

mean the making of one conventional marriage while a previous conventional marriage of one of the parties remains contractually unrevoked.

The proposition calls for no extended argument. If but one genuine marriage can subsist at one time (pp. 437, 452), if conventional marriage rests upon and is expressive of genuine marriage, and if conventional marriage is a life contract affecting the rights of each of the parties with reference to the other and of third persons with reference to both, then there can be no second conventional marriage during the life time of either party to a former one, without a violation of rights that civil society is bound to protect and obligations which it has undertaken to enforce, unless the former conventional marriage be ceremonially dissolved by divorce.

Whether civil society may by divorce properly dissolve conventional marriages, doing so upon the application of one of the parties and after hearing both and duly considering and conserving all rights and obligations, still remains an open question in this discussion. So also does the question of second marriages after divorce.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 25.—The mass meeting of the People's party, at the Grand Central Palace, in this city, last night, was a success beyond the most sanguine expectations of the promoters. The great auditorium was packed with an audience surpassing in intelligence and patriotic enthusiasm any gathering of either of the old political parties that I have witnessed during this campaign. The Presidential nominee, Hon. Thomas E. Watson, although giving evidence of the strain on his physical ability, by the arduous campaign he has been making, was in one of his best moods. This was his third speech in this city during this campaign, and while all were good, it seemed to me that he reached a higher plane last night than on former occasions. His enemies will find it difficult to criticize. Judge Samuel Seabury presided, making a brilliant 15 minutes' speech, in which he graphically presented the issues involved in this campaign.

The People's Party, of this State, is practically dominated by single tax men. Judge Seabury is an uncompromising one. M. G. Palliser, chairman of the State executive committee, is vice president of the Manhattan Single Tax Club. H. C. S. Stimpson, the secretary, has been actively identified with the

single tax movement for many years. Louis B. Parsons, chairman of the county committee, is also an old-time single taxer. The nominee for governor, Alfred J. Boulton, has been one of the most devoted single tax propagandists in the East. He has confined his efforts principally to the labor organizations. He is a member of Stereotypers' Union No. 1, of Brooklyn, and has espoused the cause of union labor with so much enthusiasm and persistent effort, that even some of his friends who know what a thorough and comprehensive grasp he has of the single tax philosophy have raised the question of his consistency. This line of action has made him one of the most prominent figures in the labor movement in the State of New York. It was he that took the initiative in organizing the great labor meeting at Cooper Union, July 13, 1894, to protest against the action of President Cleveland in sending the Federal troops to Chicago during the Pullman strike, at which Henry George was the principal speaker. It was under his initiative and direction that the Altgeld meeting of July 4, 1897, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music was conducted. He was one of the most aggressive supporters of Bryan in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and had direction and charge of several of the largest meetings in both campaigns. He was one of the originators and promoters of the workingmen's famous dollar dinner, at which Bryan was the central figure. He has done more than any other man, since Henry George, to permeate the labor ranks of this State with the single tax philosophy.

The candidate for State engineer and surveyor, on the State ticket, Simon G. Levy, is also one of the most aggressive single taxers in New York. During the summer months he conducted meetings twice a week on Madison Square, and spoke at other meetings almost every other night of the week. He is a forcible outdoor speaker, having an excellent voice, and clear grasp of economics. His first vote was cast for Henry George, in 1887. Both Seabury and Palliser are men of tremendous physique and mentality, in the prime of young manhood, both being but 31 years of age. They are aided by the counsel of such men as John R. Waters and Bolton Hall, men of wealth and commanding influence in this city, whose great ambition in life is to witness a general application of the philosophy of Henry George. Gustave W. Thompson, Peter Hamilton, William Ladd, Raymond V. Ingersoll and Edwin Hammond comprise the executive committee of the People's party in Kings county. They are all active single tax men. The People's party has indorsed Congressman Robert Baker, and his name will appear in their column on the ballot.

George L. Rusby, a successful business man, of this city, who is a persistent single tax propagandist, and has a

single tax motto printed on his bank checks, is the candidate of the People's party for Congress in the Seventh district of New Jersey. He is making an energetic campaign, and will poll a large vote.

The followers of Henry George in past campaigns are not a unit in political action this year by any means. In fact, there is more of a division in their ranks than in any previous Presidential campaign. Some are supporting Debs. Others will vote for Roosevelt; to make their protest as strong as possible. Others are giving an active support to the Democratic ticket. Among the latter are Henry George, Jr., John S. Crosby, Peter Altken and M. J. Flaherty, all of whom have taken the stump for Parker.

John Moody, publisher of Moody's Manual" and "The Truth About the Trusts," who is also a single taxer, is chairman of the Democratic county committee, of Union county, N. J. Through his efforts, James E. Martine, a democratic Democrat, was nominated for Congress in the Fifth district of New Jersey. Martine was opposed by De Witt Clinton Flanagan, a plutocratic millionaire, who aspires to be a political boss in this district, and the State. Martine was one of Bryan's most enthusiastic supporters in both of the last Presidential campaigns, and is an ardent advocate of public ownership of public utilities. While not a pronounced single tax man, he is sympathetic. He is opposed by Congressman Fowler, who has represented the district for the last ten years, who ranks as a millionaire and special representative of the Rockefellers, and who has no difficulty in raising all the funds necessary to make an aggressive campaign. Martine will have to rely on his own resources, as he will be unable to get any outside financial aid. His political antagonists recognize that he is a strong candidate. The Plainfield Courier-News, a Republican journal supporting Fowler, sounded a warning note in the editorial columns of its last issue as follows: "Compared with the other Democratic Congressional candidates who have opposed Mr. Fowler, Mr. Martine is a giant among pygmies. He is well known throughout the Fifth district, has an engaging manner, is a man of pronounced views, with a faculty of presenting them in a trenchant manner—though fundamentally wrong in some of them, notably the money question—and is a campaigner of more than 30 years' experience. These are facts not to be lightly regarded by the Republicans in dealing with the "Farmers' Orator's" candidacy. . . . The earnest nature of his Democracy, his loyalty and self-sacrifice to his party in its ups and downs, coupled with the knowledge of his aspiration, are things which are stirring the Democrats to supreme efforts to elect him."

It is now reported from the inside