERT S. PARSONS,
Chairman.

ERVING WINSLOW,
Secretary.

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Constitutional Convention in Ohio.

A platform was adopted on the 23d by the United Constitutional Committees of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the support of which this organization will exact pledges from candidates for delegates. [See current volume, page 772.]

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On the subject of taxation the United Committees adopted the following plank:

The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended nor contracted away. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only.

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Objections to the taxation plank were made on the ground that any Big Business legislature might use such classifications to discriminate in favor of special interests, but these objections were met with the point that the people could control exemptions by means of the Initiative and Referendum, which was recommended as follows:

The Initiative and Referendum, with a 12 per cent petition for amendments to the Constitution, a 10 per cent petition for the initiation of legislation, and an 8 per cent petition for the referendum of any statute passed by the legislature.

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Other planks in the platform demand home rule for cities, giving them power to frame their own charters, and the submission separately to the people of a Constitutional provision on the question of licensing or prohibiting the liquor traffic.

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De Arriaga Elected President of Portugal.

The Constituent Assembly of Portugal, after completing the new Constitution for the Republic, as already reported, on the 24th elected Manoel De Arriaga as President of Portugal, to take the place of the provisional President, Theophile Braga, appointed to the office when the Republic was proclaimed last October. President Arriaga is a lawyer, and has been procurator general under the provisional government. The dispatches state that he

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