

record of his trial. Had he been financially able to meet that expense, Gov. Deneen would have granted him a reprieve until the highest court had passed upon the legality and justice of his conviction. Being unable financially to do this, he found himself dependent upon the charity of strangers, both for an opportunity to submit his case to the final tribunal, as any convict with money could have done—as he himself, with money, could have done,—and also for the prolongation of his life pending the decision of that court.

Gov. Deneen had declared, according to the uncontradicted newspaper reports, that he would grant a reprieve if the necessary money were provided, but otherwise would not. And so, the money not coming, this prisoner's gallows was constructed, he went to sleep Thursday night a doomed man, he rose Friday expecting to be hanged at noon, and at noon he would in fact have been hanged had not the required sum of money been procured. It came as he was being prepared for death. And thereupon, and for that reason and only that reason, Gov. Deneen granted a reprieve. This is a clear case of sale of justice. For \$600 this man's life, which, without that money would have been taken by legal mandate, has been prolonged.

It would be worse than folly to criticise the Governor. He did not act against the law nor beyond the law. Presumably he acted according to the law, and nothing appears to impeach his good faith. But what shall we say of laws, professedly for the maintenance of justice, which make the ministration of justice depend, in capital cases, upon the financial ability of the persons who are accused? What shall we say of laws under which the convict with \$600 to pay for a court record may, while the convict without \$600 may not, have his life prolonged and the regularity and justice of his case reviewed? This is not a question of guilt or innocence. It is a ques-

tion of putting a price upon justice.

Death of two prominent single taxers.

The single tax movement in western Pennsylvania has suffered a loss in the death of James Watson Stuart, of Pittsburg. A man of pronounced conservatism temperamentally, he was shocked at first by Henry George's indictment of civilization, but his rugged reasoning powers, coupled with his acknowledgment of moral sanctions and a fine perception of justice, saved him from improvidently rejecting George's teachings, and he became and until his death remained a weariless disciple. Mr. Stuart was a busy business man whose acquaintance, very large in Pittsburg, extended widely into other States, and he utilized the opportunity this afforded for promoting his cause. With what his friends describe as "a finely balanced enthusiasm," he devoted himself to that cause as to a religion; and, indeed, he so regarded it, for to him it belonged in the category of "the natural order."

James Love, reported by the Summer issue of the Single Tax Review to have died at Camden, N. J., on the 1st of June, was another promoter of the single tax movement whose work in that behalf will be missed. Mr. Love will be remembered chiefly for his skillful satire on the economic vagaries of the university cult, which bears the title of "Japanese Notions of Political Economy." Several other products of his pen deserve attention. A vein of satire runs through them all; but, as with his "Japanese Notions," there rises above the satire a presentation, clear and strong, of the economic principles he recognized. These belong to the rational in contradistinction to the mystification school of political economy. Mr. Love was among the earliest disciples of Henry George, having turned his attention to George's teachings at Burlington, Iowa, early in the '80s, at the suggestion of the late Richard Spencer, of

that city, who is reputed to have been the first adherent of George east of the Rocky Mountains.

Animus of the Chicago strike.

In our judgment, frequently expressed (p. 265), the teamsters' strike, now ended, was instigated for the purpose of embarrassing Mayor Dunne in his municipal ownership policy and was revived again and again with the same motive. Some suspicion of this animus appears to have affected the Chicago Tribune, which commented on the strike editorially on the 22d in these terms:

The distinctive feature of this remarkable and costly contest is the sinister character of the whole affair. It was the first instance in Chicago of a great labor contest initiated solely and purely from corrupt and really undisclosed motives. Precisely what the real motives were it is not yet, and perhaps never will be, possible for an "outsider" to say with exactness and perfect certainty. Two things, however, are certain. The first is that it was not begun, as pretended, out of sympathy for and in behalf of the garment workers. The second is that few "outsiders" have any adequate appreciation of the adroit manipulations, the maze of half-truth charges and counter charges, the political calculations, business considerations, and graft tactics which have characterized this so-called industrial dispute.

But for Mayor Dunne's able and honorable management those "adroit manipulations," "business considerations," and "graft tactics" would have plunged the city of Chicago into a regime of military government, as was originally intended and as the organs and spokesmen of the grafting interests demanded, and all possibility of executing the civic policy which Mayor Dunne was elected to execute would in consequence probably have vanished. This regime of military government, with its consequent demoralization, was avoided by Mayor Dunne's impartiality toward both parties to the strike conflict and the administrative skill with which he met the emergency. Whatever the purpose of the conspiracy back of the strike may have been, Mayor Dunne has balked it.